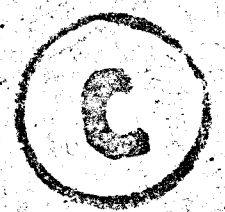


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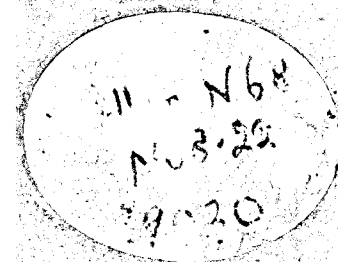
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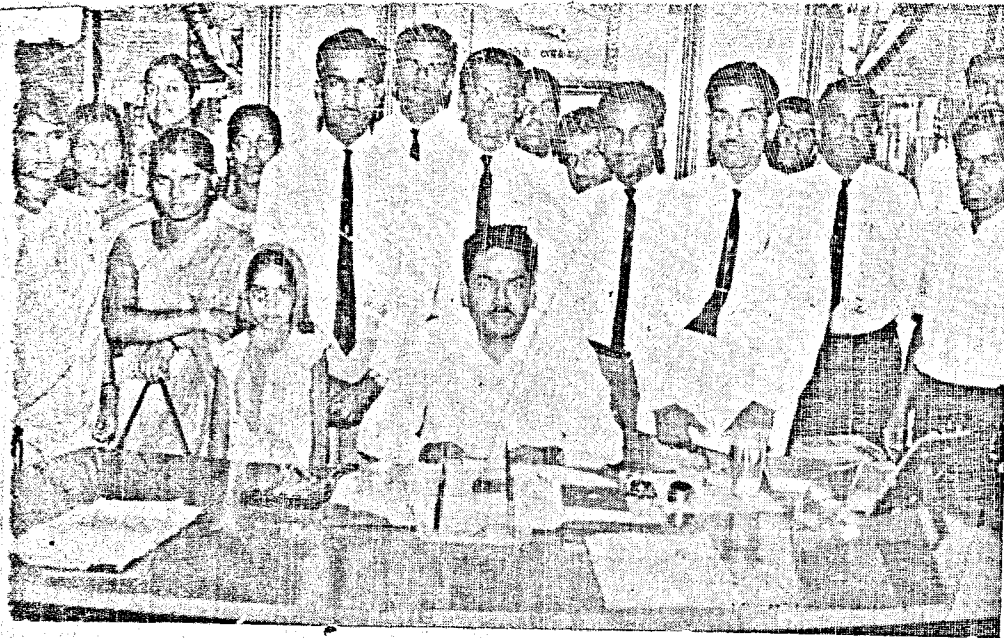


Madras Information

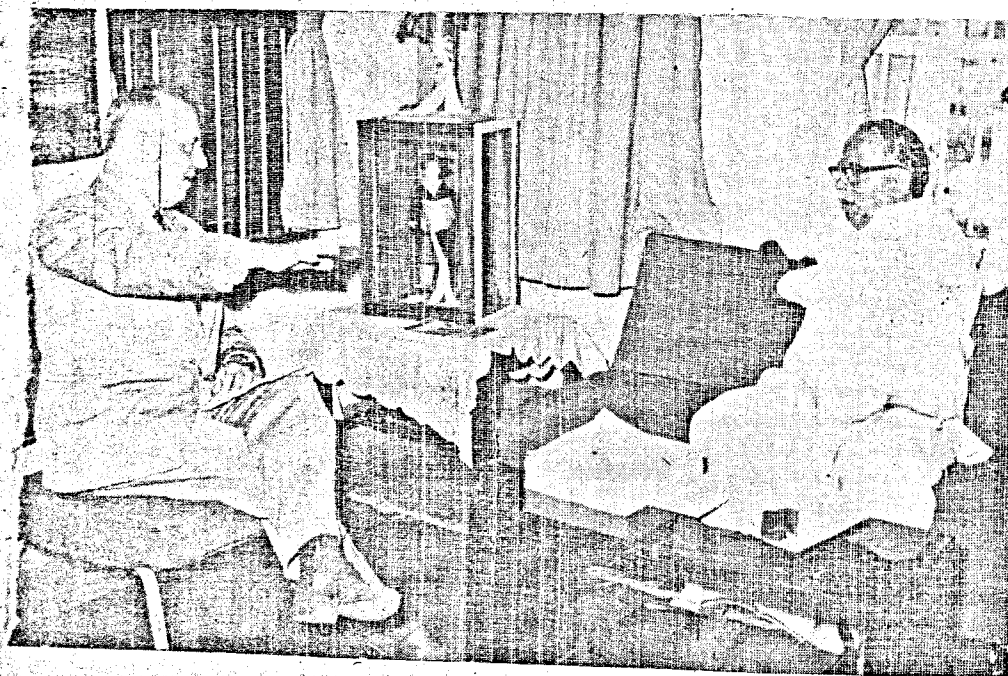


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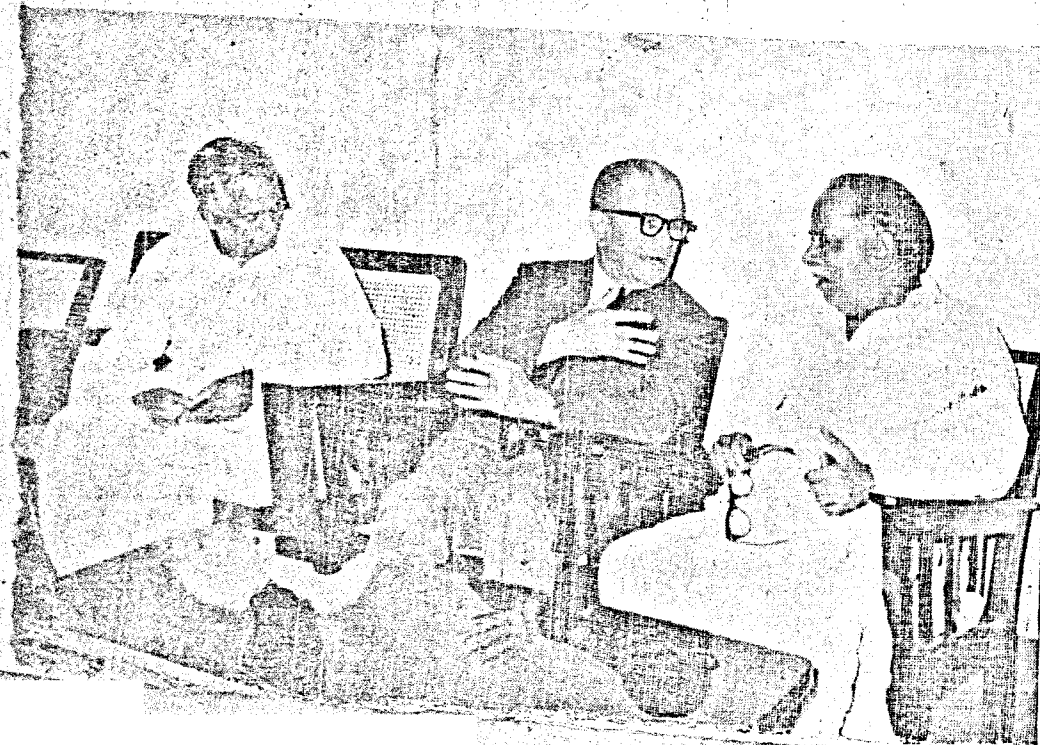
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Twenty-five members of National Union of Tamil School Teachers of Malaya, met Thiru M. Muthuswamy, Minister for Local Administration, at his Chamber on 4th December 1967



Mr. A. G. San, Economic Editor of "De Nieuwe Gids" a leading Belgian daily, met Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister, at his residence on 5th December 1967



Senator Allen Joseph Ellender of Louisiana, U.S.A., met Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister, at his residence on 12th December 1967. Picture shows the Senator in conversation with the Chief Minister and Thiru A. Govindasamy, Minister for Agriculture

MADRAS INFORMATION

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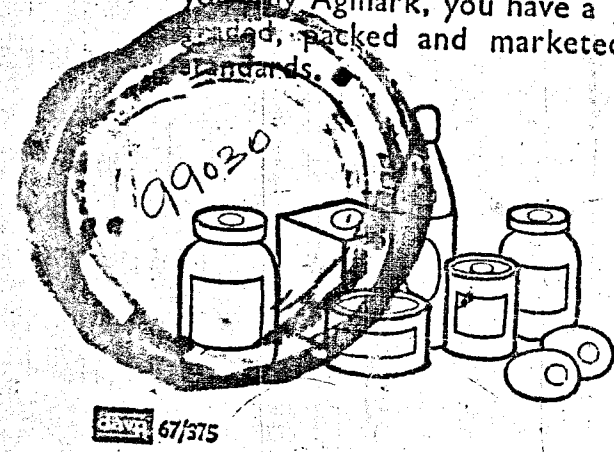
செப்பனட்டு முடித்த

* செப்பனடுவதற்காக எடுத்தல் *
* கொள்ளப்பட்ட *
* 23-ம் நாடம் 1990 வருடம் *
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சுதயபலபாடு வாழ...

தமிழகக் கல்வி-தொழில் அமைச்சர் மாண்புமிகு இரா. நெடுஞ்செழியன் அவர்கள் அண்ணாமலை பல்கலைக் கழகத் திருவனார் நான் விழாவில் ஆற்றிய சொற்பொழிவிலிருந்து எடுக்கப்பட்டது.

அன்பிற்குரிய இணைவேந்தர் அவர்களே! அறிவு சான்ற துணைவேந்தர் அவர்களே! பெருமதிப்பிற்குரிய பேராசிரியப் பெருமக்களே! அன்புக்குரிய மாணவி-மாணவ நண்பர்களே!

அறிவையும், ஆற்றலையும் ஓரளவு எனக்கு அளித்து என்னை ஆளாக்கிவிட்ட அண்ணாமலை பல்கலைக் கழகத்தை நிறுவிய அண்ணல் அண்ணாமலை அரசரின் அருமை பெருமைகளை நினைவுப்படுத்திக்கொள்ளும் நிறுவனர். நான் விழாவில், கலந்துகொள்ளும் பேறு பெற்றமைக்குப் பூரிப்படைகிறேன்; பெருமைப்படுகிறேன். நான் பெற்றுள்ள அறிவும், ஆற்றலும் அளவிலே சிறியவை தாம் என்றாலும், அவற்றை எனக்கு அளித்த அண்ணாமலை பல்கலைக் கழகத்தின் பெருமையை எண்ணி எண்ணிப் பெருமிகுவுணர்வு கொள்கிறேன். இந்தப் பெருவிழாவில் கலந்துகொள்ளும் வாய்ப்பினையும், உங்களுடைய கலந்து அளவளாவி மகிழும் வாய்ப்பினை யும், அளித்த பல்கலைக் கழகத்தார்க்கு என் உளங் கனிந்த நன்றியறிதலைத் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்கிறேன்.

எனது அறியாத எவிய மாணவனாக இந்தப் பல்கலைக் கழகத்தில் நான் படிக்க துணைந்தபோது, இப்படிப்பட்ட வரவேற்பும், வாழ்த்தும், பாராட்டுதலும், போற்றுதலும் எனக்குக் கிடைக்குமென்று நான் எள்ளளவும் எண்ணிய நிலை. இந்த அளவுக்கு என்னை ஆளாக்கி வளர்த்த பெருமைவின் பெரும்பகுதி இந்தப் பல்கலைக்கழகத்தையே சாரும். இந்தப் பல்கலைக் கழகத்தின் சூழல்கள், எனக்குப் போதுமான அளவு அறிவையும், ஆற்றலையும், உணர்ச்சியையும், எழுச்சியையும், ஆக்கத்தையும், ஊக்கத்தையும் ஊட்டியிராவிட்டால், உங்களால் வரவேற்கப் படக்கூடிய ஒரு பெருமதி நிலையை நான் எய்தியிருக்க முடியாது. இந்த நிலைக்கு என்னை வளர்த்துவிட்ட இந்தப் பல்கலைக் கழகத்திற்குத் தலைவணங்குகிறேன். எனக்குப் பாடப் பயிற்சியளித்து அறிவுகொடுத்திய பேராசிரியர்கள் சிலரையும் என்கண்முன்னே காண்கிறேன். அவர்களுக்கும் என் நன்றிக் கடனற்றதும் அறிஞரியாக வணக்கம் செலுத்துகிறேன்.

வள்ளல் அண்ணாமலை அரசரின் வழித்தோன்றலாகவும், இப் பல்கலைக்கழக இணைவேந்தராகவும் திகழும் செட்டி நாட்டரசர் உயர்திரு முத்தையா செட்டியார்

அவர்களும், துணைவேந்தராக விளங்கும் உயர்திரு சந்திரா ரெட்டியார் அவர்களும் இந்த விழாவில் கலந்து கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று அன்பழைப்பு விடுத்தனர். இச் செயல் அவர்கள் என்னிடத்தில் கொண்டிருக்கும் நல்லன்பிற்கும், நான் ஏற்றுக் கொண்டிருக்கிற பொறுப்புக்களிடத்தில் அவர்கள் காட்டுகிற பேராதர விற்கும் எடுத்துக்காட்டாக விளங்குவதாகும். அவர்களுக்கு என் நன்றி கலந்த வணக்கத்தைத் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளக் கடமைப்பட்டிருக்கிறேன்.

நினைவுகள்

அண்ணாமலை நகரில் அடியெடுத்து வைத்தவுடன், என் நெஞ்சில் எவ்வளவோ எண்ண அலைகள் எழுப்பி வீழ்சின்னன. சோலைகாடர்ந்த இயற்கை அழகும், மாட மாளிகைகள் நிறைந்த செயற்கை வனப்பும், மெல்லிய பூங்காற்றோடு மிதந்துவரும் தமிழிசையும், புலவர், பெருமக்கள் நிரம்பிய கலைவிழாப்பகுதியும், அறிவியலறிஞர்கள் நிறைந்த அறிவியற்பகுதியும், ஒடிவிளையாடும் விளையாட்டாங்குமும், ஓடும் போகும் ஓடையும், ஓடியும் வெட்டியும் சொற்போர் நிகழ்த்தும் பட்டி மண்டபமாம் கோகலே மண்டபமும், சொல்வல்லார் சீனிவாச சாத்திரியர் கிந்தையினிக்கச் செவியினிக்க ஆற்றிய சொற்பொழிவும், சர். கே. வி. ரெட்டியார் அறிவுத்திறனோடு புரிந்த ஆட்சியின் மேன்மையும், பேராசிரியர் இரத்தினசாமி பெருந்தன்மையோடு வழங்கிய கனிவுரையும், பேராசிரியர் கா. சு. பிள்ளை வெளிப்படுத்திய புலமையும், பண்டிதமணி கதிரேசச் செட்டியார் உதிர்த்த சொல்நயம் மிக்க நகைச்சுவையும் விடுதலை வேட்கையோடு வீறுகொண்டு எழுந்த மாணவருலகின் அறப்போர்க் கோலமும், எதிர்ப்புக்களை வீழ்த்தித் தமிழின் இயக்கத்தை இங்கு நிலைநாட்டிய திகழ்ச்சியும், பேராசிரியர் மறைமலையடிகள், பெரியார் இராமசாமி, போற்றி அண்ணா ஆகியோர்களை இதே மண்டபத்தில் நான் மாணவர் மன்றச் செயலாளனாக இருந்து வா வேற்க, அவர்கள் பேருறையாற்றி மகிழ்வித்த காட்சியும், பட்டமளிப்பு விழாத்தோறும் அண்ணல் அண்ணாமலை அரசர் இம்மண்டபத்தில் பெருமதி நடைபாட்டுப் புகுந்த மாட்சியும் என நினைவிற்கு வந்து போகின்றன.

அண்ணாமலை அரசரின் ஈத்துவுக்கும் உள்ளத்திலிருந்து உருப் பெற்றெழுந்த இந்தப் பல்கலைக் கழகம், பெயரோடும், புகழோடும், பொலிவோடும், வலிவோடும் வளர்ந்த

தோங்கி வருவது எனக்கும், என்போன்ற எண்ணை ரோர்க்கும் மட்டற்ற மகிழ்ச்சியை அளிப்பதாகும்.

ஈதல் இசைபட வாழ்தல், அதுவல்லது
ஊதியமில்லை உயிர்க்கு

என்றார் வள்ளுவப் பெருந்தகையார். வறியார்க்கு ஈதல் வேண்டும்; அதனால் புகழ் உண்டாக வாழவேண்டும்; அப்படிப்பட்ட புகழ் அல்லாமல் வேறெதுவும் உயிர்க்கு ஊதியமாகாது என்பது வள்ளுவரின் வாய்மொழி. அரசர் அண்ணாமலையார் தாம் ஈட்டிய பொருளின் ஒரு பகுதியை இப் பலகலைக் கழகத்திற்கு ஈந்தார்; அதன் மூலம் புகழ் பெற்றார்; உயிர் வாழ்க்கையின் குறிக் கோளை நிறைவேற்றினார். “அண்ணாமலை சர்வகலாசாலையின் வளர்ச்சியை ஒவ்வொரு நாளும் சிந்திப்பேன். தமிழ் நாட்டுக்கும் தமிழிசை முழங்க வேண்டுமென்பது எனது ஆவல். ஈட்டலும், காத்தலும், வகுத்தலும், என் வாழ்க்கையின் குறிக்கோள்” என அவர் அழுத்தத் திருத்தமாகக் கூறியிருப்பதிலிருந்து அவரது உள்ளக் கிடக்கை எவ்வுளவு உயர்ந்த விளங்கிற்று என்பதை உணரலாம்.

கொடைமீறற்சிறந்தது

அறக்கொடைகள் எல்லாவற்றிலும் மிகச் சிறந்த கொடையாக விளங்குவதும், வேண்டப்படுவதும், கல்விக் கொடையேயாகும். இதுபற்றித்தான் புதுமைக்கவி பரந்தியார் அவர்களும்

அன்ன சத்திரம் ஆயிரம் வைத்தல்
ஆவயம்-பதினாயிரம் நாட்டல்
அன்னயாவிலும் புண்ணியங்கோடி
ஆங்கோர் ஏழைக்கு எழுத்தறிவித்தல்

என்று கூறினார். அன்ன சத்திரங்கள் ஆயிரங் கட்டு வதனால் ஏற்படும் புண்ணியம், ஆவயங்கள் பதினாயிரம் எழுப்புலத்துளை ஏற்படும் பலனைவிட, ஒரு ஏழைக்கு எழுத்தறிவித்தலினால் ஏற்படும் பலன் மிகவானது என்றார். உற்ற காலத்தில் ஒருவன் செய்த உதவி சிறிதளவாக இருந்தாலும், அதன் தன்மையை ஆராய்ந்தால் உலகத்தைவிட மிகப் பெரிதாகும் என்னும் கருத்துப்பட,

“காலத்தினால் செய்த நன்றி சிறிதெனினும்
காலத்தின் மாணப் பெரிது”

என்று வள்ளுவப் பெருந்தகையார் குறிப்பிட்டுள்ளார். அது போல, ஒரு ஏழையின் கல்விக்கு ஒருவர் உதவும் உதவி எவ்வளவு சிறிதளவுடையதாக இருந்தாலும், இந்தக் காலத்தின் அருமையை ஆராயும்போது, அந்த உதவியின் அளவு, ஆயிரம் சத்திரங்களையும், பதினாயிரம் கோயில்களையும் எழுப்புவதற்கு உதவும் உதவியின் அளவைவிட மிகப் பெரியது என்கிறார் பாரதியார்.

இன்றைய நிலையில் உலக நாடுகளை நாம் ஒப்பிட்டுப் பார்க்கும்போது, ஒரு நாடு வாழ்வதும், வளருவதும் அதன் நீளம், அகலம், கனத்தைப் பொறுத்து அமைய வில்லை. ஒரு நாடு நீண்டு, அகன்று மக்கட் பெருக்கத் தோடு பாண்பதற்குப் பருத்துக் காணப்பட்டால், அந்த நாடு வாழத்தக்கது என்றும், மற்றொரு நாடு இறுகிச்

சுருங்கி, குறைந்த மக்கள் எண்ணிக்கையோடு பாண்பதற்கு இளைத்துக் காணப்பட்டால், அந்த நாடு வர்ப்புழையாது என்றும் எவரும் கூறமாட்டார்கள். சுமார் அறுபது தைந்து கோடி மக்களைக் கொண்டு பாந்து காணப்படும் சினையும் இருக்கிறது, சுமார் பத்துக்கோடி மக்களைக் கொண்டு சுருங்கிக் காணப்படும் சப்பானும், பக்கத்திலேயே இருக்கிறது. ஆனால் வளமான வாழ்விலும், வசதியிலும் சினாவை மிஞ்சிய நிலையில்தான் சப்பான் இருக்கிறது. இதற்குக் காரணம் பரப்பளவு, மக்கள்தொகை ஆகிய வற்றின் பெருக்கம் அல்ல; அறிவுத்திறன், ஆற்றல் திறன் ஆகியவற்றின் பெருக்கமேயாகும். ஒருநாடு எந்த அளவுக்குத் தன்னுடைய அறிவுத் திறனையும், ஆற்றல் திறனையும் பயன்படுத்தி எல்லா வகையிலும், எல்லா வழியிலும் தன்னிறைவு பெற்று, இயன்றால் பிற நாடுகளுக்கும் ஏற்றுமதி செய்து, வருவாய் பெற்று வாழ்ந்றதோ, அந்த நாடுதான் சிறப்புற்றுத் திகழக் காண்குறும். இரும்புக்கனிகளை வெட்டியெடுக்கும் இந்தியாவை விட, குண்டுசி அளவுக்குக்கூட இரும்புளை வெட்டி எடுக்க முடியாத சப்பான் தொழில் வளர்ச்சியிலும் வானிக வளர்ச்சியிலும் சிறப்புற்று விளங்குகிறது என்றால் அதற்குக் காரணம் அறிவுத்திறன்தான். இதனைத்தான் வள்ளுவரும்

அறிவுடை நாம் எல்லாம் உடையார், அறிவினார்
என்னுடைய ரேனும் இவர்

என்று கூறினார்.

அப்படி வளம் பெற்றுத் தரும் அறிவுத் திறனையும் ஆற்றல் திறனையும் தேர்ந்த கல்விப் பயிற்சியின் மூலமாக அல்லாது வேறு எந்த வகையிலும் பெற முடியாது. இதனைத் தான்

“கல்விவினா உங்கிலை சிறுமயிர்க் குற்றதுனை”

என்று நீதிநெறி விளக்கம் குறிப்பிடுகிறது.

இன்றைய நிலை

இன்றைய நிலையில், அநாவது 1967-68-ம் ஆண்டில் தமிழக அரசு, கல்வித் துறைக்கு மட்டும் ரூ. 54 கோடி ஒதுக்கியிருக்கிறது. ஊராட்சி மன்றம், ஊராட்சி ஒன்றியம், நகராட்சி மன்றம் போன்ற உள்ளாட்சி மன்றங்கள் ரூ. 4 கோடிக்கு மேல் செலவு செய்கின்றன. இது தவிர அறங்காப்பு நிலையங்கள் பலவும், அறம் புரியும் செல்வர்கள் பலரும் பலகோடி ரூபாய்களை பயன்படுத்துகிறார்கள். இவ்வளவு ஊக்கத் தந்தும், தமிழகம், கல்வியின் முழுப் பயனையும் பெற முடியவில்லை. கல்வியின் பயனைப் பெற தவர்கள் இன்னமும் பெருவாரியினராகவே இருந்து வருகின்றனர். இன்னமும் தமிழகத்தில் நூற்றுக்கு 62 பேர்களுக்கு எழுதப் படிக்கத் தெரியாது. 38 பேர்கள் தான் எழுதப் படிக்கத் தெரிந்தவர்கள் என்ற பட்டியலுக்குள் வருகிறார்கள். இந்த 38 பேர்களிலும் 24 பேர்கள் ஐந்தாவது வகுப்புக்குள்ளாகவே தங்கள் படிப்பை முடித்துக் கொண்டவர்கள் ஆவார்கள், 14 பேர்கள் ஆறாவது வகுப்பிலேயே புகுந்து, பதினொராவது வகுப்பை தாண்டிக் கல்லூரியில் புகும்போது அவர்கள் 6 பேர்களாக குறைந்து விடுகிறார்கள். அந்த 6 பேர்களிலிருந்தும் இறுதியில் 2 பேர்கள்தாம் பட்டதாரிகளாக வெளியேறுகிறார்கள்.

1965-66-ம் ஆண்டில் 6-லிருந்து 11 வயதுக்குள்ளான துவக்கப்பள்ளி சிறுவர்-சிறுமியரில் 80.2 சதவிகிதத்தினர்தாம் பள்ளிகளிலே நுழைந்துள்ளனர். 11-லிருந்து 14 வயது வரையிலும் உள்ள உயர் துவக்கப்பள்ளி சிறுவர் சிறுமியரில் 32 சத விகிதத்தினரும், 14-லிருந்து 17 வயது வரையிலும் உள்ள உயர் நிலைப்பள்ளி மாணவர்களில் 17.9 சதவிகிதத்தினரும் 18-லிருந்து 23 வயது வரையிலும் உள்ள கல்லூரி மாணவர்களில் 2.3 சதவிகிதத்தினருமே கல்வி நிலையங்களில் நுழைந்து கல்வி கற்றனர்.

1961-ல் எழுதப்படிக்கத் தெரிந்தவர்களின் எண்ணிக்கை அமெரிக்காவில் 97.85 சதவிகிதம், இரஷ்யாவில் 98.55 சதவிகிதம், பிரான்சில் 96.48 சதவிகிதம், சப்பானில் 97.85 சதவிகிதம் என்று இருக்கும்போது, இந்தியாவில் அத்தகையோரின் எண்ணிக்கை 24 சதவிகிதத்தான் என்று அறியும்போது நாம் கல்வித் துறையில் நமது நாட்டை எவ்வளவு முன்னேற்றம் அடையச் செய்ய வேண்டியவர்களாக இருக்கிறோம் என்பது தெனியப்பெறும். 1961-ம் ஆண்டு மக்கள் எண்ணிக்கைக் கணக்குப்படி இந்தியாவில் எழுதப்படிக்கத் தெரிந்தவரின் சராசரி எண்ணிக்கை 24 சதவிகிதம் என்னும்போது தமிழகத்தின் எண்ணிக்கை 31 சதவிகிதம் ஆகும். கேரளத்தின் எண்ணிக்கைதான் 46 சதவிகிதமாக அமைந்து தமிழகத்தைவிட, சற்றுக் கூடுதலாகக் காட்டுகிறது. எழுதப்படிக்கத் தெரிந்தவர்களைக் கூடுதலாகப் பெற்றிருக்கிற வகையில், தமிழகம் மாநிலங்களில் இரண்டாவது இடத்தைப் பெற்றிருக்கிறது என்றாலும், மேலும் விரைவில் வளர்ச்சி பெறுவதற்கான வாய்ப்பினையும், வழியையும், வசதியையும் பெற்றுக் கொண்டு வருகிறது என்பது நமக்கெல்லாம் மட்டற்ற மகிழ்ச்சி அளிப்பதாகும்.

எதிர்நோக்கியுள்ள பணி

தேர்ந்த கல்வி எல்லா நிலையிலும் வளாவேண்டும் என்ற ஆர்வம் தமிழகத்தில் எல்லோருக்கும் ஏற்பட்டிருப்பது பாராட்டி, மகிழ்தற்குரியதாகும். ஆனால் ஆர்வம் வளர்ந்திருக்கிற அளவுக்கு வசதிகள் வளரவில்லை. இந்த ஆண்டில் கூட ஆறு வயதிற்கும் பிற்பொரு வயதிற்கும் இடைபட்டுள்ள சிறுவர் சிறுமியர்களில் 94 சதவிகிதத்தைத்தான் நாம் பள்ளியில் கொண்டு வந்து சேர்க்க முடிந்திருக்கிறது. இன்னமும் நம் கண்ணுக்கும் கைக்கும் அகப்படாமல் 100-க்கு ஆறு சிறுவர்-சிறுமியர்கள் எங்கேயோ அலைந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இன்னமும் துவக்கப் பள்ளிகள் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட வேண்டிய சிறுநூர்களும், உயர்நிலைப் பள்ளிகள் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட வேண்டிய பெரு நகரங்களும், கல்லூரிகள் துவக்கப்பட வேண்டிய மாவட்டங்களும் பலவாக இருக்கின்றன. சிறிசில இடங்களில் ஆரம்பப் பள்ளிகளை ஆலமரத்திற்கடியிலும் அரசமரத்திற்கடியிலும் நடத்திக்கொண்டு வருகிறோம். சில இடங்களில் ஆரம்பப் பள்ளிகளை அரசமரத்தடிக்கு அனுப்பிவிட்டு, அங்கே உயர்நிலைப் பள்ளிகளை நடத்திக்கொண்டு வருகிறோம். இன்னும் சில இடங்களில் உயர்நிலைப் பள்ளிகளை வேறு இடங்களுக்கு அனுப்பிவிட்டு அங்கே கல்லூரிகளைத் துவக்கியிருக்கிறோம். அனுப்பிவிட்டு அங்கே கல்லூரிகளைத் துவக்கியிருக்கிறோம். இடங்களில் சத்திரம், சாவடிகளிலே கல்லூரிகளை வைத்திருக்கிறோம். இவையனைத்திற்கும்,

வசதியான கட்டடங்கள், வாய்ப்பான மாணவ விடுதிகள், ஆய்வுக் கூடங்கள், விளையாட்டரங்கங்கள், கலை மண்டபங்கள் தேவைப்படுகின்றன. இவற்றையெல்லாம் ஒழுங்குற நிறைவேற்றித்தர அரசு எடுத்துக் கொள்கிற முயற்சிகள் மட்டும் போதாது. பல அண்ணாமலை அரசர்களும் அழகப்பச் செட்டியார்களும், பச்சையப் முதலியார்களும் தேவைப்படுகிறார்கள்.

எதிர்காலத்தின் அறிகுறி

வசதிகள் நிரம்பப்பெற்ற நாடுகளில் எப்படிப்பட்ட கல்வியில் அறிஞர்களையும், அறிவியல் வல்லுநர்களையும், ஆராய்ச்சிப் பெரியார்களையும், புகழ்மிக்க கண்டு பிடிப்பாளர்களையும் உருவாக்க முயலுகிறார்களோ, அப்படிப்பட்ட அறிஞர்களையும், வல்லுநர்களையும், ஆராய்ச்சியாளர்களையும், கண்டுபிடிப்பாளர்களையும், உருவாக்க எழ்மை நிரம்பிய நாட்டிலுள்ள நாமும் விரும்புகிறோம். அரசினர், பொது மக்கள் ஆகிய நாம் எல்லோரும் ஒன்று சேர்ந்து இடுக்கண்டையும் இடையூறுகளையும், இன்னல்களையும், இழப்புக்களையும், தொல்லைகளையும், துயரங்களையும் தாங்கிக்கொண்டு இயன்ற அளவு கல்வி வசதிகளை ஏற்படுத்தித் தந்தால்தான் பெறவேண்டிய வல்லுனர்களையும், கற்றறிவாளர்களையும், ஆராய்ச்சி அறிஞர்களையும் பெறமுடியும். பொதுவாகக் கல்வியால் பயன்பெற்று உயர்ந்தோர்களும், குறிப்பாக உதவிபெறும் கல்வியால் உயர்ந்தோர்களும், தாங்கள் ஈட்டும் பொருளில் ஒரு குறிப்பிட்ட சதவிகிதத்தைத் தாங்கள் படித்த கல்வி நிலையத்திற்கோ அல்லது தாங்கள் பிறந்த ஊரிலுள்ள கல்வி நிலையத்திற்கோ அல்லது தாங்கள் வாழும் ஊரிலுள்ள கல்வி நிலையத்திற்கோ ஆண்டுதோறும் அறக்கொடையாக வழங்குவது என்ற பண்பாட்டை மேற்கொள்வார்களேயானால், தமிழகக் கல்வி நிலையங்கள் மேலும் மேலும் பல வசதிகளைப் பெறும் என்பது உறுதி. பெரும் சொத்துக்களை வைத்துக்கொண்டு எப்படிப்பட்ட அறச்செயல் செய்யலாம் என்று எண்ணிக்கொண்டிருப்போரும், பெரும் செல்வங்களை வைத்துக்கொண்டு வாரிசு இல்லாமல் என்ன செய்வது என்று தவித்துக் கொண்டிருப்போரும் கல்விச் சாலைகளையே தங்கள் வளர்ப்புச் செல்வங்களாக எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும் என்ற வேண்டுகோளைத் தமிழகமெங்கும் நான் கூறி வருகிறேன். கல்விச்சாலைகளுக்குக் கொடை வழங்க வேண்டும் என்ற வேண்டுகோளைத் தமிழகமெங்கும் நான் வருகிறேன். கல்விச்சாலைகளுக்குக் கொடை வழங்கும் உணர்வோடு ஊருக்கு ஊர் பலர் இப்போது முன்வரத் தொடங்கியிருப்பது நல்ல எதிர்காலத்தின் அறிகுறியாகும்.

கல்வியின் நோக்கம்

பண்டைக் காலந்தொட்டு இன்றைக் காலம்வரை பல்வேறு பேரறிஞர்கள் கல்வியின் நோக்கங்கள் பற்றிப் பல் வகையாக எடுத்துக் கூறிவந்துள்ளனர். ஒவ்வொருவர் உள்ளத்திலும் இயற்கையாக உறைந்து கிடக்கும் அறிவுத் திறனையும், ஆற்றல் திறனையும் வெளிப்படுத்தி, அவற்றைப் புறத்திலே காணப்படும் அறிவுத் திறன், ஆற்றல் திறன் ஆகியவற்றைக்கொண்டு வளர்த்து, அவற்றால் அவருக்கும் அவரைச் சேர்ந்தவர்களுக்கும், உலகத்திற்கும் பலன் ஏற்படுக

அளவுக்கு அவற்றை நிலைநிறுத்திக் கொள்வதே கல்வி மின் பொதுவான நோக்கமாக இருக்கக் காண்கிறோம். அவற்றை எந்தெந்த நிலையில், எந்தெந்த வகையில் எந்தெந்த வழியில் எப்படியெப்படிப் பெறுவது என் பதிலே நாட்டுக்கு நாடு, இடத்துக்கு இடம், பல்கலைக் கழகத்துக்குப் பல்கலைக்கழகம் சிறிது வேறுபாடு இருக்கிறது. முறை எப்படியாக இருந்தாலும், இறுதியில் ஒவ்வொருவரும் கல்வி கற்றதனால் பெற்ற அறிவுத் திறன் என்ன? ஆற்றல் திறன் என்ன? பண்பாடு என்ன? என்பதைத்தான் உலகம் எதிர் பார்க்கிறது. அந்த வகையில், தமிழகத்திலுள்ள பல்கலைக் கழகங்கள், குறிப்பாக, அண்ணாமலைப் பல்கலைக் கழகம், நல்ல தரமும், திறமையும் மிக்க மாணவியர்—மாணவர்களை உருவாக்கி வருவது மகிழ்ச்சிக்கரிய தோன்றாகும்.

பொதுவாக இந்திய நாட்டின் எதிர்காலம், குறிப்பாகத் தமிழகத்தின் எதிர்காலம் மிகச் சிறந்து விளங்க வேண்டுமென்றால், அது இந்தத் தலைமுறையைச் சார்ந்த மாணவியர்—மாணவர்கள் கையில் தான் இருக்கிறது. இன்றைய மாணவிய மாணவர்கள் பொறுப்புணர்ச்சியோடும், கடமையுணர்ச்சியோடும், கட்டுப்பாட்டுணர்ச்சியோடும் நிலைநாட்டும் அறிவுத் திறமும் ஆற்றல் திறனும் தான் புதிய தமிழகத்தை உருவாக்கித் தரவேண்டும்.

திருப்புகள்

தமிழகத்தின் நில வளமும், நீர் வளமும், மலை வளமும், சோலை வளமும், மக்களுக்குக் குறைவறப் பயன்பட வேண்டும்; இயற்கை வளங்களைப் பயன்படும் செயற்கை வளங்களாக மாற்றும் வகை காணவேண்டும்; புதைந்து கிடக்கின்ற கனிச் செல்வங்கள் வெளி வர வேண்டும்; அவற்றைக் கொண்டு ஆக்கம் தரும் உற்பத்தி மிகவேண்டும்; அவற்றின் மூலம் தமிழகம் தன்னிறைவு பெறவேண்டும்; தன்னிறைவுக்கு மேல் எஞ்சிய பொருள்கள் ஏற்றுமதி செய்யப்படவேண்டும்; இறக்குமதியின் அளவு குறைக்கப்பட வேண்டும்; நாட்டின் பொது வரமானம் மிகவேண்டும். மிகுவதின் மூலம் மக்களின் வாழ்க்கைத் தரம் உயர வேண்டும்; வாழ்க்கைத் தரம் உயர்வதன் மூலம் வயிற்றர உண்ண உணவும், மனமார உடுக்க உடையும், தேவையார இருக்க இடமும் கிடைக்க வேண்டும்; அறிவாரக் கல்வி வேண்டும்; வேலை வாய்ப்பு வேண்டும்; ஒய்வு நேரம் வேண்டும்; ஒய்வு நேரத்தில் நுகர்வதற்கான இன்பப் பற்றுக்கோடுகள் வேண்டும்; இவற்றையெல்லாம் நிறைவேற்றித் தரக்கூடிய புதிய தமிழகத்தை உருவாக்கித் தரவேண்டும் என்று பொறுப்புணர்ச்சியும், கடமையுணர்ச்சியும் மிக்க மாணவியர்—மாணவர்களிடத்தில் வேண்டுகோள் விடுக்கவே இந்த விழாவிற்கு நான் வருகை தந்துள்ளேன். அறிவுரை கூறும் அளவுக்கு ஆற்றல் உடையே ன்ளேன் என்றுவும், வேண்டுகோள் விடுக்கக் கூடாப்பட்டுள்ளேன். அந்தக் கடமையை ஆற்ற இந்த விழா பயன்படுவது எனக்குப் பெரும் மகிழ்ச்சியை அளிக்கிறது.

இப்பது உண்டைக்கு முன்னால் இருந்த மாணவியர்—மாணவர்களுக்கு இருந்த கடமைகள், பொறுப்புக்களைவிட, இப்பது உண்டைக்குப் பின்னால் வரவிருக்கிற

மாணவியர்—மாணவர்களுக்கு இருக்கப் போகிற கடமைகள், பொறுப்புக்களைவிட இந்தத் தலைமுறையைச் சார்ந்த மாணவியர்—மாணவர்களுக்கு இருக்கிற கடமைகளும் பொறுப்புக்களும் மிகையானவையும், முக்கியமானவையுமாகும். இந்தத் தலைமுறையைச் சார்ந்தவர்கள் ஒரு திருப்பு முனையில் நிற்கின்றார்கள். இந்தத் தலைமுறையைச் சார்ந்தவர்கள் திருப்பிலிருந் தின்ற வழியிலேதான், தமிழகம் இன்னும் பல நூற்றாண்டுக் காலத்திற்கு உருண்டோட வேண்டும்.

தமிழக மக்கள் தாம் அறிந்துகொள்ள வேண்டியவைகள், புரிந்துகொள்ள வேண்டியவைகள் அனைத்தையும் தங்கள் தாய்மொழியான தமிழிலேயே இருக்க வேண்டுமென்று எதிர்பார்க்கிறார்கள்.. அப்படி எதிர்பார்ப்பது தவறு என்று எவரும் கூறமாட்டார்கள். அப்படித்தான் ஆங்கிலேய நாட்டிலுள்ள ஆங்கிலேயர்களும், சப்பான் நாட்டிலுள்ள சப்பானியர்களும், இராஷ்ய நாட்டிலுள்ள இராஷ்யர்களும், இத்தாலிய நாட்டிலுள்ள இத்தாலியர்களும் தத்தம் மொழியிலேயே இருக்க வேண்டுமென்று எதிர்பார்க்கிறார்கள். தமிழகத்துத் தமிழ்ப் பெருங்குடி மக்கள் தங்களும், தங்கள் பிள்ளைகளும் பெறும் கல்வி அறிவு தமிழின் மூலமே கிடைக்கப் பெறவேண்டும் என்றும், தங்களின் பண்டமாற்று, நீதிமன்றம், சட்டமன்றம், ஆட்சித்துறை, அலுவலகம் ஆகிய அனைத்தும் தமிழிலேயே நடைபெற வேண்டும் என்றும் எதிர்பார்க்கிறார்கள். இந்த ஆவலை நிறைவேற்றுவது, இன்றைய வருங்காலக் கல்வியாளர்களின் நங்காத கடமையாகும்.

நமது குறிக்கோள்

இந்த ஆவலை நிறைவேற்றித் தரும் அளவுக்கு அறிவும், ஆற்றலும் நாம் பெற்றிருக்கிறோமா? தமிழ் மொழி பெற்றிருக்கிறதா? என்ற கேள்வி எழுகிறது. போதுமான அளவுக்குப் பெறவில்லை என்பதுதான் இப்போது விடையாக இருக்கிறது. அடுத்து, உடைய யார்க்ப் பெற்றுவிட்டமுடியுமா? என்ற கேள்வி எழுகிறது. உடையதாகப் பெற்றுவிட்ட முடியாது, மெல்ல மெல்ல, படிப்படியாகத்தான் பெற முடியும்; பெற வேண்டும் என்பது விடையாக அமைகிறது. இன்றைய வாழ்க்கைக்கு இன்றியமையாது தேவைப்படுகின்ற அறிவாற்றல் அத்தனையையும் தமிழால் பெற முடியுமா? என்றால், முழுவதும் முடியாது என்பதுதான் விடையாக இருக்கிறது. இன்றைய நிலையில், தமிழால் பெறக்கூடிய எல்லாவற்றையும் பெற்று, தமிழால் பெற முடியாததை வேறு எந்த மொழி மூலம் பெறுவது என்ற கேள்வி எழுகிறது. இதற்கான விடை அளிக்கும்போதுதான், அதற்கான தகுதி, திறமை அத்தனையும் ஆங்கில மொழி ஒன்றுக்கே அமைந்திருக்கின்றன என்ற முடிவுக்கு இன்றைய தமிழக அரசும், தமிழக அறிஞர்கள் பலரும் வந்திருக்கின்றனர்.

தமிழன் தமிழனோடு பழக, உரைபாட, தொடர்பு கொள்ள, வாணிபம் செய்ய, ஆட்சி நடத்த, கலை பயில், பாடம் அறிய, தமிழன் தமிழனுக்கு உணர்ச்சிகளை அறிவிக்க, தெரிவிக்க, வாழ்க்கையை வளப்படுத்த, வகைப்படுத்த, தமிழைக்கொண்டு வாழ முடியும்

என்பதும், எந்த இடத்தில், எந்தக் கட்டத்தில், எந்த நிலையில் தமிழைக்கொண்டு பணியாற்ற முடிய வில்லையோ அந்த இடத்தில், கட்டத்தில், நிலையில் ஆங்கிலத்தின் முழு உதவியையும், ஒத்துழைப்பையும் பெற வேண்டும் என்பதுதான் நமது குறிக்கோள். தமிழ் அல்லாத பிறமொழி பேசும் மக்களிடமும், பிற நாட்டிடமும் தொடர்பு கொள்ளவும், உலக வாணிபத் தொடர்பு கொள்ளவும், உலக அறிவியல் அறியவும், உலகத்திலுள்ள பல்வேறு நாடுகளின் மொழி, கலை, நாகரீகம், பண்பு, பழக்க வழக்கம் ஆகிய வற்றைப் புரிந்துகொள்ளவும் ஆங்கில மொழிதான் பயன்படும் கருவியாக இருந்து வருகிறது; இருந்து வர முடிகிறது. அது ஒன்றுதான் உலகப் பொது மொழியாகவும் இலங்குகிறது. உலகில் எந்த மூலையில் எந்த முடுக்கில் என்ன நிகழ்ச்சி நடைபெற்றாலும், உடனே உலகுக்கு அறிவிக்கும் மொழி ஆங்கிலமே யாகும்; உலகில் எந்த நாட்டில், எந்த அறிவியல் அறிஞர், எந்தக் கண்டுபிடிப்பைக் கண்டுபிடித்தாலும், அடுத்த நொடியிலே உலகிற்கு அறிவிக்கும் மொழி ஆங்கிலமேயாகும்; உலகில் எந்த நாட்டில், எந்த மொழியில் கிறந்த இலக்கியங்கள், அறிவியல் நூல்கள், கலைமியல் நூல்கள் இருந்தாலும், தோன்றிலும் அவற்றையெல்லாம் உடனுக்குடன் மொழிபெயர்த்து உலக முழுமைக்கும் அறிவிக்கும் மொழி ஆங்கிலமேயாகும். நம் தாய் மொழியான தமிழ், எல்லாத் துறை பற்றிய அறிவையும் பெற்று, அவற்றையெல்லாம் விளக்கிக் கூட்டும் ஆற்றலோடு விளங்கவேண்டுமாயின், அதற்கு ஆங்கிலம்தான் உறு துணை புரியக்கூடிய மொழியாகும்.

ஆங்கிலத்தின் பயன்

எருங்குச் சொல்ல வேண்டுமானால், தமிழன் பெற வேண்டிய அறிவுத்திறனும், ஆற்றல் திறனும், உலகிலுள்ள எந்த நாட்டின் அறிவுத் திறனுக்கும் ஆற்றல் திறனுக்கும் எந்த வகையிலும் குறைந்திருக்கக்கூடாது. அத்தகைய அறிவுத்திறன், ஆற்றல்திறன் முழுமையும் பெற்றுத்தர இன்றைய நிலையில் தமிழ்மொழி ஆற்றல் பெற்றதாக இல்லை. அந்த ஆற்றலைப் பெறக்கூடிய மொழிதான் என்றாலும், இன்றைய நிலையில் பெற்றிருக்கவில்லை. தமிழின் மூலம் பெறக்கூடிய அறிவு ஆற்றல் எல்லாம் பெற்று, பெறக்கொண்டு பெற வேண்டியவை முழுவதையும் ஆங்கில மொழியின் துணையுடன் பெற முயலுவது தான் நம்முடைய நோக்கத்தை ஈடேற்றும் செயலாக இருக்க முடியும். தமிழும் ஆங்கிலமும் கூட்டாகச் சேர்ந்து பயன்படும் நிலை ஏற்பட்டுட்டால், பிறகு எந்த ஒரு அறிவுக்கும், எந்த ஒரு மொழி மிடத்திலும் எங்கு நிற்க வேண்டிய நிலை தமிழகத்தில் தமிழர்களுக்கு ஏற்படாது. தமிழும், தமிழகமும் தமிழக மக்களும் ஆங்கிலத்தின் தொடர்பையும் தோழமையையும் சில நூற்றாண்டுகளாகவே பெற்று வருவது நமது நோக்கத்தை எளிதில் நிறைவேற்றக் காரணமாக அமைகிறது.

தமிழகத்தைப் பொறுத்தவரை, தமிழக மக்களுக்கு அகத் தொடர்புக்குத் தமிழும், புறத் தொடர்புக்கு ஆங்கிலமும், இயன்ற வகைக்கெல்லாம் தமிழும்,

இயலாத வகைக்கெல்லாம் ஆங்கிலமும் என்ற முறையில் தமிழ், ஆங்கிலம் ஆகிய இரு மொழி அறிவு என்றென்றும் அமைவது வேண்டற்பாலதாகும்.

மற்றொரு கடமை

பள்ளி இறுதி வகுப்பில் படித்து முடித்துவிட்டுக் கல்லூரி புருகின்ற ஒவ்வொரு மாணவிய—மாணவரும் தமிழ் ஆங்கிலம் ஆகிய இரண்டு மொழிகளிலும் பேசவும், எழுதவும் விளங்கிக்கொள்ளவும், புரிய வைக்கவு மாண ஆற்றலைப் பெற வேண்டுமென்பதுதான் நம்முடைய முக்கிய நோக்கமாகும்.

தமிழகக் கல்வி நிலையங்களுக்கெல்லாம் இரண்டுவிதக் கட்டுப்பாடுகள், மொழி வளர்ச்சியைப் பற்றி ஏற்படுகின்றன. தேவைப்படும் பாட நூல்களையும், பொது நூல்களையும் ஆங்கிலத்திலிருந்து தமிழில் மொழிபெயர்த்துத் தமிழ் மக்களுக்கு பயில்வதற்குப் பயன்படும்படிச் செய்ய வேண்டியது ஒரு கடமையாகும். தமிழகத்திலுள்ள ஒவ்வொருவரையும் ஆங்கில மொழி படித்தவர்களாக ஆக்கி, உலகத்திலுள்ள ஆங்கில நூல்கள், எகசுள், இதழ்கள், ஆகிய அத்தனையையும் படித்தறிந்து, தேவையானவற்றைத் தேர்ந்தெடுத்துக்கொள்ளும் திறம்படைத்தவர்களாக ஆக்குவது மற்றொரு கடமையாகும். அதாவது ஆங்கில நூல்களை ஒரு பக்கம் தமிழ் மயமாக ஆக்குவதும்; மற்றொரு பக்கம் தமிழக மாணவிய—மாணவர்களை ஆங்கில அறிவு படைத்தவர்களாக ஆக்குவதும் ஆகும். தமிழில் புதிய புதிய கண்டுபிடிப்புக்களும் ஆராய்ச்சிக் கருத்துக்களும், தொழில் ருப்புக் கருத்துக்களும், அறிவியல் கருத்துக்களும் தோன்ற வேண்டுமென்றால், ஆங்கில மொழி அறிவு பெரிதும் துணை நிற்க வேண்டும். தமிழில் கிறந்த ஆராய்ச்சி நூல்களைத் தந்திருக்கின்ற பேராசிரியர் சுந்தரம் பிள்ளை, பேராசிரியர் மறைமலையேழர்கள், போ.சி.சியர் கா. எ. பிள்ளை, பேராசிரியர் சோமசுந்தர பாரதியார், பேராசிரியர் ரா. பி. சேதுப் பிள்ளை, பேராசிரியர் வசதராசனார், பேராசிரியர் இராசமாணிக்கனார், பேராசிரியர் தேவநேயப்பலாணர் போன்றோர்கள் எல்லாம் கிறந்த ஆங்கில அறிவுப் படைத்தவர்கள் என்பதை ஈண்டு நினைவுப்படுத்திக் கொள்வது பொருத்தமுடையதாகும்.

புதுமைக் கவி பாரதியார் அவர்களும்,

“பிற நாட்டு நல்லறிஞர் சாத்திரங்கள் தமிழ்மொழியில் பெயர்த்தல் வேண்டும் இறவாத புகழுடைய புது நூல்கள் தமிழ்மொழியில் இயற்றல் வேண்டும்.”

என்று அழுத்தத் திருத்தமாக வலியுறுத்திக் கூறி யிருப்பது இங்குக் கூர்ந்து கவனிக்கத் தக்கதாகும்.

நம்முன் உள்ள பிரச்சினை

இப்பொழுது மொழித் துறையில் ஒரு சிக்கல் ஏற்பட்டிருப்பதற்கு காரணம், இந்தியா முழுவதிலும் ஆங்கிலத்தின் இடத்தை, எல்லா வகையிலும் இந்தி மொழிக்கு ஏற்படுத்தித் தர ஒரு சிலர் முயன்று வருவதேயாகும். அவர்கள் கட்சி ஆதிக்கத்தின் துணைகொண்டும், இந்தியப் பேரரசின் அதிகாரத்தின் துணைகொண்டும் அந்த

நோக்கத்தை நிலை நாட்ட முயலுகிறார்கள். இப் பொழுது ஆங்கிலம் உலகத் தொடர்பு மொழியாகவும் இந்தியப் பேராசின் ஆட்சி மொழியாகவும் இந்தியாவின் பொது மொழியாகவும் மாநிலங்களிடையே தொடர்பு மொழியாகவும், மத்திய அரசுக்கும் மாநில அரசுகளுக்கு இடையே இணைப்பு மொழியாகவும், மாநில அரசின் ஆட்சி மொழியாகவும் பலகலைக் கழக உயர்மட்டப் பாட மொழியாகவும் இருந்து வருகிறது. ஆங்கிலம் பயன் படுத்தப்பட்டுவரும் இந்தப் பொறுப்புமிக்க இடங்களைக் கைப்பற்றும் தகுதி, இந்தி மொழிக்கு அறவே இல்லை என்பதுதான் பேரறிஞர் பலரின் துணிந்த முடிவாகும். உலகப் பொதுமொழியாக விளங்கும் முடிவாகும். உலகப் பொதுமொழியாக உணரக் கூடிய தொன்றாகும். அகில இந்திய ஆட்சி மொழியாக இருக்கும் ஆங்கிலத்தை அகற்றிவிட்டு, இந்தி அந்த இடத்தைக் கைப்பற்ற வேண்டும் என்று சொல்வதற்கு இரண்டு காரணங்கள் கூறப்படுகின்றன. ஒன்று, ஆங்கிலம் அந்நிய மொழி என்பது; இரண்டாவது, இந்தி இந்தியாவில் பெரும்பான்மை யினரால் பேசப்படும் மொழி என்பதாகும். இந்தி என்ற சொல் தோன்றிய இடம் அரபு நாடாக இருந்தாலும் அது எப்படி இந்தியாவின் மொழியாக ஆகி விட்டதோ, அதுபோலவே ஆங்கிலம் தோன்றிய இடம் இங்கிலாந்தாக இருந்தாலும், அது இந்திய மொழிகளில் ஒன்றாக ஆகிவிட்டது. இந்தியாவைத் தாயகமாகக் கொண்டு இந்தியாவின் முழுக் குடி உரிமை கொண்ட மக்களாக வாழும் ஆங்கிலோ—இந்தியரின் தாய்மொழி இன்று ஆங்கிலமாகவே இருந்து வருகிறது. அந்த வகையில் இந்தியாவில் குடியேறி, இந்தியாவை வாழும் இடமாகக் கொண்டுவீட்ட மொழிகளில் ஆங்கில மொழியும் ஒன்றாகிவிட்டது. இந்திய அரசியல் அமைப்புச் சட்டத்தில் முன்பே இடம் பெற்று விட்ட 15 முக்கிய மொழிகளோடு, பதினாறுவது முக்கிய மொழியாகச் சேர்த்துக் கொள்ளப்பட்டதற்கு எல்லாத் தகுதியும் ஆங்கிலத்திற்கு இருக்கிறது. எனவே, அது அந்நிய நாட்டிலிருந்து வந்த மொழி என்ற முறையில் அதைத் தள்ளிவிட்டு ஒரு காரணமும் இல்லை. ஆங்கிலம், இந்தி ஆகிய இரண்டு மொழிகளில், இந்தியா முழுவதும் காஷ்மீரத்திலிருந்து கன்னியாகுமரி வரையில் பரவலாகப் பலாக்கும் அறிந்து, தெரிந்து, பழகி இருக்கும் மொழி ஆங்கிலமேயாகும். இந்தி, இந்தியாவின் மத்தியப் பகுதியில் உள்ள நான்கு மாநிலங்களில் மட்டுமே, அதையும் 80-க்கும் மேற்பட்ட வகையாகப் பிரித்து, பயன்பட்டு வரும் மொழியாகும். இந்தி பேசாத மாநிலங்களில் ஆங்கிலத்தை அறிந்திருப்பவர்கள் அளவுக்கு இந்தியை அறிவார் இவர். 1965-ஆம் ஆண்டு கணக்குப்படி இந்தியா முழுவதும் 16.58 இலட்சம் ஆங்கில நாவிலுள்ள படிக்கப்படுவதும், இந்தி நாவிலுள்ள 8.57 இலட்சமே படிக்கப்படுவதும் ஆன நிலைமை, அறிவாற்றல் கொண்டுள்ளவர்களுடைய நிலை ஆங்கில மொழிதான் மிகவாக ஆட்சி செலுத்தி வருகிறது என்பதை எடுத்துக் காட்டுகிறது. மேலும், இந்தியாவிலுள்ள பல்வேறு மொழி பேசும் பல்வேறு மாநிலத்தாரையும் சமமாக நடத்தி, அவர்களுக்கு பேரறிவும், பேராற்றலும் தந்து அவர்களுடைய ஒற்றுமையையும், உறவையும்

வளர்த்து வரக்கூடிய தகுதி ஆங்கிலத்தினிடத்தில்தான் அமைந்திருக்கிறது. அந்தத் தகுதியை இந்தியிடத்தில் ஒரு நாளும் எதிர்பார்ப்பதற்கில்லை. பரவலாக வழங்கும் ஆங்கிலம் இந்தியாவின் ஆட்சி மொழியாக இருக்கும் தகுதி பெற்றிருக்கிற காரணத்தாலேயே, அதுவே மாநிலத்திற்கும் மத்திய அரசுக்கும் இடையே இணைப்பு மொழியாகவும், மாநிலத்திற்கும் மாநிலத்திற்கும் இடையே இருக்கக்கூடிய தொடர்பு மொழியாகவும் இருக்கத் தகுதி படைத்ததாகும். இந்தி பேசுகிற மாநிலத்தில்கூட, ஆங்கிலத்தை அறவே அகற்றிவிட்டு, வெறும் ஆற்றலற்ற இந்தியை மட்டுமே வைத்துக்கொண்டு வாழ்ந்துவிட முடியாது; வாழ்ந்து விடப்போவதில்லை. எப்படியும், உலகத் தொடர்புக்கு, அறிவியல் அறிவிற்கு, தொழில் துறை அறிவிற்கு, அவர்கள் ஆங்கிலத்தைப் படித்தே தீரப் போகிறார்கள். ஆங்கிலம் இந்தியாவின் ஆட்சி மொழியாகவே தொடர்பு மொழியாகவே என்றென்றும் இருப்பது அவர்களுக்கும் எளிதாகப் பயன்படக் கூடிய ஒரு வாய்ப்பாகும். மாநில வாழ்வை நடத்திக் கொள்ள தமிழ் எப்படி தமிழர்களுக்குப் பயன்படவேண்டும் என்று நாம் கருதுகிறோமோ, அப்படியே இந்தியை அவர்களுடைய மாநில வாழ்க்கைக்குப் பயன்படுத்திக்கொள்ள அவர்களுக்கு எல்லா வாய்ப்பும் இருக்கிறது. இந்த அடிப்படையில் பார்க்கும்போது, இந்தியைப் பிற மாநிலங்களில் திணிக்க வேண்டிய இன்றியமையாத அளவுக்கும் இல்லை. அதை ஏற்றுக்கொள்ள வேண்டிய இன்றியமையாதம் நமக்கும் இல்லை. மாநில அளவிலும், மத்திய அளவிலும் இந்தியாவின் முக்கிய மொழிகள் அனைத்துக்கும் ஒரேபடியான மதிப்பும், ஆதரவும், வசதியும், வாய்ப்பும் அளிக்கப்படவேண்டுமே யல்லாது, அவற்றையெல்லாம் இந்திக்கு மட்டும் அளிக்கும் முயற்சி முறையாகாது, நிதியாகாது, நேர்மையாகாது.

மொழிக் கொள்கை

தமிழ் மாநிலத்தில் ஆங்கிலத்தின் இடத்தை எல்ல வகையிலும் பெற்றுக்கொள்ளும் முழு உரிமை தமிழ் மொழிக்குத்தான் உண்டேயல்லாமல் இந்தி மொழிக்கு உள்ளளவும் இல்லை. சுருங்கச் சொன்னால், தமிழகத்தில் உள்ள ஒவ்வொரு மாணவியும், மாணவரும் தமிழ் ஆங்கிலம் ஆகிய இரண்டு மொழிப் பயிற்சியிலும் வல்லவர்களாகவே இருக்க வேண்டும்; தனிப்பட்டவர்கள் தத்தம் விருப்பத்திற் கிணங்க வேறு எத்தனை மொழிகளை வேண்டுமானாலும் படித்துக் கொள்ளலாம் என்பதுதான் மொழியைப் பொறுத்துக் கடைப்பிடிக்கக் கூடிய கொள்கையாகும்.

மொழித்துறையில் நாம் தெளிவான கொள்கையை மேற்கொண்டான பிறகு, அந்த மொழியின் மூலம் பெறும் அறிவுத் திறனையும், ஆற்றல் திறனையும் தொழில் வளர்ச்சிக்கும், உற்பத்திப் பெருக்கத்திற்கும், நாடு தன்னிறைவு பெறுவதற்கும் பயன்படுத்தவேண்டியது இந்தத் தலைமுறையைச் சார்ந்த மாணவிய மாணவர்களின் கடமை ஆகிறது.

நாளை நட்டில் வேளாண்மைத் துறையில் ஈடுபட்டிருக்கிற மக்கள்தாம் ஏராளம். நாளுக்கு எழுபதுக்கு மேல் வேளாண்மைத் துறையில் ஈடுபட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அந்தத்

தொழிலுக்கு அடுத்தபடியாக, பெரும்பான்மையினர்களைத்தறித் தொழிலில் ஈடுபட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த இரண்டு தொழில்களும் நாட்டின் பொருளாதாரத்தை விரைவாகவும் பன்மடங்காகவும் பெருக்கா. இந்தத் தொழில்களில் ஈடுபட்டிருப்போரை, மெல்லமெல்லப் டொறியியல், தொழில் துறைகளுக்கு சர்த்துப் பல்வேறு வகைப் பொருள் உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்கும் வழி கண்டால்தான், நாட்டின் பொருளாதாரம் பன்மடங்கு உயர வழி ஏற்படும். வேளாண்மைத் தொழிலில் ஈடுபட்டிருப்பவர்களுடைய எண்ணிக்கையை ஒருபுறம் நான்கு நாள் குறைத்து, மற்றொருபுறம் அதன் உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்க நாம் முயலவேண்டியவர்களாக இருக்கிறோம். அதற்கான அறிவையும், ஆற்றலையும் நாட்டிற்குத் தர வல்லவர்கள் நீங்கள் தான்.

“நாடென்ப நாடா வளத்தன; நாடல்ல நாட வளந்தரும் நாடு.”

என்று வள்ளுவர் கூறிய இலக்கணத்திற்கேற்ற இலக்கியமாகத் தமிழகத்தை ஆக்க வேண்டிய பெரும் பொறுப்பும், கடமையும் உங்கள் கையிலேதான் உள்ளன. அவற்றைத்தான் உங்களிடத்திலே தமிழக அரசும், தமிழ்நாடும் பெரிதும் எதிர்பார்க்கின்றன. நீங்கள் பேரறிவும்,

பேராற்றலும் பெற்று, உங்கள் குடிப்பெயரை உயர்த்தி, நீங்கள் பயிலும் பல்கலைக்கழகத்திற்குப் பெயரையும், புகழையும் ஏற்படுத்தித் தந்து, நீங்கள் பிறந்த நாட்டிற்கு பெருமையையும் பொலிவையும் உருவாக்கிக் கொடுத்து, சிறப்புற்று, வாழ்விக்களாக என்று தான் மனதார, வாயார வாழ்த்துகிறேன். உங்களுக்கும் எனக்கும் கல்வித் தாய்களாக விளங்கும் இந்தப் பல்கலைக் கழகம் என்றென்றும் சிறப்புற்று, ஒங்கு புகழ் எய்தி வாழ்வதாக. அண்ணாமலை அரசின் பெயரும் புகழும் என்றென்றும் உலகில் நின்று நிலவுவனவாகுக. இந்தப் பல்கலைக் கழகத்தை மேலும் மேலும் பல்வேறு வகைகளில் வளர்க்க ஆர்வம் கொண்டுள்ள செட்டிநாட்டரசர், உயர்திரு முத்தையா செட்டியார் அவர்களுடைய முயற்சி மேலும் மேலும் வளர்க. இந்தப் பல்கலைக் கழகத்தினிடத்தில் அக்கறை கொண்டு ஆர்வத்தோடு உழைக்கும் அனைவரின் தொண்டும் வெல்க. புரட்சிக் கவிஞர் பாரதிதாசன் அவர்கள் கூறியதற்கிணங்க,

“எங்கள் வாழ்வும் எங்கள் வளமும் மங்காத தமிழென்று சங்கே முழங்கு”

என்று முழங்கி விடை பெறுகிறேன். வணக்கம்.

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BRIGADE'S



march towards Prosperity.

The aim of the Prosperity Brigade is to provide an opportunity for all those who are eager to work for the common good of the society in their spare time. With this intention it is being inaugurated in every district. The work done by the members of the Prosperity Brigade in Madras, and other districts where it has already started functioning is encouraging. The Prosperity Brigade takes up all kinds of work such as the construction of school buildings, laying of roads, digging of canals, reclamation of waste lands for cultivation and so on. By undertaking such constructive programmes with enthusiasm the members of the Brigade are helping for the progress and welfare of the society. So far, in Madras, Tiruchirappalli and Chingleput districts they have completed various schemes of public utility. The value of the work done by them comes to about Rs. 94,000. People of the respective regions where the works have been done are enjoying the benefits that accrue from it. The nature of work done in the above three districts are given below in detail :—

TIRUCHIRAPPALLI.—Work done by the Prosperity Brigade in Tiruchirappalli district—

Name of the village.	Nature of work done.	Number of persons engaged.	Value of the work.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4) RS.
Ambukoil, Karambakudi Panchayat Union.	Breaches in the banks of the irrigation canal of the river Agniyam rectified.	25	500
River Nariyaru of Karambakudi Panchayat Union.	Construction of a canal to divert the waters of Nariyaru to a Government tank.	25	750
Kilarasur, Pullambadi Panchayat Union..	Flood control through the construction of a canal of 350' and 600' bank.	20	1,500
Do.	Flood control work	25	250
Cendurai, Cendurai Panchayat Union ..	Construction of 60' breach in the lake .. .	20	200
Edamalaipudur, Manikandam Panchayat Union.	Construction of breach in Kollankulam lake.	10	150
Kaduvetan Kurichi, T. Pazhur Panchayat Union.	Desilting of the village tank	20	400
Manakudi, Ariyalur Panchayat Union ..	Construction of the breaches in the big lake and flood control work which brought under cultivation 60 acres.	30	1,000

MADRAS CITY.—Works completed by the Prosperity Brigade in Madras are as follows: A street cleaning campaign was inaugurated and street cleaning was done in 12 Divisions. In Mylapore the members of the Prosperity Brigade laid two furlongs of the Bazaar Road. The value of the work is Rs. 500. They have constructed a school building valued at Rs. 32,000 at Shastri Nagar. The Government has spent only Rs. 4,000 for this purpose. A drainage estimated to cost Rs. 14,000 was completed at Kalyanapuram in Vyasarpadi. At West Mambalam about two furlongs of road worth Rs. 500 was completed. Altogether the value of the works done in Madras work out to Rs. 47,000.

Construction of a public platform—Prosperity Brigade auditorium and laying of six roads in West Mambalam are some of the works to be undertaken in the City in the future.

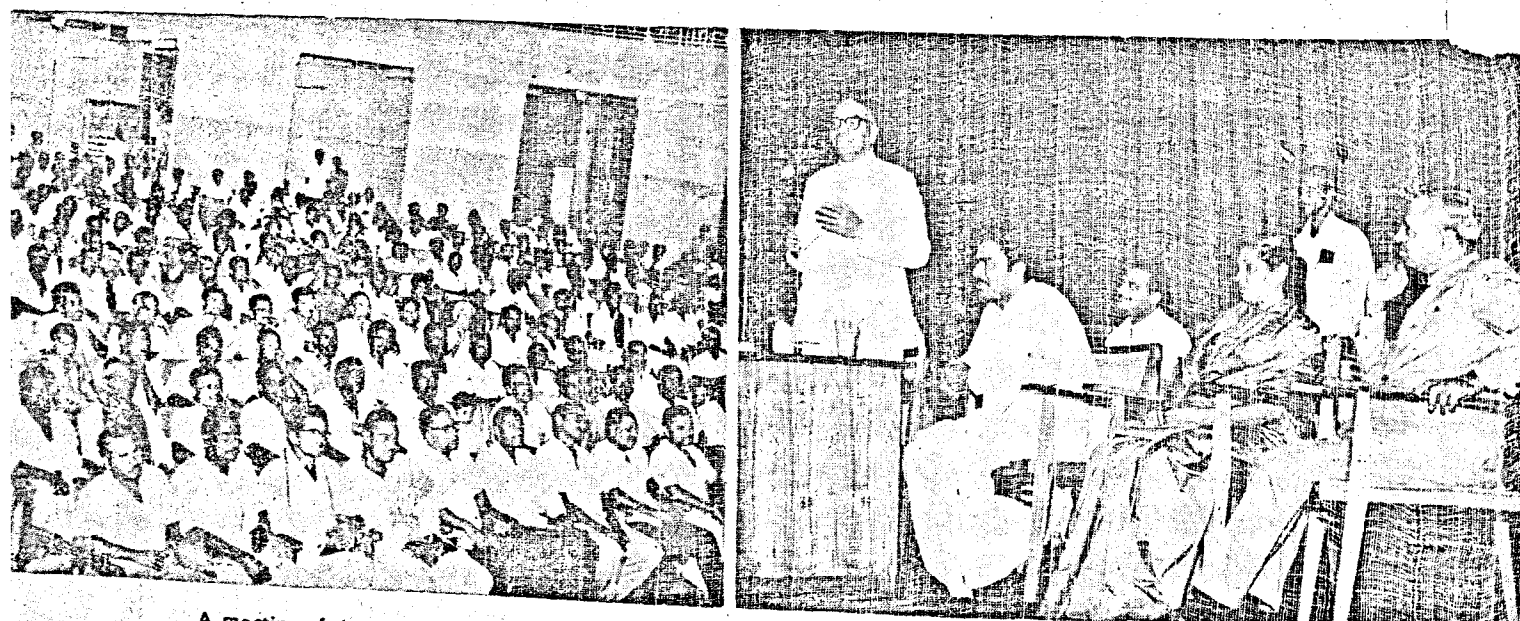
Name of the village.	Nature of work done.	Number of persons engaged.	Value of the work.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4) RS.
Thevayar village, Veppanthattai Panchayat Union.	Repair work on the 7 furlong supply canal of Ranjankudi lake.	30	1,500
Annankaran Pettai, Udanganni Panchayat, T. Pazhur Panchayat Union.	Construction of a school with donated materials.	20	500
Vellalapathi, Thathiyangar Panchayat Union.	Construction of a school	20	1,500
Chinna Koundanur, Aravakurichi Panchayat Union.	Construction of a shed for midday meals scheme at Elementary School.	15	300
Thiruthiamalai, Musiri Panchayat Union.	Construction of a shed with mud walls and grass roof.	20	500
Mayanur, Krishnarayapuram Panchayat Union.	Repairing of one furlong road from Mayanur to Renganathapuram and cleaning of cremation ground.	16	200
Thanjavur, Samuthiram Panchayat, Arimalam Panchayat Union.	Repairing of one mile road from Pudukottai Embal High. Road.	30	125
Pudalur, Aluthur Panchayat Union ..	Laying of two furlong new road	25	700
Lappaikudikadu, Veppur Panchayat Union.	Repairing of road leading to Public Health Centre newly opened in the village.	20	170
Marungapuri Panchayat Union	Laying of a mile new road from Thuvanakurichi to Ponnampatti.	25	1,000
Uppidiamangalam, Thanthoni Panchayat Union.	Laying of a three furlong road from Lakshmanapatti to Karuppur.	30	1,500
Illupur Ennai Panchayats, Annavasal Panchayat Union.	Laying of a two furlong road at Illupur Ennai Panchayats.	30	500
Krishnarayapuram Panchayat Union ..	Laying 1½ mile road from Kovalam to Koilpatti.	21	300
Manaparai Panchayat Union	Cleaning of five streets in Manaparai drainage and Harijan Colony.	25	200
Perambalur Panchayat Union Farm ..	Levelling, bund irrigation canal, etc., formation and transplantation of chillies in 25 cents.	30	200
Haiyampatti Panchayat Union	Green manure seed planting in the Office compound.	20	160
Do.	Digging of pits for planting coconut seedlings and preparation of 10 cents of land for vegetable cultivation.	20	100
Kudumiamalai, Annavasal Panchayat Union.	Construction of banks for the irrigation tank of the Government Seed Farm at Kudumiamalai.	100	2,500
K. Paramathi Panchayat Union	Preparation of land for garden in the premises of the Panchayat Union Office.	30	6,000

Estimated value of the work done in Tiruchirappalli district is Rs. 22,705.

CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT.—Work done by the Prosperity Brigade in Chingleput district—

Name of Panchayat Union.	Nature of work undertaken.	Number of persons engaged.	Value of the work.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
			RS.
Achirupakkam	Kizhanur sub-canal	25	750
Villivakkam	Avathur school building	60	950
Sozhavaram	Alamathi school building	..	500
Kadambathur	Repairing of Kadambathur-Vidayar road	..	1,500
Kummidipoondi	Laying of two miles road from Chunnan-bukulam to Ubasamuthiram. /	50	3,000
Tiruvallur	Laying of four furlongs road for Raethur housing colony.	50	3,000
Maduranthagam	Repairing of road at Maduranthagam	200	3,000
Thirukazhikundram	Laying of $\frac{1}{2}$ mile Kalpathi Vembakkam village.	50	3,000
Lathur	Anaikkattu Village Road	..	400
Kunrathur	(1) Preparation Adancheri school garden .. } (2) Ezuchur sub-canal }	..	2,000
Pallipattu	Repairing of Sorakapet Road	..	..
Wallajabad	School building	..	6,000

Estimated value of the work done in Chingleput district is Rs. 24,100.



A meeting of the volunteers of the Prosperity Brigade, Madras City, was held at the Children's Theatre on 10th December 1967, to discuss ways about utilising them for Family Planning work, Thiru M. Muthusamy, Minister for Local Administration, presided. Dr. S. Chandrashekar, Union Minister of State for Health and Family Planning, is addressing the gathering.

MUNICIPAL

ADMINISTRATION

AT THE CROSS ROADS

THIRU M. MUTHUSWAMY,
Minister for Local Administration

Mr. Chairman and Fellow Delegates,

It gives me great pleasure to welcome all the distinguished delegates from the Union Government and the various State Governments for this Seminar. It was a happy and wise thought to have arranged for a Seminar on Municipal administration. I am certain that Jefferson must have had in mind local self-Government when he said—

“We must dream of an aristocracy of achievements arising out of a democracy of opportunities.”

We, in this State, have been running Municipal administration for over a 100 years. Other States would have had similar experiences. We would, therefore, be in a position to compare notes. Municipal administration began with certain objectives, a hundred years ago. Broadly speaking, they were expected to look after education, communication, public health amenities. In the early days, the Police functions were also vested in them. Over a period of years they have shed the Police functions. This was perhaps wise. In certain other areas, they were not able to fulfil the needs of the community in regard to some of the functions. We have, therefore, an opportunity, now, to assess how far Municipalities have been able to fulfil the objectives for which they were first constituted.

Stalwarts

Municipalities have been serving under several disabilities. We can take stock of these disabilities and see if we can do anything to remedy them.

Municipal administration has produced a number of stalwarts. Some of us remember the significant contribution made and the distinguished services rendered by such great Chairmen as Thiru Rathinasabapathi Mudaliar of Coimbatore, Thiru Vedachala Mudaliar of Chingleput, Thiru Daniel Thomas of Palayamkottai, Thiru P. R. Thevar of Tiruchirappalli and others,

equally illustrious. I should also particularly mention that our beloved Rajaji started his political career as the Chairman of the Salem Municipality. Nearer home, we have Sir P. Thiagaraja Chetty who was the President of the Madras Corporation. In this connection, I would like to draw pointed attention to the fact that Thiru Sarathi of Vellore, Thiru Narasimhan of Arani, Thiru Subbaraja of Rajapalayam, Thiru Kasiraman of Kumbakonam, Thiru Chinna Raju Gounder of Tirupathur, Thiru Soundara Barathi of Aruppukkottai and Thiru Habibulla Baig, who is the Mayor of Madras, are also Members of the Legislative Assembly. Thiru Sadiq Pasha, the present Minister for Health to the Government of Madras was Chairman of the Udampet Municipality. Finally, I would like to make specific mention of Thiru Sivagaminatha Pillai of Srivilliputhur who has been associated with Srivilliputhur Municipality for a continuous period of 40 years and who is a member of our delegation to the Seminar. We have been specially lucky in having such men amongst us. The keen interest that they took has resulted in the development of sound Municipal administration over the length and breadth of this State. Work in Municipal Councils, has given a large number of men, some of whom are mentioned above, a chance to serve the public in other exalted positions in the State Government at a later stage in their career. The ideals sustaining these brilliant Municipal administrators is brought out clearly in the ancient Tamil Classical anthology of “Pura Nanuru”—

“உண்டால் அம்ம இவ்வுலகம்.....

தமக்கென முயலா நோன்றான்

பிறர்க்கென முயலுநர் உண்மையானே.”

(“புறநானூறு”)

[The world continues to exist, because there are people who toil, not for their own good, but toil tirelessly for the welfare of others.]

Municipal administration has developed a new dimension in current times. The growth of urban population in the last 5 or 6 decades has been slow. The recent advances in industrial activity in the country has resulted in a very rapid growth of population in urban centres increasing the complexities of the problems facing Municipal Councils. In all such cases of development, it has been our sad experience that our resources lag far behind our needs and still farther behind our demands. There has been no doubt an increase in the income of Municipalities. The traditional House tax, the Profession tax, and the tax on animals and vehicles have been increased many-fold in the last 15 years. In this State, the Entertainment tax and a surcharge on it leviable at the discretion of the Municipality has been a new source of substantial income. But apart from this, the taxation income has really not kept pace with the needs of the community. One major problem facing Municipal administration is to raise more funds. It has been suggested that Municipalities could go into the market and invite subscription to bonds or debentures. In the present situation faced by the capital market this will at best be a risky source. In regard to taxation, several people hold the view that we have reached the ceiling. Additional taxation would be difficult to levy, impossible to collect and make the people who levy these taxes unpopular. We are, thus, faced with this situation where we see no possibilities of any immediate increase in income. If this Seminar can produce any new bright ideas for increasing the income, I would be extremely thankful.

Municipal Finance

In these circumstances, we can hardly blame the Municipalities if they come to the State Government asking for funds and grants for putting through their various schemes. We are, no doubt, convinced of the immense usefulness of these schemes to the community. However, the State Government's finances do not permit us to be very liberal in the matter of these grants and loans. In this State, the Government restricts its grants and loans mostly to water-supply and drainage and a few minor items. Grants are rarely given. They are given only to those Municipalities which are chronically deficit over long periods of time. The loans are payable in 25-40 years with interest at the rate of about 6 per cent and the repayment is in equated annual instalments. For the last 13 years, we have sanctioned more than Rs. 9,10,85,100 as loans, for water-supply.* At the moment, 61 Municipalities are having protected water-supply, though I am quite sure, the water-supply is not adequate for most Municipalities. The cost of water-supply has become enormous in recent years. Water is an item for which the highest priority has to be given. The Union Ministry of Health has been making

its contribution, by gradually reducing the sum set apart for water-supply year after year, in the last 4 or 5 years. If as a result of this Seminar, the Union Ministry of Health could increase its allocations not only to my State but to all States, all the municipalities in the country would be most grateful. I may mention here that in all the 84 Municipalities and 4 Townships in one year, the total amount placed at the disposal for capital works in regard to water-supply and drainage is about Rs. 90 lakhs, which is a mere pittance.

In this State we have had a policy that when dearness allowance is enhanced to one class of employees, it should not be denied to other classes of employees also. Municipal employees have also got the benefit of these recent increases in dearness allowance, in the last 3 or 4 years. Nevertheless, since their basic salary was lower, the benefits accruing to them was correspondingly less. I hesitate to offer any remedies or suggestions in this matter. Our sympathies are with the Municipal employees for their demands for better wages. It is only financial difficulties that stand in our way in implementing this.

Cuddalore sets example

In the last one year in which I was associated with Municipal administration I have had occasion to see quite a number of Municipalities. Several of these municipalities have taken an interest in the setting up of remunerative enterprises such as markets, bus stands, lorry stands and shops. I was particularly struck with the development in Cuddalore. The Chairman of the Cuddalore Municipality has set up over 500 shops in the last 2 years which he is renting at the low rate of Rs. 30 a month. This provides an assured income to the municipality and I find there is a considerable benefit to the consumer as well. When a large number of shops are available there is keen competition among the shop-keepers, with the result the consumer gets a better deal. Left to the commercial communities, they would not like so many new shops to be opened. Rather than build a few small shops and auction them at high rates, the policy adopted by this Chairman has been one that has been mutually beneficial to the Municipality, as well as the public. I would commend the suggestion to other Chairmen of Municipal Councils.

Some municipalities are asking for permission to run bus services and cinemas. I am advised that the Municipalities Act has to be amended, if they are to undertake these functions. Before undertaking any such amendments, we will have to consider the pros and cons

* Please see the annexure.

of the proposals. We should bestow more thought on the subject of entrusting commercial enterprises to Municipalities. There is, in my view, some scope here for undertaking a programme, that would be beneficial to Municipalities in the long run.

In regard to education, which is one of the functions entrusted to Municipal administration, we have not made much progress in this State. All the three or four Municipalities and four Townships together, are running only 800 elementary schools and 75 high schools. The average cost of maintenance of elementary school is Rs. 15,000 a year and the average cost of maintenance for a high school is Rupees one lakh a year. The Government and private agencies have a large number of schools in municipal areas. Maintaining high schools is proving very expensive and there is a demand from most Municipal Councils that Government should take over these high schools. This is under the careful consideration of the Government.

In the matter of communications, all the municipalities in this State are maintaining 4,200 kilometres of roads; and the average cost of maintenance is about Rs. 2,000 per kilometre. This also includes the cost of new roads, that we may put up here and there. Here again the cost of maintenance is gradually growing up.

I would, therefore, like to submit to this Seminar, that Municipal administration has now come to the cross roads. Their resources are slender. Situated as they are, there is no possibility of their fulfilling their functions satisfactorily. The public are more aware of their rights and are daily getting more vocal, in regard to their

demands. A time has come when all serious Municipal administrators should get together and see how we can improve this position. Unless we find more resources and provide a better quality of amenities to the public, our very existence is threatened. It is in this context that we are looking forward to discussions in the Seminar and hope to get solutions to these massive problems facing us. At the end of the Seminar, I am quite sure, we will be able to work out some kind of guidelines, for drawing up a blue print, for better municipal administration in this country.

* ANNEXURE.

Loans sanctioned to Municipalities for Water-Supply and Drainage Schemes.

Year.	Amount. RS.
1954-55	5,68,500
1955-56	33,90,000
1956-57	69,17,000
1957-58	55,89,300
1958-59	73,58,000
1959-60	92,52,000
1960-61	51,50,100
1961-62	65,95,600
1962-63	74,70,700
1963-64	62,18,300
1964-65	92,40,700
1965-66	93,58,200
1966-67	1,39,76,700
Total	9,10,85,100

I.U.C.D. SCHEME—APPOINTMENT OF PROMOTERS.

The Government of Madras have decided to permit District Medical Officers to employ women promoters under I.U.C.D. Scheme in the hospitals under their control. The Director of Public Health will be the authority to employ women promoters under the scheme in Madras City.

The promoters should be among literate married ladies who had undergone sterilisation operation or had I.U.C.D. insertion. The intending candidates are requested to contact the concerned authorities in the matter.

Small Savings:

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National Defence Certificates

Q.—What are the Income-tax provisions applicable to National Defence Certificates?

*A.—*National Defence Certificates like National Savings Certificates, National Plan Certificates and National Plan Savings Certificates, do not fetch a regular income from year to year. Income on these Certificates arises only in the year when the Certificates are encashed. Under section 10 (15) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 such income from Certificates held up to the maximum limit prescribed is not to be included in the total income of the person receiving them. Hence, they do not even affect the slab of income of the assessee. In other words, interest on National Defence Certificates is not subject to income-tax and is not to be reckoned as income for the purpose of determining the rate of income-tax applicable to the income of the assessee.

Defence Deposit Certificates

Q.—What about Defence Deposit Certificates?

*A.—*These Certificates, like the earlier Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates, provide an annual income which is not to be included in the total income of the holder up to the maximum holding prescribed.

National Savings Certificates

Q.—Please explain the income-tax provisions applicable to National Savings Certificates (First Issue) and National Savings Certificates (First Issue) Bank Series?

*A.—*Let us take A and B two cases of Investors in National Savings Certificates (First Issue). A married individual with more than one child, has an earned annual income of Rs. 10,000. Let us assume he avails himself of the maximum reduction of tax and has saved Rs. 3,000; 60 per cent of this savings or Rs. 1,800 forms a straight reduction from his income and his taxable income will be Rs. 8,200. The tax on Rs. 8,200 according to the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1967, is Rs. 363. This tax is thus 4.43 per cent of his taxable income.

Let us assume that he holds National Savings Certificates (F.I) to the total value of Rs. 5,000 and his income and tax rates remain unchanged when these Certificates mature for payment. He will get Rs. 9,000 on maturity of these Certificates, representing Rs. 5,000 principal and Rs. 4,000 interest. This sum of Rs. 4,000 will be taxed at 4.43 per cent only or he will have to pay a total tax of Rs. 177.20. The yield to him on this investment is 7.65 per cent simple interest or 5.84 per cent compound interest.

B, also a married individual with more than one child, has an earned annual income of Rs. 50,000. Let us assume he has also saved the maximum of

Rs. 15,000 through Provident Fund, Life Insurance and Cumulative Time Deposits. He would pay Annuity Deposits of Rs. 4,000. These savings and payments would bring his taxable income down of Rs. 38,000. His tax liability on this income will be Rs. 10,736 or 28.25 per cent of his taxable income. Assuming that his income and tax rates remain unchanged when his Certificates mature, he will be taxed on whatever interest he received on these Certificates at 28.25 per cent. His yield on the investment will be 5.74 per cent simple interest or 4.63 per cent compound interest.

Post Office Savings Bank and Cumulative Deposit Accounts

Q.—And Post Office Savings Bank and Cumulative Time Deposit Accounts?

*A.—*In a Post Office Savings Bank, the interest is regularly credited once a year to the Account and on Cumulative Time Deposit Accounts interest and bonus is paid when the Account is closed. In either case the interest and bonus are not to be included in the total income of the Account-holder under section 10 (15) (ii) of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

Q.—What is the Income-tax rebate on Cumulative Time Deposit Accounts?

*A.—*A specified percentage of the deposits made into 10-year and 15-year Cumulative Time Deposit Accounts, subject to the maximum of 30 per cent of the total income or Rs. 15,000 whichever is less, is allowed as a deduction in computing total income. This deduction will be calculated at 60 per cent of the first Rs. 5,000 of the qualifying amount of the deposits and 50 per cent of the balance. The deposits have to be counted for this purpose together with Life Insurance premia and contribution to recognised Provident Fund.

Q.—Do I get the deduction if I make payments in advance for a future period?

*A.—*Yes, you do.

Q.—And, for payments made in a lump-sum for past defaults?

*A.—*These also. Reduction is allowed in the year in which the deposit is made.

Q.—Can Cumulative Time Deposit paid out of the income of a Hindu undivided family in respect of an account opened or kept in force by any member of the family or his wife or her husband qualify for deduction from income for the purpose of Income-tax?

*A.—*No; the deduction is admissible to an assessee who is an individual and in respect of the deposits made out of his income, chargeable to income-tax.

Q.—What is the procedure for allowing deduction?

*A.—*The deduction will be made from the taxable income for the year in which the monthly deposits were actually paid into the Account. It can be claimed through the income-tax return.

Q.—Do I get the deduction for making payments into my wife's or son's Account or a joint Account?

*A.—*You get the deduction in respect of deposits made into Accounts standing in the name of a minor son or daughter or dependent. The deposits should have been made out of your individual income chargeable to tax. This condition also applies to joint Accounts.

Q.—Do I get the benefit of tax-free income even after I get the benefit of deduction from income?

*A.—*You certainly do. Let us look into typical cases. If your total income from profession or business is Rs. 10,000 per annum and you are a married individual with more than one child, you will pay an income-tax of Rs. 561. By opening a Cumulative Time Deposit Account with say, Rs. 200 per month, your income will be reduced to Rs. 8,560 and your liability reduced to Rs. 403. In other words, Rs. 158 out of Rs. 2,400 which you pay into your Cumulative Time Deposit Account, come back to you as a reduction in the income-tax, you have to pay. Yet, on maturity of the Account, you get Rs. 30,000 in the case of a 10-Year Account. This works out to a tax-free interest of about 5.77 per cent per annum compound in a 10-Year Account.

If your income is Rs. 50,000 per annum, your income-tax would amount to Rs. 14,586 and the same Rs. 200 per month paid into a Cumulative Time Deposit Account is in reality a payment of only Rs. 148.66 per month; the balance of Rs. 51.34 per month comes back to you through reduction in income-tax. Nevertheless, the maturity amount you will get against payment of this Rs. 148.66 per month is Rs. 30,000 in the case of a 10-Year Account. This works out to a tax-free interest of over 10.19 per cent per annum compound in a 10-Year Account which yield itself is tax-free. (Please see the illustration published in Madras Information—December 1967.)

Q.—So, I get a tax-free interest in addition to savings income-tax on more than half of the deposit?

*A.—*You have caught the point.

Annuity Certificates

Q.—And Annuity Certificates?

*A.—*They provide an income for a period of 15 Years against a lump-sum payment. Part of this income is naturally return of the capital and the other part interest. The interest part, which would normally be liable to income-tax, is specially exempted from tax by Section 10 (15) (i) of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

Q.—Are Small Savings Certificates and Accounts exempt from Wealth Tax?

*A.—*They are except where they had been held by the assessee for a period of less than six months ending with the relevant valuation date and to the extent to which the amount of such certificates or Deposits do not exceed in each case the maximum amount permitted to be invested or deposited therein vide section 5 (i) (XVI) of the Wealth Tax Act, 1957. The condition of being held for a period of six months will not apply to investments in 10-Year Defence Deposit Certificates and 12-Year National Defence Certificates. Not only that, the assets in the form of Savings Certificates and Savings Accounts and balance in the Accounts are not included in the net wealth of the assessee for the purpose of ascertaining the rate of tax payable on his assets.

Estate Duty

Q.—Is Estate Duty payable?

*A.—*It is payable in respect of all securities and balances in the account.

Gift Tax

Q.—Do these securities and accounts attract Gift Tax?

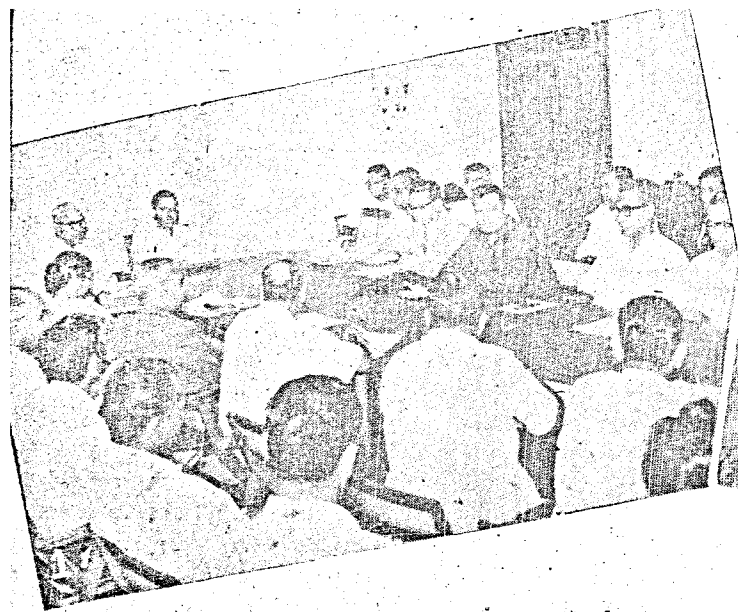
*A.—*They do not, subject to the provisions of the Gift Tax Act. For example, if you purchase a National Defence Certificate in the name of your child, the purchase price paid during the year is a gift made to the child. But if you nominate the child, with or without a guardian, to receive the money under a Certificate, it would amount to a gift in the year in which the nominee gets or becomes entitled to get the cash value under the Certificate. This is because the intended gift may not materialise if you yourself get the proceeds of the Certificate. However, Gift Tax is not chargeable in respect of gift made by you during any year up to a maximum of Rs. 5,000 in value.

Q.—Do I get exemption from income-tax on investments held in the name of my wife, children or other members of my family?

*A.—*Yes; in the case of investments held in the name of wife and minor children, exemption would be available to the person making investments, subject to the limit prescribed. In the case of investments held in the name of other members of the family, the exemption would be available to the person in whose name the investment is held.

Q.—In that event, would it be correct to say that the transfer of the capital for making investments in the name of wife, children or any other member of the family would mean gifts to them?

*A.—*Yes, and it would attract Gift Tax also.



1. A meeting of the District Family Planning and Malaria Officers was addressed by Thiru S. J. Sadiq Pasha, Minister for Public Health at the Committee room of the Secretariat on November 1967.

2. Thiru S. J. Sadiq Pasha, Minister for Public Health gave away the prizes for best outgoing students of the integrated and senior regular batches at the Government Training School for Health Visitors at the Valedictory Function held on 7th December 1967.

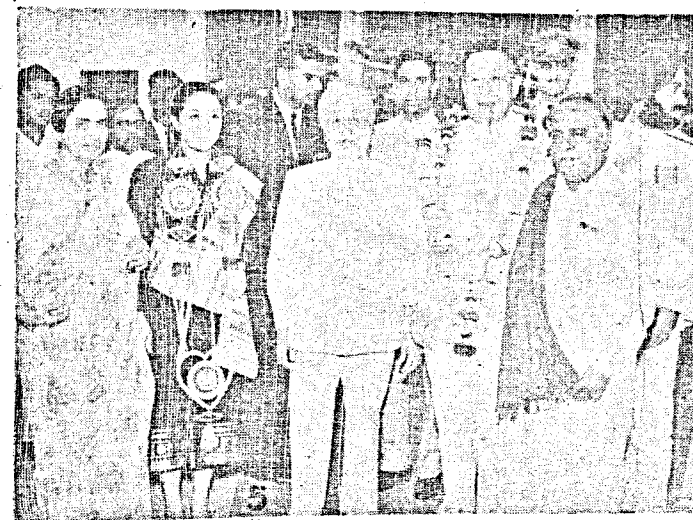
3. Sardar Ujjal Singh, Governor of Madras inaugurated the Fifth National meet of the winners of Awards of Seminar Readings 1956-67 on 18th December 1967 at District Central Library Buildings, Madras.

Picture shows one of the winners receiving the award and cash award of Rs. 500.

4. Sardar Ujjal Singh, Governor of Madras administered Oath of Office to Thiru S. Narayanaswamy, as Sheriff of Madras at Raj Bhavan on 20th December 1967.

Picture shows Thiru S. Narayanaswamy, taking the oath of office.

5. Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Education and Industries, distributed food packets and gifts to poor children during the Christmas Celebrations of Social Service Centre at St. Louis Church, Adyar, Madras on 22nd December 1967.



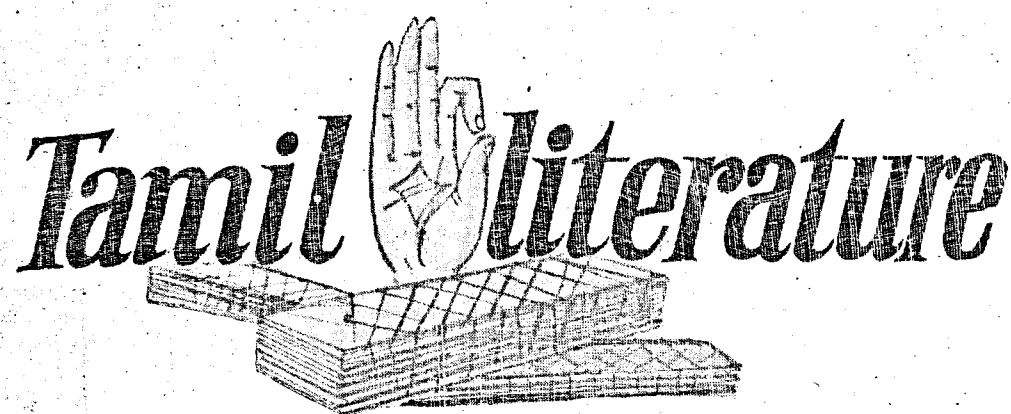
1. His Majesty the King of Laos and Princess of Laos on their arrival at Coimbatore with Thiru K. A. Mathialagan, Minister for Food and M.L.As.

2. His Majesty the King of Laos and Princess of Laos paid a visit to Sri Meenakshi Temple, Madurai, on 13th December 1967.

3. Visit to the Victoria Technical Institute at Madras.

4. At the dinner given by the Governor of Madras in honour of the distinguished visitors.

5. The distinguished visitors with the Governor and Chief Minister of Madras before their departure.



Tamil ranks among the oldest languages of the world. While most of the languages which flourished in the centuries before Christ are dead and gone Tamil has lived on retaining all its youth and vitality and has continued to be the vibrant vehicles of the thoughts and feelings of over three crores of Tamils. Tamil has enriched itself without borrowing. It has grown without suffering any great change. Its vitality and resilience are remarkable.

Great epochs

There are four great epochs in the history of Tamil literature. The first is the Sangham epoch. Not all the works of this period and the period preceding it are available. From Tolkappiam, an ancient treatise on grammar, one gathers that there must have existed a glorious body of literature which perhaps perished with the passage of time. But the works which have been saved for us throw a flood of light on the culture, civilisation and outlook of the Tamils of the Sangham epoch. The poets have sung on a variety of subjects. Their outlook and approach are characterised by a warrior sympathy, a deep humanity and a refreshing candour. The ecstasies of love and pangs of separation, valour in war and generosity in forgiving—these and allied themes have appealed to the poets of the Sangham age. Quite a large number of these poems can find a place in an anthology of best poems of the world.

The emphasis which the Sangham poets laid on the merely material and sensuous aspects of life and living obviously brought about decadence. That set the stage for the appearance of Thiruvalluvar, whose Thirukkural, containing verses of chiselled brevity and luminous wisdom laid down for the generations unborn the ethics that should govern the conduct of

man in all his activities. Silappadikaram, the great epic which unfolds in majestic metres the story of a devoted wife and Manimekkalai, a Jain classic which narrates the inspiring story of a great lady ascetic are the other two literary treasures of the epoch of Thiruvalluvar. Poet Bharati has hailed these three classics as three bright gems in the diadem of Tamil.

The ethical and spiritual ideas propagated by Kurat found strident echoes in the works of Alvars and Nayanmars who roved about the country winning people's minds for the path of devotion. Their songs, high in poetic merit, are saturated with devotion to God. This grand epoch lasted for nearly four centuries from the 3rd and it cannot be denied that these troubadours of God were in a large measure responsible for enlarging and carrying forward the movement that started with Thiruvalluvar.

Morning birds

The work of the Nayanmars and Alvars found fulfilment in Kamban whose Tamil version of Ramayana has been acclaimed as a classic of peerless poetic merit. Kamban's epic satisfies the aesthete as well as the devotee.

There was a little set back after Kamban. There were a number of philosophers and poets too. Villiputhur Alwar wrote his Mahabharata. Thayumana Swamikal, Kumaraguruparar and others came later. But Tamil was not marching with the same great strides as during the epoch which produced the saivaites and vaishnavite saints, Seikilar, the author of Periapuranam and Kamban. At the turn of the 20th century came Sri Ramalingaswami followed by Subramanya Bharati. They were the morning birds of a new epoch. Once again Tamil is in the throes of a mighty renaissance.

NATIONAL PROSTHETIST AND ORTHOTIST TRAINING CENTRE

The programme of Rehabilitation of Physically Handicapped persons in India is a stupendous task. A special census of the Physically Handicapped persons in the Madras State was taken in the year 1961. This census has revealed that there are about one lakh and nine thousand Orthopaedically Handicapped persons, in Madras State. The number is increasing year by year due to accidents caused, in factories, on the roads or in the homes. Then there are the Physically Handicapped children stricken by Polio, Cerebral Palsy, etc., or with congenital deformities.

The Government of Madras is much ahead of all other State Governments in India in the field of Rehabilitation of the Orthopaedically Handicapped. The Government of Madras is the first State Government in India, to start an Artificial Limb Centre for the Rehabilitation of the Physically Handicapped. In 1963 the Centre was started as part of the Orthopaedic Department of the Government General Hospital, Madras. The Professor of the Orthopaedic Surgery, and Orthopaedic Surgeon, Government General Hospital, Madras, is the Director of the Artificial Limb Centre. The patients attending this centre are fitted up with the artificial limbs and other orthopaedic appliances fabricated in the workshop attached to this centre. Then they are given training in the Rehabilitation Section of the centre in walking and other Rehabilitation necessities before discharge.

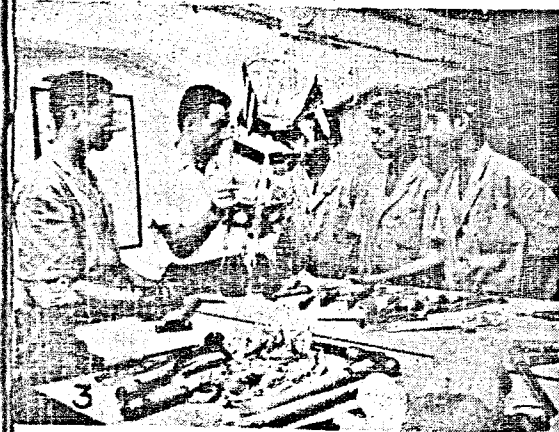
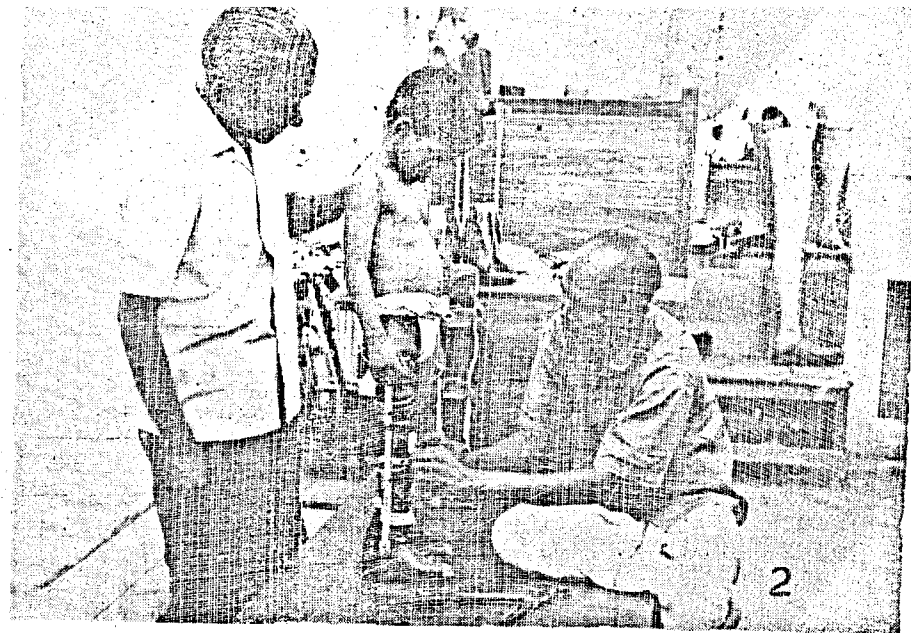
There is at present a serious shortage of trained Prosthetic and Orthotic Technicians in India. A large number of Technicians are required, for the Rehabilitation of the amputees and other Orthopaedically Handicapped persons. Prosthetic Technician is an essential member of the Rehabilitation team helping in the Scientific fabrication and fitting of artificial limb and

orthopaedic appliances. The problem of technical personnel for the workshop attached to the Artificial Limb Centre, Madras was solved by collaboration between Medical Department and the Industries Department of the Government of Madras. Here again Madras State is the first State in India to have such collaboration between Medical and Engineering Department for the treatment of patients. But a large number of artificial limb and orthopaedic splint making centres are planned in the country. Subcentres are proposed to be opened at Madurai, Coimbatore and Tanjore, in the Madras State. The problem of Prosthetic technicians can be solved only by opening training centres for such para Medical personnel.

Hence it is proposed to have a two year Diploma course in Prosthetics and Orthotics attached to the Orthopaedic Department of the Government General Hospital, to train Prosthetists and Orthotists. This is pending sanction of the Government of India.

As a Pilot Project, an intensive training course for a period of four months has been taken up by the Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Government General Hospital, Madras, with aid from U.S. Vocational Rehabilitation Administration and the World Rehabilitation Fund, U.S.A. This is a part of Research and Demonstration Project started in March 1966 with a grant of Rs. 5.5 lakhs from the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration of the U.S. Health Department. The Project Director operating the grant is Dr. M. Natarajan, the Director of the Artificial Limb Centre.

The training course commenced on first August 1967 and was inaugurated by Dr. T. Janardhanan, M.Sc., Director of Medical Education. The training programme was rightly called as the "National Prosthetic



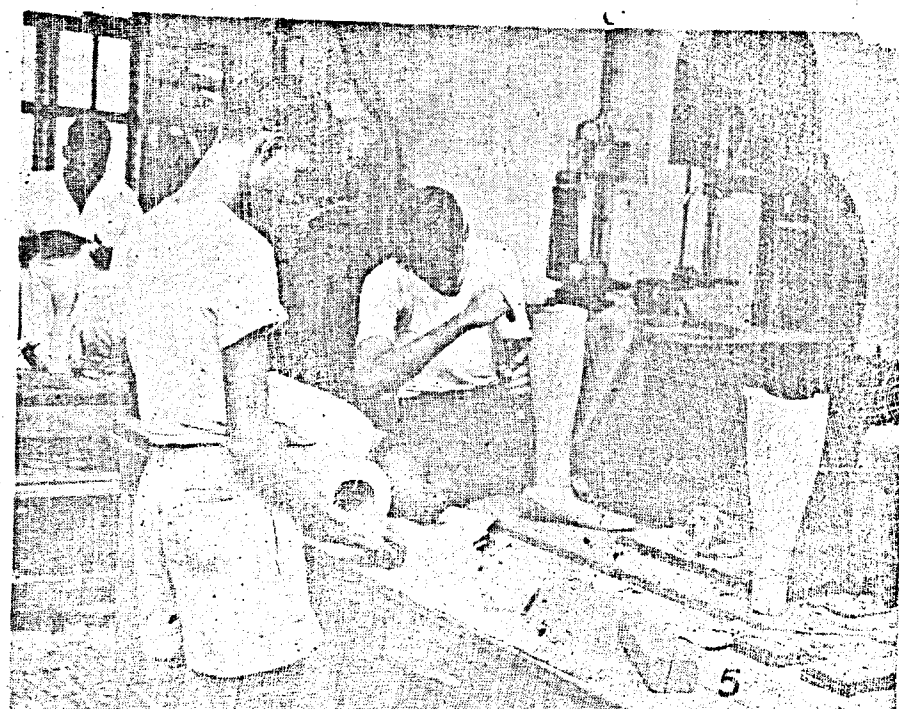
1. Thiru M. Karunanidhi, Minister for Public Works, and Thiru S. J. Sadiq Pasha, Minister for Public Health, during their visit to the General Hospital in September 1967 are watching a boy fitted with artificial limb at Artificial Limb Centre.

2. A Young boy is being fitted with artificial limb.

3. At the "National Prosthetist and Orthotist Training Course" conducted by the Department of Orthopaedic Surgery at the Artificial Limb Centre the trainees are watching a demonstration.

4. A handicapped person fitted with artificial limbs is being assisted to walk.

5. Artificial limbs are being made at the workshop attached to the Artificial Limb Centre.



and Orthotist Training Course" by virtue of its National character. Almost all the States in India have sent trainees for the course. Trainees have come from Miraj, New Delhi, Pondicherry, Madurai, Mangalore, Trivandrum, Coimbatore, Madras, Calcutta and Ludhiana. Two trainees have come from abroad—from Ceylon and Hongkong. Fourteen candidates had undergone training who are sponsored by Vocational Rehabilitation Administration Projects in other parts of India and also from hospitals attached to Public Institutions. Some of the Prosthetists and Orthotists of the Artificial Limb Centre, Madras are also getting training as inservice trainees.

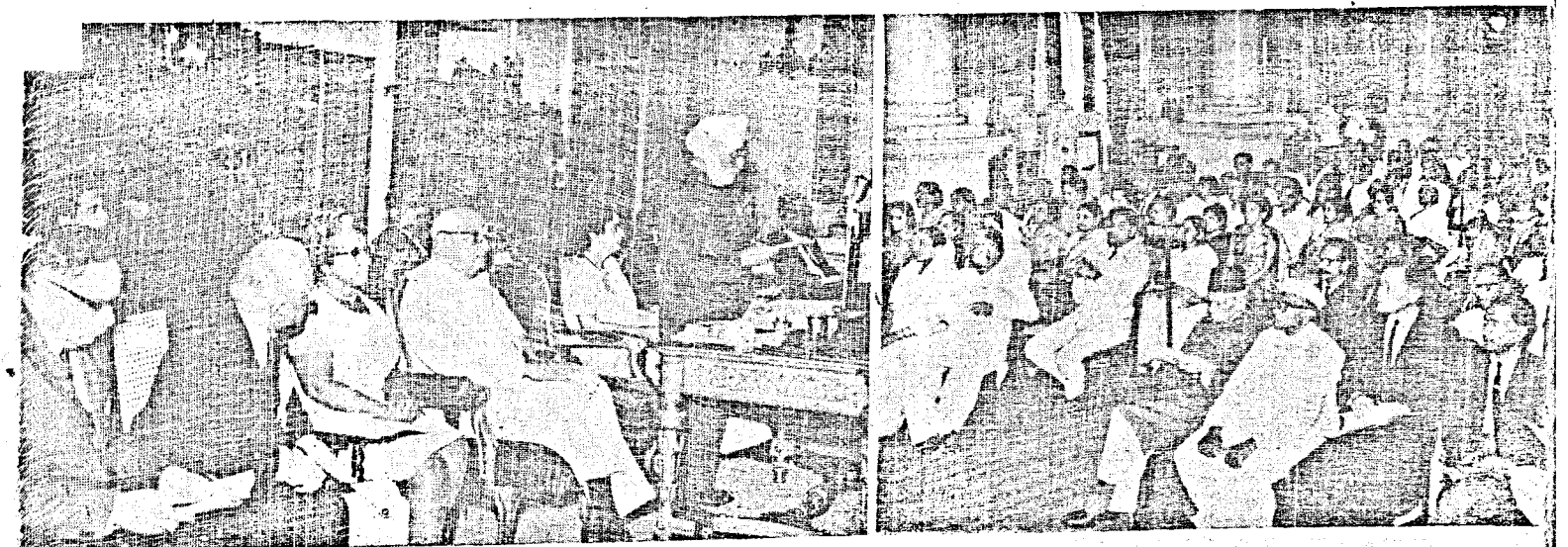
The Vocational Rehabilitation Administration and World Rehabilitation Fund, U.S.A. are assisting the Madras Centre by providing the services of Mr. Juan Monros, a Prosthetist and Orthotist with the World Rehabilitation Fund, in New York as instructor for the Training Course.

The trainees are given intensive training in the fabrication of artificial limbs and braces using Plastics, Wood, Rubber, Leather and Aluminium, all indigenously available materials. At the end of the

Course in December 1967, the trainees were given certificates. On their return to their respective centres where they will train other workmen in the fabrication and fitting techniques. The course was conducted in one of the sheds under the Stanley viaduct adjacent to the Artificial Limb Centre, Workshop. The shed was got ready after repairs and improvements in a record time, with the help from the Public Works Department.

The laboratory benches for the trainees were especially designed and mounted in pairs with provision for keying tools, and other accessories. The lay out of the Prosthetic and Orthotic laboratory and equipment was planned, in such a way that after the training course it can be made use of as a Prosthetic and Orthotic Workshop.

The Ministers of Madras State Government, Thiru M. Karunanidhi, Minister for Public Works and Thiru S. J. Sadiq Padsha, Minister for Public Health, visited the Artificial Limb Centre, and also the National Prosthetist and Orthotist Training Course conducted at the Centre during their visit to the Government General Hospital on 12th September 1967.



Sardar Ujjal Singh, Governor of Madras, delivered the Inaugural Address of the Fourteenth Session of the Indian Conference of Social Work at Rajaji Hall, Madras, on 27th December 1967. Pictures show the Governor addressing the gathering and the delegates who participated in the Conference.

City drainage system to be improved

The sewerage system of the City was designed in the year 1910 for an ultimate population of 6.5 lakhs on the basis of 25 gallons per capita per day of water-supply. The rapid expansion and development of Madras City and the steady increase in its population have exposed the inadequacy of the City's drainage system. Surcharged conditions have been reached in many parts of the sewerage system, resulting in overflow of sewage into the water courses. Though several *ad hoc* improvements were attempted from time to time, it was only at the beginning of the Third Plan that a comprehensive scheme of improvements was planned. These proposals were, however, based on water consumption of 25 gallons per capita per day. In view of the rise in standard of living resulting in increased per capita consumption of water the augmentation of City's water-supply and the water-supply improvement schemes contemplated as well as the extension of the City limits, a complete redesigning of the City's drainage system became essential. The Government accordingly decided that the scheme should be redesigned with a capacity adequate to deal with sewerage based on 40 gallons per capita per day consumption of water for the anticipated population. It was also decided to discontinue the outmoded and un-hygienic sewage farm method of disposal of the drainage which required large extents of land and instead adopt the more satisfactory method of full treatment, with polishing lagoons to remove the impurities and bacteria in the sewage. The treated water could also be utilised for cooling purposes in industries, and for developing agricultural and fishing farms to be located near the disposal sites. As the State Housing Board is also having its own independent drainage schemes for its neighbourhood schemes, Government decided that the sewage schemes of the State Housing Board should be integrated with that of

the Corporation. With these basic objectives, comprehensive schemes, dividing the city into five zones have been formulated. The details of the schemes in respect of each zone are given below :—

Zone I.—This covers Tondiarpet, Royapuram, George Town and Park Town areas. A revised comprehensive scheme costing Rs. 250 lakhs has been drawn up for this Zone. The proposal for improvement of the drainage system include, increasing the capacity of the pumping stations and laying of additional intercepting sewers and pumping mains to the disposal site and construction of disposal works. A treatment plant for this Zone for purification of the sewage is to be set up at Kodungaiyur, where 800 acres have already been acquired for the purpose of treatment works of Zone II. The works of laying sewers in some of the areas (North Beach Road, Ebrahimji Sahib Street) and laying of pumping mains are under rapid progress. These works are expected to be completed by the middle of 1968. A sum of Rs. 49.00 lakhs has been provided in the Fourth Plan for this Zone. The scheme is expected to serve the public by 1970, except for the erection of treatment plant, which would be carried over to the Fifth Plan period. The present system of disposing of the sewage into the sea will continue till the treatment works are completed.

Zone II.—This is intended to serve Nungambakkam, Chetput, Kilpauk, Egmore, Perambur and Purasawalkam areas. Drainage schemes for Ayanavaram and Sembiam areas have also been fitted into this scheme. Almost all the sewer laying works in these sub-areas have been completed and the construction of pumping stations and the installation of pumping machineries will be taken up during the Fourth Plan period. A sum of Rs. 10.00 lakhs has been provided for executing the works in Sembiam and Ayanavaram areas during the Fourth

Plan. As regards the main scheme for this Zone, the revised cost of the scheme is estimated at Rs. 165 lakhs as against the original estimate of Rs. 47.26 lakhs. Proposals for construction of additional pumping stations in areas like Purasawalkam, Erukkancheri, etc., are being drawn up and the works will be taken up in due course. A sum of Rs. 42.00 lakhs has been provided for the scheme in the Fourth Plan. Erection of treatment plant at Kodungaiyur for this Zone would be taken up during the Fifth Plan period.

Zone III.—This was originally intended for Kodambakkam area only. But it has been subsequently decided to merge the sewage from Thyagarayanagar also with the Zone. The cost of the revised scheme is Rs. 135 lakhs and it has been sanctioned by the Government early in March 1967. An extent of about 250 acres has been acquired for the treatment works of this Zone in Koyambedu village and an additional extent of 37 acres is also under acquisition. All the shallow sewers have been laid. Laying of the deep sewers in a major portion in this Zone had been completed during the Third Plan period. The construction of pumping stations is also nearing completion. A sum of Rs. 40.50 lakhs has been provided for this scheme in the Fourth Plan. All the works relating to the Zone except the treatment works are expected to be completed during the Fourth Plan period.

Zone IV.—This covers Saidapet, West Mambalam and Guindy areas. The scheme for this area, also includes merger of the sewage from the Kodambakkam—Pudur neighbourhood area of State Housing Board. A revised scheme costing about Rs. 70 lakhs has just been received and is under active consideration of Government. An extent of 213 acres, including 104 acres of poramboke lands has been selected in Nesapakkam and Kodambakkam villages for setting up the treatment plant for this Zone. During the Third Plan period, sewer laying of pumping mains and installation of pumping machinery have been practically completed. The erection of treatment plant for this zone will be taken up during the Fourth Plan period and a sum of Rs. 28.50 lakhs has been allotted for this purpose in the Fourth Plan. The entire scheme is expected to be completed by the end of Fourth Plan to serve the public. Proposals for provision of drainage system to the extended areas of this zone like Guindy, Kottur, Pallipattu and Velachery are being worked out and will be taken up in Fourth Plan, if feasible.

Zone V.—This is meant to serve Triplicane, Mylapore, Adyar and other areas in South Madras. This scheme is essentially an improvement scheme to prevent overflow of sewage from the surcharged sewers of this zone into the Buckingham Canal. It is indispensable both

from the public health point of view and for keeping the Buckingham Canal clean as an inland waterway. A revised scheme costing Rs. 278.836 lakhs has been sanctioned by the Government for this zone. The improvements to the system of this zone contemplate strengthening of the existing pumping stations, installation of additional pumping machineries and provision of treatment works. The lands required for disposal of the sewage from this zone have already been acquired or alienated in Pallikaranai and Perungudi villages. The sewage from the Sastrinagar and Indra Nagar developed by the State Housing Board will be also merged with this scheme. An extent of 875 acres is also being alienated to the Corporation at Pallikaranai swamp, where it is proposed to use the fully treated water for the purpose of developing agricultural and fish farms. During the Third Plan about 20 per cent of the pumping main works and procurement of about 50 per cent of the pipes required for laying have been completed. The remaining works like electrification of pumping stations at Ice House Road, North Mylapore, South Mylapore, Mandavallipakkam and Adyar, erection of a new pumping station between Adyar and the disposal site (Lattice Bridge) and the treatment works will be completed by the end of Fourth Plan. For this purpose, a sum of Rs. 180 lakhs has been provided in the Fourth Plan. A portion of the works has been taken up for execution and remaining works will be taken up in subsequent stages. The scheme is expected to serve the public by the end of Fourth Plan period.

To sum up, Zones I and II have already adequate disposal systems for the sewage. Zones III, IV and V are in immediate need of schemes to cope with increased sewage. With the available plan and budgetary provision, these are being implemented in stages, adopting a latest and hygienic disposal techniques.

Meanwhile the Government have also sanctioned a number of interim schemes costing Rs. 19.769 lakhs to relieve the packets of congestion, especially in the newly developed areas, considerable parts of which at the same time can be fitted into the main scheme. The interim schemes needed mostly in the South Mylapore, North Mylapore and Mandavallipakkam areas, have almost been completed, and they are expected to give appreciable relief to the residents of the locality in these areas. Besides the above, a scheme for carrying out immediate measures for mitigating the smell nuisance at the Adyar backwaters and in Buckingham Canal and Coom, costing Rs. 25,000 has been sanctioned by the Government. The proposals contemplate (a) leading of the overflowing sewage right in the middle of the backwaters, (b) removal of the scum and burying it, (c) treating the shoreline with Chilean nitrate by broadcasting it at regular intervals,

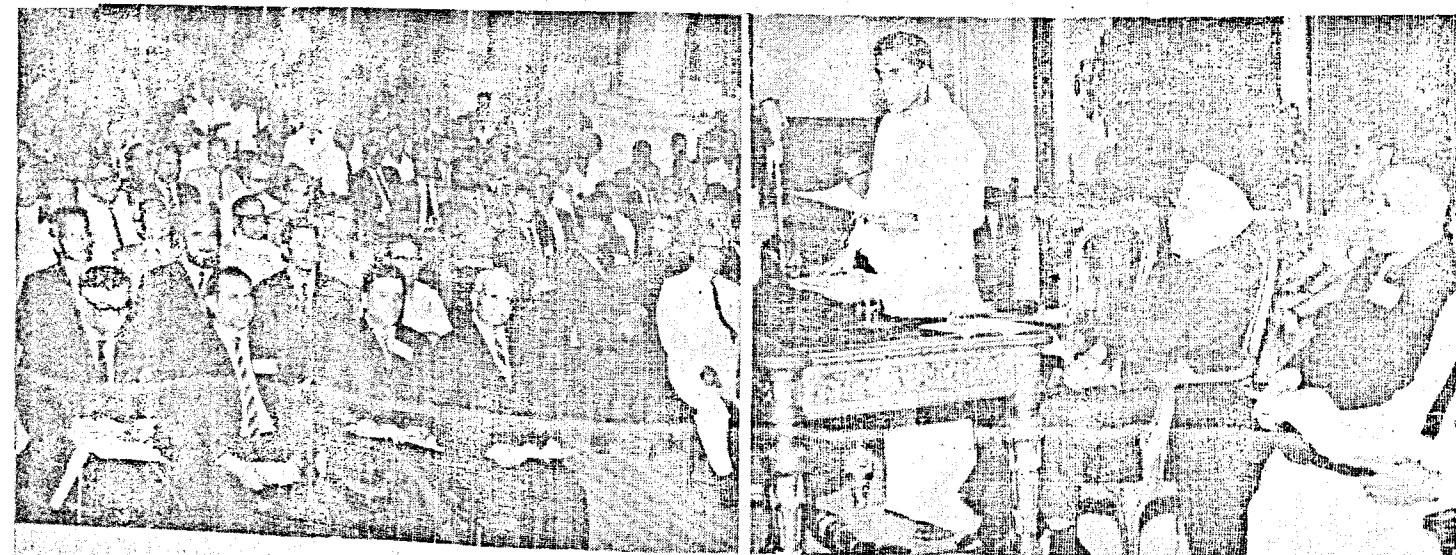
(d) keeping the water level fairly high in the waterways by pumping sea-water and (e) covering the open drains. The above measures are expected to give adequate relief to the residents of the adjoining areas.

Special measures have also been taken to provide facilities for storm water drainage. The total estimated cost for provision of storm water drainage is Rs. 100 lakhs and a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs has been provided in the Fourth Plan for this purpose. About 90 per cent of the works proposed in the Third Plan have been completed.

Sewage Reclamation.—Besides the schemes mentioned above, the Government have also sanctioned a scheme for Pilot Studies for reclamation of sewage water for re-use in Industries. A Research Unit, with a Chemical laboratory and a Pilot plant has been set up in the sewage farm at Kodungaiyur and regular research studies were started from August 1966. The object of

the research is two fold, viz.: (1) to consider the feasibility of utilising the sewage for re-use in Industries and (2) to determine the mode or method of treatment of sewage. The studies conducted so far have shown that the city sewage when treated and reclaimed would be quite suitable for cooling purposes in Industries. As regards the method of treatment, experiments are continued on the three methods of treatment, viz., (a) treatment by oxidation pond, (b) treatment by trickling filter pilot plant and (c) treatment by activated sludge process. The research studies are expected to continue for a further period of 2½ years (up to 28th February 1970) before final conclusions are drawn.

A total sum of Rs. 400 lakhs has been provided for the Drainage Schemes in the Fourth Plan. The provision for 1967-68 will be Rs. 150 lakhs for the City, both for water-supply and drainage schemes. The Progress of the works relating to all zones in the city is being continuously reviewed by the Government with the Corporation, the executing agency.



Sardar Ujjal Singh, Governor of Madras, inaugurated the All-India Conference on Quality Control on 7th December 1957. Thiru S. Madhavan, Minister for Law and Co-operation, is addressing the gathering on the occasion.

Cadastral SURVEY

A VIEW POINT

LT.-COL. AGARWAL, B.E. (Civil) Hons., M.Sc. P.H.E. (I.T.C.), A.M.I.E.,
Head of Photogrammetric Division, Indian Photo Interpretation Institute, Survey of India.

In our country, the cadastral surveys, as existing at present, are the final result of a process that was set in motion towards the end of 18th century. The country was vast and the various regions had different revolutionary history—even the British administration developing from the three centres of Bengal, Madras and Bombay had heterogeneity. This background related to the subject under discussion resulted in the development of non-uniform practices in the conduct of cadastral surveys. To certain extent this non-uniformity was unavoidable as the cadastral surveys which are so intimately connected with the lives of the people had to respect regional practices otherwise the results would not have been acceptable to the people. This gave rise to quite a variety in the existing cadastral practices.

The strong federal structure that has emerged after Independence has given impetus to processes of standardisation in many fields—the weight and measures being one of them. The introduction of metric system from 1957 onwards has necessitated corresponding changes in the cadastral surveys as well. Since this change is imperative—standardisation and improvement in the conduct of cadastral survey operations can also be considered.

How they began in India

The purpose of this article is to indicate the possibilities of the use of photogrammetric procedures in cadastral surveys. These innovations will, if brought in use expedite the revision and result in overall economy.

Towards the end of 18th century, when the East India Company had found a stronghold on the Indian soil they initiated measures to ascertain the domain of their influence so that they may collect as much revenue as was possible. As such the chief object of the Revenue survey was either the formation of a new settlement with

the zamindars and other petty landlords and tenants, or where the provinces were permanently settled under Lord Cornwallis Act of 1790 as in Bihar and Bengal, the definition of every estate on the Collector's rent roll and thence to determine the revenue for each estate.

At the outset it was realised that the estates being generally small, scattered and intermixed, it would involve enormous expenditure to define each minute parcel of land by means of scientific surveys. A via media had to be found. The outcome was that scientific surveys (generally referred to as revenue surveys) were confined to the survey of village boundaries only. This provided the necessary frame-work within which details of property constituting each village could be filled by cheaper means. The cheaper system was the so called "Khusrah" survey. The scientific survey was to provide the overall area check and the correct overall layout of the villages.

The "Khusrah"

The "Khusrah" was a statement of measurement of each parcel of land lying in one spot in the occupation of one cultivator and held under one title. The measurement was according to the locally accepted system known and appreciated by the inhabitants of the district. The operation was conducted by most rudimentary means like ropes, rods or chains according to local usage.

The "Khusrah" also involved investigation into all the details of the qualities of the soil, nature of crops and every other description of information tending to facilitate the assessment with every individual proprietor and at the same time to preserve the right of the subordinate cultivator, by recording their separate fields and the terms on which they held them.

Thus in "Khusrah" the field measurements of every holding and parcel of land differing in quality or coming under the various denominations of settlement are recorded separately. The supervising officers task is difficult inasmuch as he is to ensure not only that the measurements are correct and the other related data are correct so that there is no loss of revenue but also that simple and often illiterate tenants are not being victimised and exploited.

Eye-Sketch

Simultaneously with the recording of measurements and other related data in respect of each field the Ameen also prepared a rough eye-sketch of the relative position of all the fields numbered to correspond with the register or field book and which, therefore, formed a complete index to the document. This map used to be traced by the hand without scale, rule or compass. The area of each field was calculated with the help of measured data and then summed up in respect of all the field forming a village. The area of the village thus obtained was compared against the area of the village as obtained by scientific surveys and was supposed to agree within 5 per cent. A comment by Thuillier in 1851 is worth reproducing:

"It is a matter of astonishment how such a result is produced. Such is the nicety with which experienced men can bring these measurements, when rigorously watched and superintended, but only when kept in check by the simultaneous procedure of the scientific surveys, that thousands of villages are annually completed, differing from the true areas much less than the maximum allowance, the average difference frequently being reduced to 1 per cent of the total area."

However, a check on the calculation of the area, though of primary importance, was not enough. It was essential to judiciously and minutely supervise.

"... the crops or quality of the soil in which lies the greater chance of the Ameen defrauding the Government by describing land as second or third quality and yielding but one crop, when it is in reality first class and producing two crops annually and on this essential investigation depends the amount of Sudder Jamma (revenue) likely to be collected where an assessment is to follow."

Aerial Photography

In due course use of compass was introduced in "Khusrah" measurement and finally in some places "even chain survey" was introduced for recording measurements of fields.

We have discussed all the necessary ingredients of a revenue/cadastral survey. We will now see how the availability of new techniques can help in the various operations.

During the First World War experiments were made to exploit the information content which could be obtained from photographs taken from air. The aerial photograph was found to be a mine of information. However, the quality of image was poor and the geometry of a photograph was not well understood—a situation which has changed considerably.

As in other fields definite proposals for the adoption of air survey were first made (about 1927) during the settlement of the Chittagong district in Bengal. The Air Survey Company was employed to produce rough four-inch maps of an inaccessible area of dense forest. The comparison between this map (a 16-inch map) and the survey which had been carried out by ground methods satisfied the Government of Bengal.

A contract for the survey of about 1,700 sq. miles in Malda district was awarded next. The maps on 16-inch to the mile were to show every holding. The first attempt proved abortive but subsequently in 1929 maps covering about 100 sq. miles were prepared by rectification of individual photographs. These were found satisfactory and the Government of Bengal then sanctioned survey of another 800 sq. miles of Malda district.

Present stage

The Government of the then United Provinces also contracted for survey of about 2,700 sq. miles in the districts of Sitapur, Bahraich and Faizabad. The essential steps involved were—

- (a) Photography—about 1/10,000 scale.
- (b) Preparation of contact prints and enlargements—enlargements on 16 inches—1 mile were made.
- (c) Traversing—enough to provide control for each photograph.
- (d) Marking up on enlargements of all details required on the map by the settlement staff in the field—Detail not appearing on photograph was fixed by measuring from details recognisable on photograph and subsequent plotting.
- (e) Rectification of photographs on a scale of 16 inch=1 mile.
- (f) Inking up of all detail on rectified print.
- (g) Tracing of village sheets on celluloid.
- (h) Printing by Vandyke process.

The maps were found satisfactory. The economy of air surveys was estimated to be about 25 to 30 per cent. Further accuracy and speed of Air Survey method were firmly established.

In retrospect it seems surprising as to why this method which had proved its utility and economy did not find large usage, possibly it is because of lack of an agency

through which results of improved methods could be disseminated and standardised procedures brought in use in all the States. Fortunately we now have such an agency in the form of this Conference. It is now up to this conference to recommend use of this method for general adoption. In fact now we have many more advantages—in that we have better cameras whose resolution and coverage is more than that of previous cameras—we have techniques and instruments to extend and supplement planimetric control so that control for each photograph need not be provided by ground methods and finally we have sensitized correctostat paper of very good dimensional stability on which rectified enlargements can be made. The improved equipment and techniques will give better results at comparatively less cost.

Two distinct operations

Discussion about suggested method of rectified prints in flat terrain.—We have seen that there were two distinct operations which served the purpose.

(a) *Revenue Survey.*—This was confined to the survey of village boundaries only and provided an overall check for the sum total of areas of holdings of each village as worked out by the Ameens. It also provided the frame-work within which the details of holdings as obtained by Ameens could be filled. It will be seen that tracings made from combinations of rectified prints could serve the purpose admirably. No truer boundary can be traced by ground methods as the photograph records every bend and peculiarity of the boundary. Of course, this can be done only if the boundary follows some identifiable detail. In case, in parts it does not follow any identifiable detail it can be surveyed on the ground with the help of measurements from details which can be identified. With the help of these measurements the boundary can be plotted on the rectified print to ensure continuity.

For this method, in a number of cases, it may not be even necessary to provide dense ground control as fresh as the old control points if available, e.g., village trijunction, etc., could be sufficient. Extension of control by aerial triangulation or slotted template could also be thought of.

The accuracy of area obtained by this method would be sufficient for all practical purposes.

(b) *"Khusrah" Survey.*—In the initial stages it consisted of field measurements of each individual field by means of ropes, rods or chains as locally in use and the recording of data regarding ownership, soil type, details of crop, etc. The field measurements were drawn without a compass or proper scale to form a composite index. The so called map was only to serve as an index to the layout of fields.

Subsequently more modifications were introduced. These were dictated not by the requirement of utility but because of the scope they offered for subsequent check on the work. Tracings made on scaled rectified prints would meet the requirement of indexing and affording a check on the measurements taken in the field. In fact, each and every measurement of the Ameen can be subjected to a thorough check, and this would serve as a great deterrent against any favouritism or fraud.

The measurements on the ground can be confined to the measurement of field boundaries which lie below shadows or where the boundaries do not follow any recognisable feature. The boundary as measured from identifiable detail can be plotted on the rectified prints.

The other information like ownership, soil capability and crop pattern will have to be collected on the ground in any case.

Rectified prints

The advantages of using the method of preparing maps with rectified prints are many and can be summarised as follows:—

(a) affords a very speedy, economical and faithful method of obtaining dimensional data in respect of individual plots.

(b) Provides an opportunity for 100 per cent check if considered necessary of the work of Ameens, etc., thus ensuring that the cultivators will have justice and fair play.

(c) Makes available a set of photographs which can be used for other regional development and planning.

(d) With some experience supervising officers will be able to analyse the soil information picked up by the Ameen in a scientific manner—atleast in the case of adjacent fields. There will be a possibility of subjecting the work of the field officials, to a scientific check.

To appreciate the information content of a tracing from the rectified print reference may be made to Annexure I, enclosed which is a tracing made from a rectified print (reference to Annexure II). It has taken;

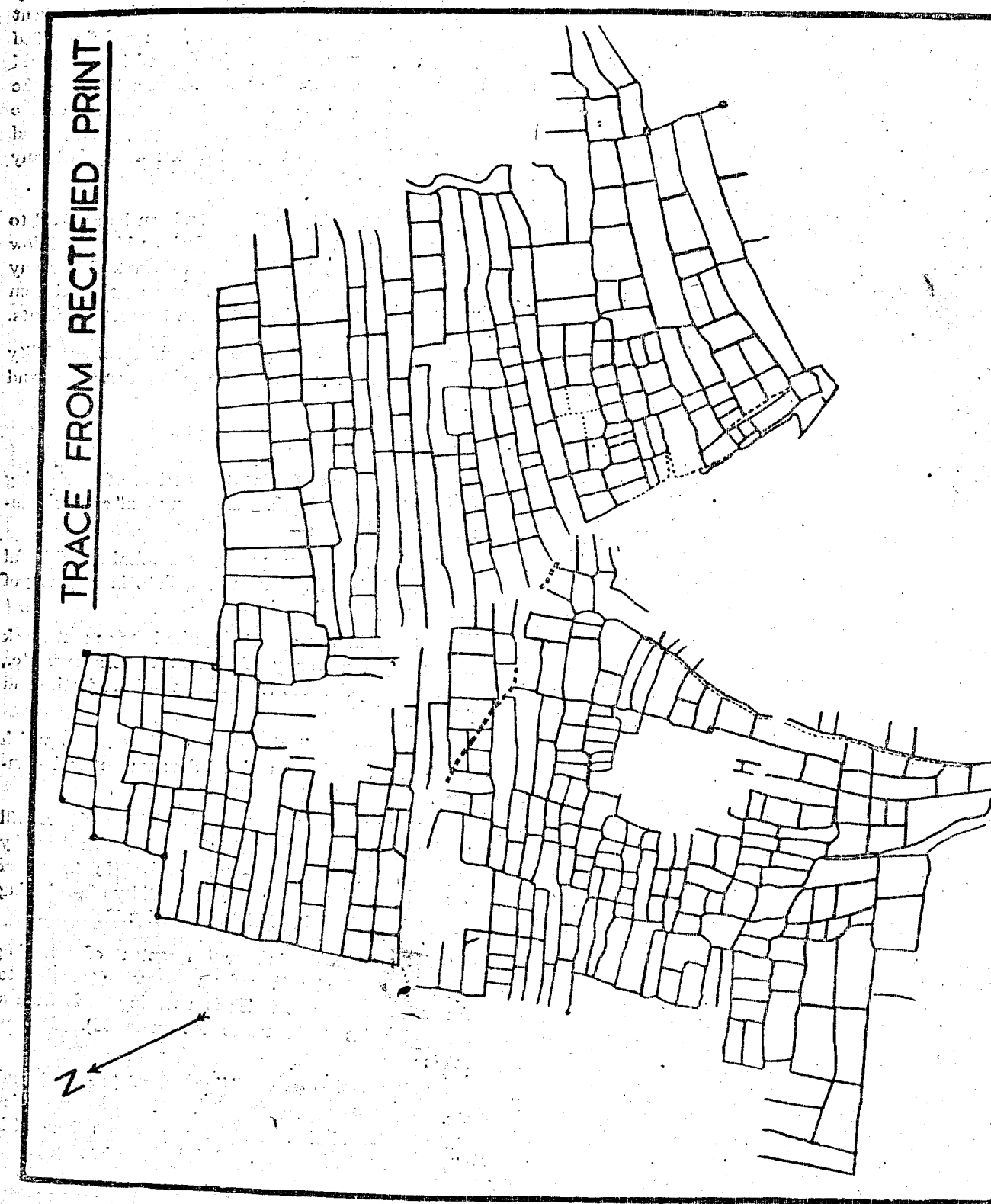
* (a) Five days on providing control (traverse) and six days for photo verification of village boundaries and plot boundaries. The later work was done with the assistance of the Lekhpal and village headman.

An allowance in this period has to be allowed as—

(i) The work was carried out during heavy monsoon which restricted the working hours and made movement difficult.

(ii) The men employed were not quite conversant with the requirement and type of work.

ANNEXURE I



† (b) A couple of hours for rectification. The rectification was done on scale 1/4000 on sensitized correctostat paper from negative on scale 1/10000, principal distance 11.5 c.m. taken from RC 5(a) camera.

(c) One day in marking the boundaries on the rectified print. This stage could be combined with (a) above thus avoiding duplication of effort.

(d) One day on tracing on astrafol.

ANNEXURE II

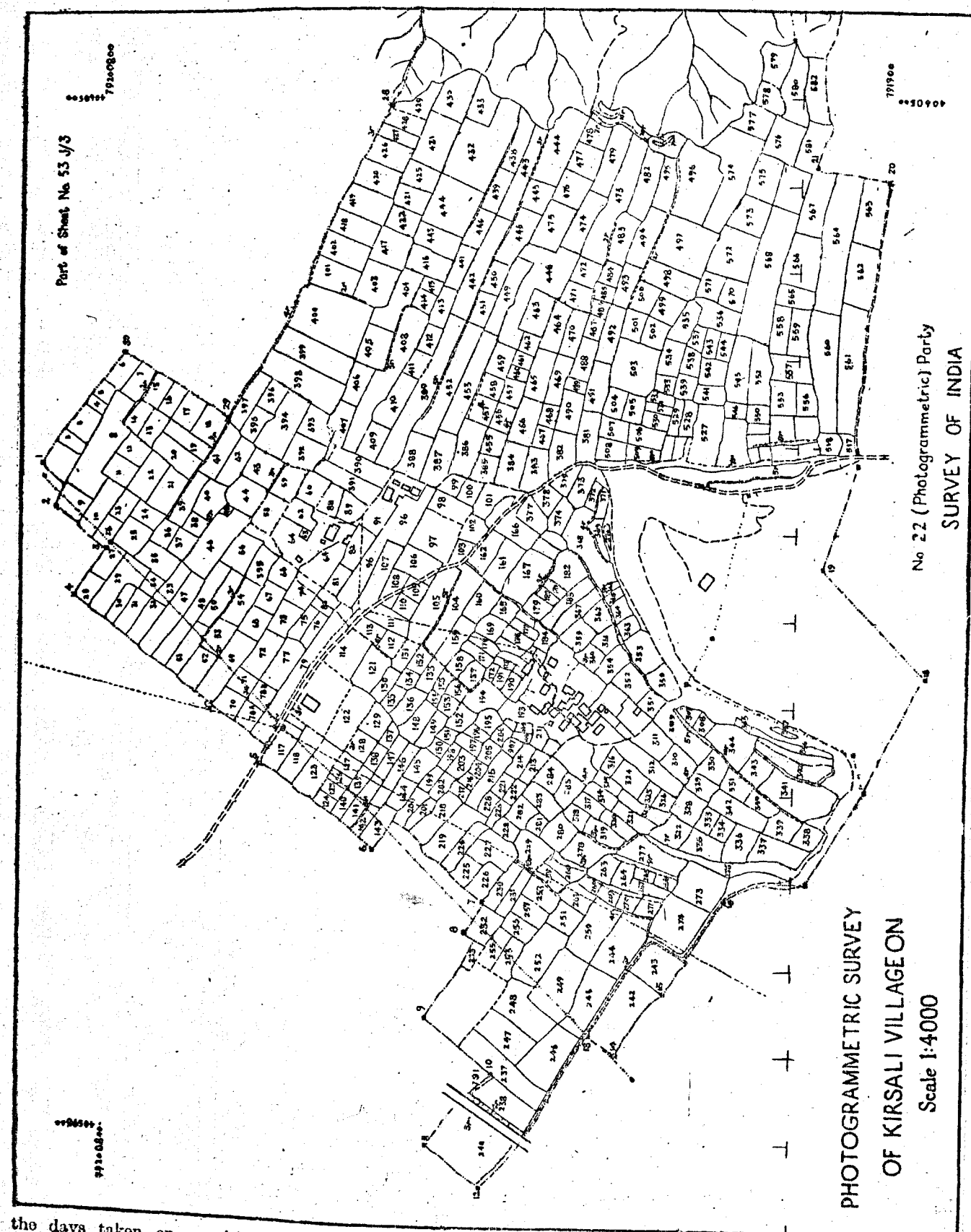


Annexure I should be compared with Annexure III which is an accurate Photogrammetric survey. It will be seen that even in this undulating terrain the comparison is satisfactory except in a little bit of the south-east area. The distortion here is because of relief. All the same it will be seen that individual plots are accurate dimensionally as well as in shape

throughout the area. This particular aspect has an important bearing in cadastral surveys and its satisfaction affords a very convincing argument for the use of this method.

The same work when carried out by normal plane-table method took about 35 working days, excluding

ANNEXURE III



the days taken on provision of control. The time taken for provision of control was also more than as in * at page 29 as more control was required.

Thus just for details a saving of about 70 per cent in time was effected. This by any standard is a worthwhile economy.

Map at Annexure III has been surveyed on Wild Auto-graph A-7 on a scale of 1/4000 from photo negatives as in † at page 30. The data for planimetric control, that is a point in each corner of the stereoscopic model, and photo-verification of the boundaries was the same as in * at page 29. The time taken for photogram-metric work was—

- (a) Time for preparation—5 hours.
- (b) Time for plotting—75 hours.
- (c) Time for inking—21 hours.
- (d) Area surveyed—186 acres.

The plotting was checked by traversed partial lines and all field bunds were found to agree within plottable accuracy (0.25 m.m.).

This method of photogrammetric survey is beyond doubt the most accurate method but is not warranted at the present stage. Use of orthophotoscape may also enlarge the application to even undulating terrain. But this has not been tried so far in India.

Tracings made from rectified prints on correctostat paper have been advocated for revenue/cadastral surveys

in plain areas. These would give the necessary accuracy. Emphasis on theoretical accuracy to be aimed in cadastral maps has not much meaning as :—

(a) from the point of revenue assessment, area of the property is only one of the factors amongst many like capability of soil, frequency of crop rotation, irrigation facilities, etc., which are mostly a matter of judgment. A tolerance of 5 per cent in area will meet the demands of the situation (ref. to paragraph 10).

(b) for cadastral purposes particularly for the purposes of exact property rights the data will have to be collected in respect of each field by visiting each field and recording the data in the presence of the concerned party. This practice is necessary to instil confidence and cut down fraud. During this process taking and recording of measurement of field could also be carried out without adding much to the process in terms of time and money. The plotting would be saved.

The rectified mosaic is the speediest and the most economical method. It provides means for a thorough check on the field work by the settlement officers and thus guarantees fair play and justice to every cultivator.

EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE SCHEME

The Employees' State Insurance Scheme is a contributory health scheme, specially intended for the benefits of the labour population and their family members. In this State, the scheme covers approximately 1.06 lakhs insured persons and 2.22 lakhs family units, extending over many centres in all districts, except South Arcot, the Nilgiris and Dharmapuri. Seventy-three State Insurance Dispensaries (Static and Mobile), 10 Employers' Utilisation dispensaries and 53 panel clinics are functioning under the scheme. In addition, 100 specialists (part-time and full time) and three part-time doctors have been appointed.

The Government have now sanctioned the extension of the medical benefits under the scheme to the family members of the insured persons in Madras City and its suburbs, with full medical care, including hospitalisation, with effect from 27th November 1967. The distinct feature in this family extension scheme is the provision of in-patient treatment to the family members also, as in the case of insured persons.

A well-equipped hospital for the exclusive use of Employees' State Insurance patients is already functioning in Madras City, since 1962. With the extension

of the scheme to families in the city the bedstrength of this hospital has been increased to 500. Arrangements are also being made to raise the bedstrength of the hospital to accommodate 125 more beds. Full time specialists are being appointed at the hospital in all specialities, to render specialist advice and treatment to the insured persons and their families at the hospital itself.

The Government have sanctioned so far the construction of Employees' State Insurance dispensary buildings in 36 places; of these 23 dispensaries have already been constructed and put into use. Another batch of seven dispensaries, constructed at a cost of Rs. 51.18 lakhs, is now ready for functioning.

The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has inaugurated the family extension scheme in Madras City and suburbs and declared open the II and III floors of the Employees' State Insurance Hospital, Ayanavaram, Madras on 27th November 1967. The seven dispensary buildings were opened by Minister for Public Health, Thiru Sadiq Pasha, on the same day.

THE INDOMITABLE SARDAR

Gujarat has won imperishable glory by producing two mighty men to lead this country in one of history's most epoch-making periods. Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel were each different from the other; each had his own gifts and talents; each had his own approach to problems; yet each was complementary to the other. Mahatma Gandhi was the supreme commander of the liberation struggle; Sardar Patel was his most outstanding general. Mahatma conceived the philosophy and laid down the broad outlines of India's struggle for freedom. It was Sardar Patel who planned the strategy worked out the details of the disposition of men and material, gathered the resources, tightened the ranks of his non-violent army, studied minutely the weaknesses and loopholes in the enemy's strategy and fighting technique and was in overall charge of the conduct of the struggle. Sardar Patel was supreme not only as a fighter and an organiser but also as a builder and statesman. He was thus the maker of modern India.

Indomitable personality

When you think of Sardar Patel you have the vision of an indomitable personality with the stern and commanding features of our Roman general. He appears to have been hewn out of solid granite, having all the qualities of the latter—unmoving, stern, unperturbed, imperturbable and unshakable. If there is any name that is to be thought of frequently, today, it is the name of Sardar Patel. When one reviews the conditions in the country from Himalayas to Cape Comorin and from Assam to Punjab one would have a deep sigh and exclaim: "How many wishes that Sardar Patel were here." We are reminded of Wordsworth's ode to Milton. After surveying the conditions in England, Wordsworth expressed England's dire need of men like Milton:

"Milton! thou should'st be living at this hour:
England hath need of thee; She is a fen
Of stagnant waters."

If you substitute Sardar Patel for Milton and India for England you would only be giving forceful expression to the feelings that are uppermost in the minds of most people in India today. What made Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel so great? How did he become the trusted lieutenant of Mahatma Gandhi, the uncrowned King of Gujarat, and the great leader of the people of India?

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel came from the peasant stock of Gujarat. His family was non-too prosperous and he had therefore to fight every inch of his way up to qualify himself for the Bar and became a leading Criminal Lawyer. He would have been one of the most prosperous criminal lawyers of the then Bombay Presidency had not Mahatma Gandhi crossed his path. Sardar Patel found in the Mahatma a true great leader who had a practical plan for the liberation of the country from foreign domination. He felt that the successes which Mahatma Gandhi scored in South Africa and in Champaran could well be scored on a wider scale on a vaster field in India, paralysing in effect the sprawling machinery of the foreign imperialists. He joined him unhesitatingly. The coming together of these two personalities had its own impact on the political and social life of Gujarat. Together, they took over the Gujarat Sabha and made it to come out of its placid, harmless existence and become a dynamic institution of service to the people. When floods hit Kaira, the Gujarat Sabha, under the leadership of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, organised relief with the help of a band of volunteers. When Ahmadabad was struck by plague, the same Sabha arranged the evacuation of the people from the infected areas, opened relief camps, arranged medical facilities and helped people in all possible ways.

A champion of the people

The same spirit of dedicated service, the same passionate adherence to high principles informed Sardar Patel's activities as a Member of Ahmadabad Municipal Corporation. He injected into the municipality a spirit of manly independence and an atmosphere of thorough-going efficiency. For the first time a municipality passed the resolution asking for the removal of the British Commissioner after exposing his misdeeds. Sardar Patel won spectacular success in achieving this objective. He collected donations for starting a hospital and a maternity home. When floods hit Ahmadabad he went round the City night and day with the municipal officials and arranged relief with a remarkable speed and efficiency. He worked out plans for the expansion of the City and laid the foundations for its future growth. His great vision, his capacity for hard work and his power over men made him succeed in everything that he took up.

Sardar had become a towering personality known all over Gujarat. People, whenever, they were in trouble or whenever they had to oppose any unjust levy or

whenever they had to fight tyranny at the village, taluk or district level, came to him and found in him a sympathetic champion. When the Government levied a punitive tax on the people of Borsad to meet the cost of stationing the Special Police to protect each village from the ravages of decoits, Sardar Patel organised the people not to pay the tax, exposed the criminal link of the Police with the decoits and forced the Government to remit the tax. This was the first great victory which he achieved by organising the peasants to resist an unjust levy by the Government. Similarly, he organised volunteers to prevent thefts from goods trains. These were only preludes to a mighty fight that he organised at Bardoli. The Bardoli 'No Tax Campaign' constitutes the most shining chapter in the history of India's struggle for freedom. When the Government of Bombay raised Land Tax by 22 per cent in 1928 and when the peasants of Bardoli represented to Sardar that it was an unjust revision, he took up their cause for an organised fight with the Government. Mahatma Gandhi indicated the broad outlines of the fight and it was Sardar Patel who worked out every detail of the campaign. Sardar Patel toured the entire area, visiting village after village, enlisting volunteers and explaining to the people the sacrifices involved in the 'No Tax Campaign'. Within a short time he roused in the peasants a spirit of dauntless courage and made them to stand like one man against all the oppressive measure of the ruthless British bureaucratic machine. He achieved an amazing unity of men; the devotion of women to the cause was something unheard of in the history of Gujarat. Mr. K. M. Munshi who, as a Member of the Bombay Legislative Council, visited Bardoli to study the situation, described the position as follows: "The Collector gets no conveyance at the Railway Station unless one is given by Vallabhbhai's sanction. In a few villages which I visited, no man or woman was either sorry for the attitude which he or she had adopted or shaken in faith. And as Vallabhbhai passed through villages I saw men, women and children coming out with spontaneous homage; I saw illiterate women, old and young, in their tatters, painting his forehead with the mark of victory, laying at his feet for the sacred cause, their hard-earned Rupee or two and singing in the rustic accents songs of the misdeeds of the hapless Government". Sardar won the struggle for the peasants of Gujarat. All India hailed him as a hero.

Poets of renown have sung about the glories of Thermopylae, of the Charge of the Light Brigade and similar other deeds of heroism in the western countries. The heroic struggle of peasants of Bardoli, their stoic suffering, their unbending opposition to the organised might of the British Government, their unswearing loyalty to their leader, their mighty spirit of defiance and their remarkable sense of unity—these are yet to be sung by a National poet. They constitute the theme, not of no-

song or of several songs but of an epic. A Tagore, risen from his ashes long years after, may perhaps sing in lifting numbers the epic heroism of the peasants of Bardoli and the grand strategy of their leader Sardar Patel.

Sardar Patel was essentially a man of action. A man of few words, he patiently listened to people, all the time probing into the depths of their heart and mind. He had an unerring insight into the character of men. As a criminal lawyer he had come across a representative cross-section of people ranging from men of utter depravity to those of great nobility. His judgment of men, and his assessment of their capacity and worth were always correct. The story is told that when Gandhiji avowed to him his faith in the essential goodness of man, Sardar Patel is reported to have submitted: "It is true that man has divinity in him. But does not the Gita also say that man harbours his worst enemy within himself? If there is God in every man, there is also the Devil in him." He was not blind to the evil potentialities in man. He appealed to the best in him and made the darker side wither in sheer fright. He therefore wielded enormous power over men and his success as an organiser is due as much to his own ability to plan as to his judgment of men in respect of their contribution to the success of his work. Gandhiji, speaking about his ability as an organiser, said: "What astonishes me is the method with which he works, whatever has to be done, he does immediately. Hardly ever does he forget anything with which he is entrusted, and where there is so much method there can hardly ever be anything like rush or confusion".

His organising capacity

The Bardoli Campaign, the Nagpur Flag Satyagraha, the Salt Satyagraha and the Quit India Movement bore the imprint of the organising ability of the Sardar. Also, his work as Chairman of the Parliamentary Sub-Committee, selecting candidates for the elections, collecting money, planning the campaign, selecting the ministers, solving the problems posed by the day-to-day functioning of the ministers and sternly putting down indiscipline whether it emanated from a Nariman or a Khare, brought out his unrivalled capacity for organising. Few understood the anatomy and mechanism of power in the democratic set-up so well as the Sardar and fewer still used that knowledge and understanding for the generation of forces, for the unity and progress of the country and for the ruthless neutralisation of forces and factors that were working for the opposite end.

To the Sardar work mattered, nothing else. When, after the spectacular victory he scored at Bardoli, he went to Calcutta to attend the annual session of the Congress, he and Acharya Kripalani were refused admission into the pandal one day because he was so little

known outside Gujarat. Relating this incident, Acharya Kripalani says: "The very next day a resolution was placed before the session of the Congress congratulating the Sardar on the splendid way he had successfully conducted the Bardoli Satyagraha. As soon as the resolution was proposed, the audience wanted to see the person who was being thus honoured. They had never seen him before! The photos of our leaders were not then featured every day in the papers. The Sardar had to stand up and make namaskar to the audience."

Crowning achievement

The Sardar's contribution as an administrator and a statesman is unparalleled. In the constituent Assembly he used his great skill in persuading the Muslims, the Christians, the Parsis, the Harijans and the Anglo-Indians to accept joint electorate. He deployed all men and resources to manage the tough and fragile problems created by the influx of refugees from Pakistan. It was his tact, his resourcefulness, his capacity to inspire confidence among officers, workers and the people, his indomitable courage, his refusal to give into forces that sought to divide and disintegrate the people that helped India survive the calamitous days that followed partition.

While still battling with the terrific problems created by partition, the Sardar was faced with the stupendous task of tackling the 550 and odd Indian States, which by reason of the withdrawal of the British paramount power, started visions either of independent sovereign status or of collusion with Pakistan by acceding to it. The Sardar used all his tact, all his skill and all his diplomacy to persuade the States to accede to the Indian Union and later on to merge in it. States like Junagadh and Hyderabad which tried to outwit him found him acting with a boldness, swiftness and power that they had ultimately to yield to his will. The integration of India is the crowning achievement of this mighty man. Speaking of this achievement he said: "The great ideal of geographical, political and economic unification of India, an ideal which for centuries remained a distant dream and which appeared as remote and as

difficult of attainment ever after the advent of Indian independence was consummated by the policy of integration."

The Sardar lived only three years after the advent of independence. But he condensed the achievements of a quarter century within these three years. He never spared himself and went on working night and day, his body being consumed by work and by illness. "What is the point of taking rest for long hours to keep up the body," he asked and said: "What harm is there if one dies a few days earlier. While one is alive, is it not better to keep working all the time?" To him the body was just an instrument, to carry out his will to action. In 1950, the last year of his life, he said in Bombay—

"I have reached an age when it is my right to take rest but the heart is yearning to utilise the time that is still left to me in the service of my country in those critical days. It is my earnest wish to see India stable, strong and prosperous and I wish to dedicate the rest of my life to that task."

A peasant of Gujarat

When he passed away in December 1950 he did leave behind him an integrated and strong India set on the road to prosperity. *The London Times* paying him its tribute said that his achievement of the integration of Indian States would rank with that of Bismarck and probably, higher. *The Guardian*—then *The Manchester Guardian*—wrote: "Without Patel Gandhi's idea would have had less practical influence and Nehru's idealism less scope. Patel was not only the organiser of the fight for freedom but also the architect of the new State when the fight was over. The same man is seldom successful as rebel and statesman. Patel was an exception." And an Indian poet sang of him:

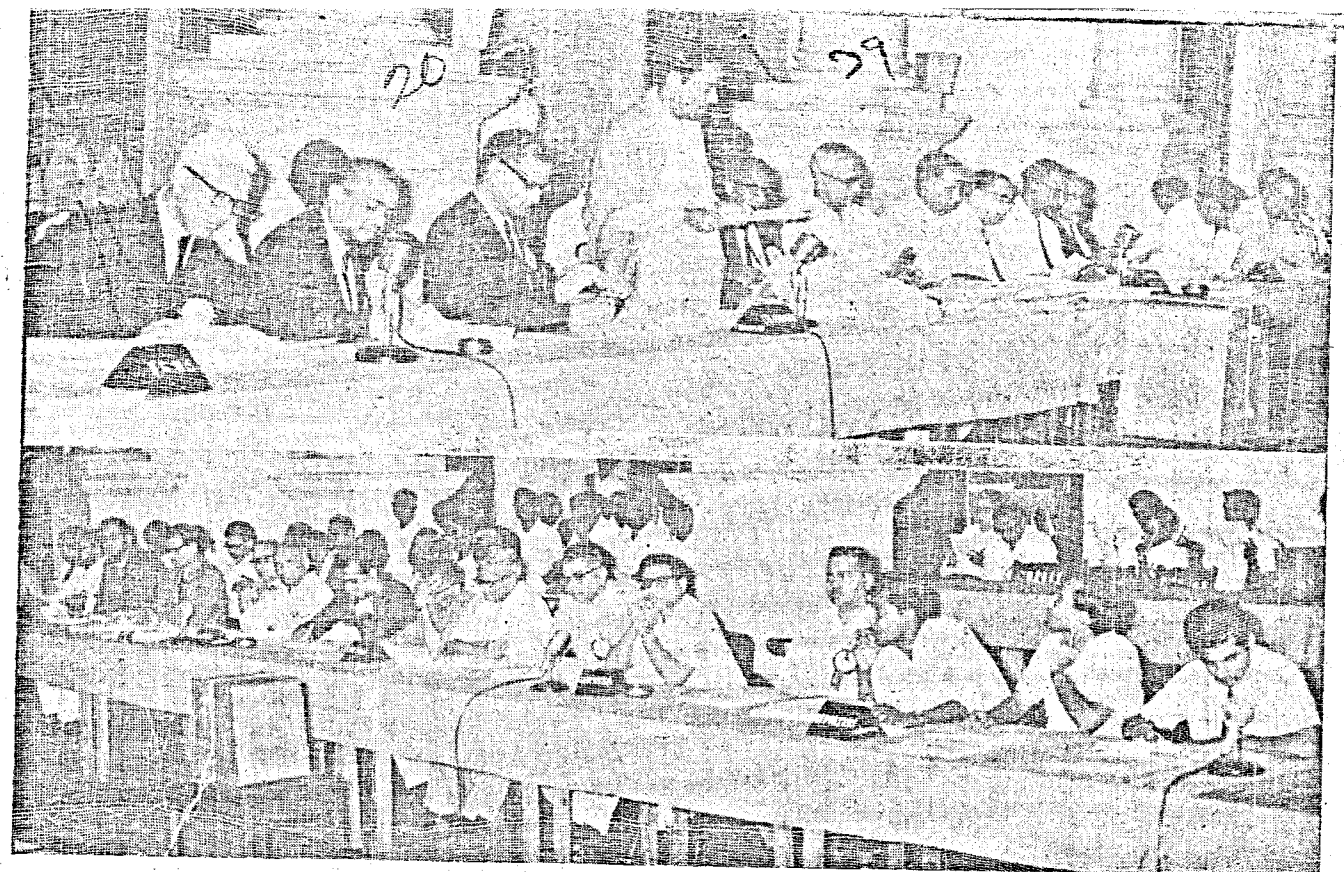
A peasant out of Gujarat, a man sprung from the soil,

He hammered out a nation with iron will and toil.

When will such a one come?

APPOINTMENT OF MARRIAGE REGISTRARS

The Government appoints all the Sub-Registrars appointed under section 6 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908, within their respective jurisdictions, and all the Executive Officers appointed under the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act 1959, in respect of Hindu Marriages solemnized in their respective temples as Marriage Registrars for the purposes of the said rules.



Thiru M. Muthuswamy, Minister for Local Administration, addressed the Seminar on Municipal Administration conducted by the Union Ministry of Health and Family Planning at Rajaji Hall on 8th December 1967



Thiru K. A. Mathialagan, Minister for Food and Revenue, heard the representation of grievances of Village Officers at the Secretariat Committee room on 21st December 1967

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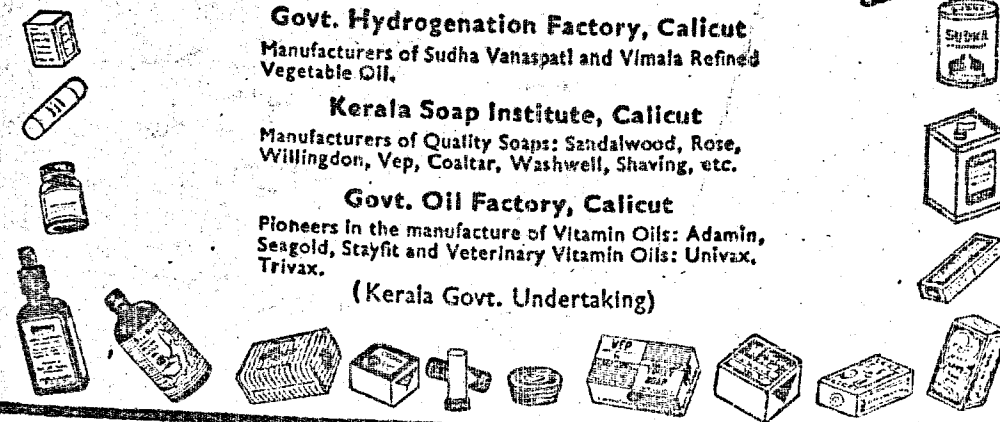
INCORPORATING

Govt. Hydrogenation Factory, Calicut
Manufacturers of Sudha Vanaspathi and Vimala Refined Vegetable Oil.

Kerala Soap Institute, Calicut
Manufacturers of Quality Soaps: Sandalwood, Rose, Willingdon, Vep, Coaltar, Washwell, Shaving, etc.

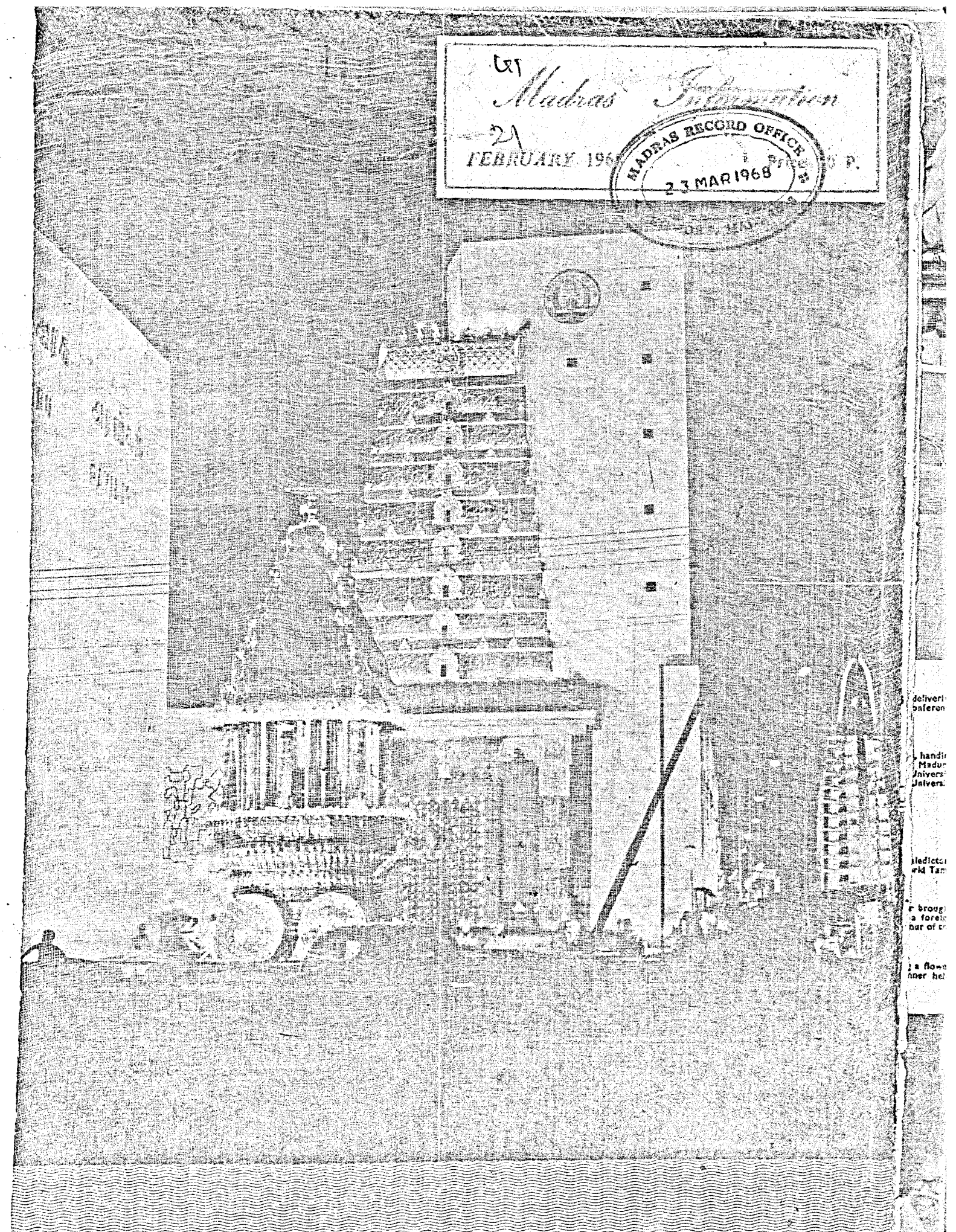
Govt. Oil Factory, Calicut
Pioneers in the manufacture of Vitamin Oils: Adamin, Seagold, Stayfit and Veterinary Vitamin Oils: Univax, Trivax.

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23 MAR 1968



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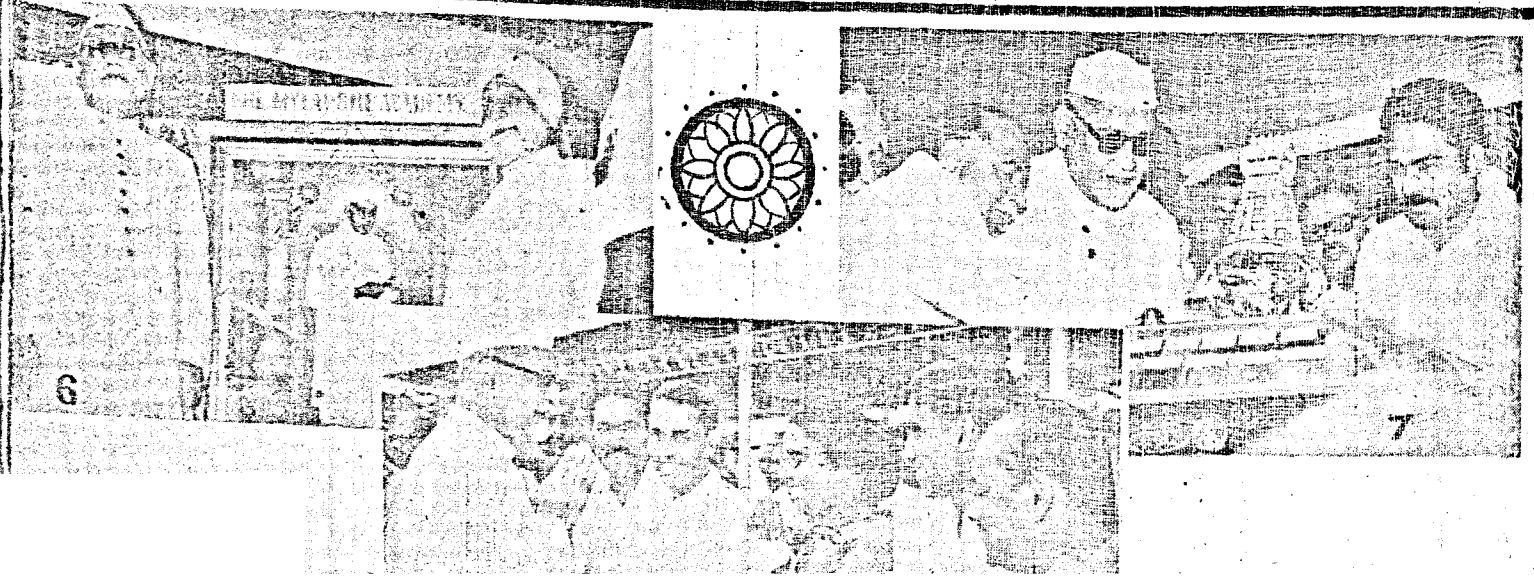
THIS MONTH'S COVER

The Indian International Trade and Industries Fair which was inaugurated by Thiru V. V. Giri, Vice-President of India on 21-1-68 is the first of its kind in this part of the country. Judged by any standard the fair has been a grand success. The foreign countries as well as the other Indian States and the Government of India which have participated in the fair have displayed the exhibits very eloquently. As a result the fair has attracted lakhs of people every day. On the cover is a view of the Madras State pavilion with the temple car in front of it and the Panch Sheel Tower—a special attraction in the fair—on its side.



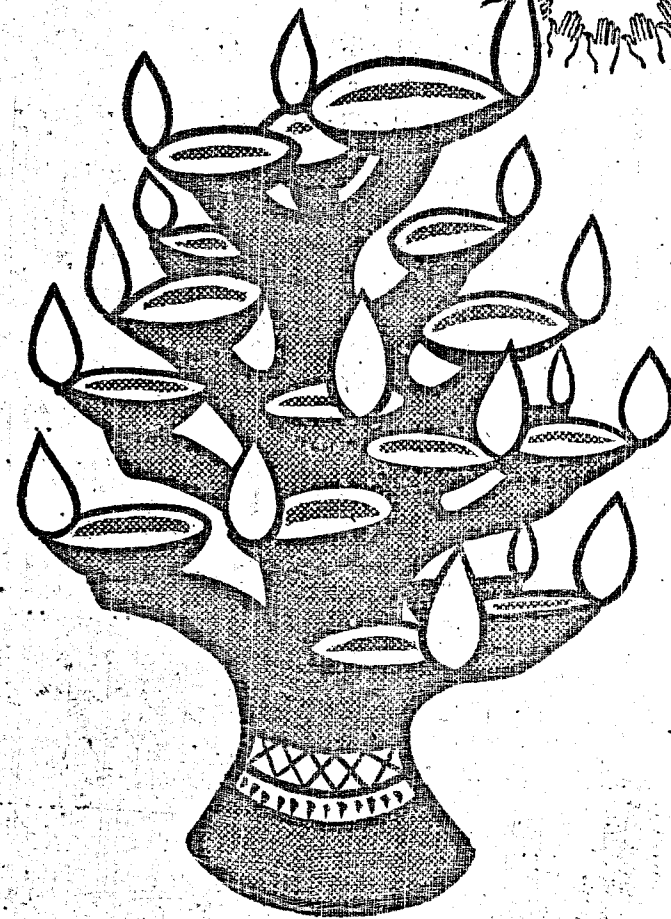
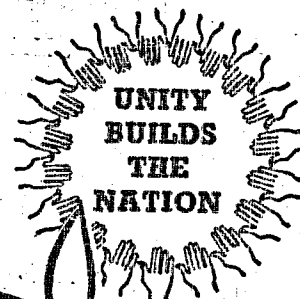
1. Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister and the Governor of Tamil Nad received Dr. Zakir Hussain, President of India, on his arrival at Meenambakkam airport on 2-1-68.
2. Dr. Zakir Hussain inaugurated the Second World Tamil Conference at Marina Beach on 3-1-68.
3. The President of India laid the foundation stone for the Madurai University buildings on 4-1-68.
4. The President of India declared open the newly constructed Tamil Nad Legislators' Home at Madras on 5-1-68.
5. The President of India and the Chief Minister of Tamil Nad.
6. Dr. C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyer's portrait was unveiled by the President of India at Madras on 4-1-68.
7. A casket consisting 48 Geological specimens with the silver emblems of the Second World Tamil Conference mounted on it was presented to the President of India by Thiru B. Muthuswamy, Minister for Local Administration on 5-1-68.
8. Dr. Zakir Hussain, President of India is taking leave before his departure at the airport on 5-1-68.

President's Visit to Tamil Nad

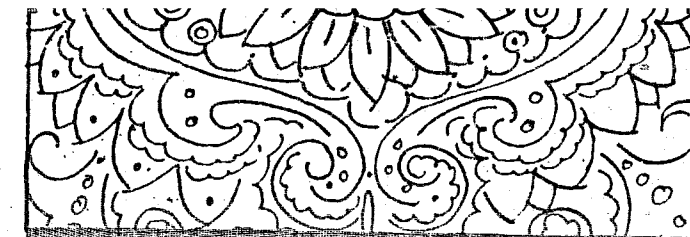


UNITY IS STRENGTH

Republic Day has come and gone. As we recall the celebrations, let us remember that in Unity lies our strength and it is only through Unity that we can achieve our cherished goal of peace and prosperity. As we reaffirm our pride and faith in our great country, let us all together, rededicate ourselves to the task ahead, to be One Great Country, One Great People



DEMP 67/449



45-23



Statue of Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, was unveiled by Dr. A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar at Roundtana Mount Road, Madras on 1-1-68 in connection with the Second World Tamil Conference.



The Second World Tamil Conference

With a view to create proper climate for international interest in Tamil Studies, a few scholars who were already interested in such studies like Professors Jean Filliozat of France, T. Burrow of U.K., M.B. Emeneau of U.S., F.B.J., Kuiper of Holland, Kamil Zvelebil of Czechoslovakia, Xavier S. Thani Nayagam of Malaysia and T. P. Meenakshisundaram, M. Varadarajan and V. I. Subramaniam of Tamilnad availed of the opportunity provided by XXIV International Congress of Orientalists held at New Delhi in 1964, to form the International Association of Tamil Research (I.A.T.R.).

In April 1966 the I.A.T.R. in collaboration with the University of Malaya and the National Education (Indian Schools) Development Council and with the support of the Government of Malaysia, arranged the first ever International Conference—Seminar of Tamil Studies at Kuala Lumpur. It proved an outstanding success and judging by the enthusiastic appreciation it drew from non-Tamil speaking scholars who attended the conference, it was clear that such conferences could play an important role in creating international interest in the far-too-long neglected Tamil studies.

The Second World Tamil Conference

In response to an invitation by the then Chief Minister of Madras (Tamil Nad) and with the collaboration of the present Government of Madras the IATR has now convened the Second International Conference-Seminar of Tamil Studies at Madras from January 3rd to 10th, 1968.

The President of India, Dr. Zakir Husain, has inaugurated the Conference on the 3rd January 1968. The function was held at Marina Beach at 6 p.m. on that day under the Chairmanship of Thiru C.N. Annadurai, Chief Minister of Tamilnad. The business sessions of the Conference was started at the University Centenary Auditorium on the 4th January under the Chairmanship of the well-known French Indologist Prof. Jean Filliozat and it concluded on the 10th January 1968.

About 200 delegates and observers from India, 50 each from Ceylon and Malaysia (including Singapore) and 150 from about 35 other countries participated in the conference; U.S.A. alone represented by about 40 delegates. The papers presented at the Conference helped in no small measure to give the non-Tamil scholars a broad perspective of Tamil studies. The conference was attended by several foreign dignitaries including the Senior Prince of the Royal Family of Thailand and Cabinet Ministers from Ceylon and Malaysia. The great international organization UNESCO has taken an active interest in the conference and in token of its deep interest in the dissemination of knowledge

about Tamil Culture abroad the Acting Director-General of UNESCO has personally attended the inaugural sessions and offered felicitations. In addition, for the benefit of Tamil Scholars who are unable to present papers in English, there were separate sessions where both the paper and the discussions were in Tamil.

At the conclusion of the Conference, the participants have been taken by special train on a cultural tour visiting Chidambaram, Thiruvavur, Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore, Madurai, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari (Cape Comorin).

Since the Seminar of Tamil Studies by its very nature is far removed from the public they cannot take part in it. In order to provide an opportunity to the public to participate in the conference on the advice of Thiru C.N. Annadurai, Chief Minister, a separate programme has been arranged, where speeches, debates, cultural shows, etc., were held daily throughout the conference period. These programmes have been held at Poompuhar specially erected at the Island Grounds for the purpose. Lakhs of people visited Poompuhar every day.

Poompuhar

As part of the Conference the Statue of Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister of Tamil Nad was unveiled at Round Tana, Mount Road on 1st January 1968. On 2nd January 1968 statues of nine Tamil Savants were unveiled on the Marina. On the 3rd January before the inauguration of the conference by the President of India a procession consisting of about 28 decorated floats depicting the life and culture of ancient Tamil Nad interspersed with contingents of students prosperity brigade members etc., started from Island Grounds at about 2 p.m. went through Mount Road, Cathedral Road, Edward Elliotts Road, Marina Beach Road and terminated at the starting point by about 6 p.m.

The Conference came to an end with an inspiring valedictory speech of Perarignar Anna, Chief Minister at the Poompuhar on the evening of 10th January 1968. A mammoth gathering attended the meeting.

The holding of this conference has been a major step in answering the challenge posed by the great Tamil poet Bharathi.

நாமமது தமிழரெனக் கொண்டிருந்து
வாழ்ந்திடுதல் நன்றே சொல்லீர்
தேமதுரத் தமிழோசை உலகமெல்லாம்
பாவும் வகை செய்தல் வேண்டும்
மறைவாக நமக்குள்ளே பழங்கதைகள்
சொல்வதிலோர் மவிமை இல்லை
திறமான புலமையெனில் வெளிநாட்டோர்
அவத வணக்கஞ் செய்தல் வேண்டும்.



Dr. ZAKIR HUSAIN

President of India.

Inaugural speech delivered at the Second World Tamil Conference held at Marina Beach on 3rd January 1968.

It is a privilege for me to be associated with this International Conference-Seminar of Tamil Studies. Apart from the significance which this assembly possesses, I feel that I have been given an opportunity to deepen my own understanding of the diversities of our culture and its profound underlying unity. Tamil holds an honoured place among our languages, it has forged vital links between north and south, and it is an international language because it is spoken in lands outside our own and is the repository of a creative and pervasive culture of South-East Asia. No wonder that the first International Conference-Seminar was held at Kuala Lumpur under the joint auspices of the University of Malaya and the Government of Malaysia. In asking me to inaugurate this Conference-Seminar you have invited me to take myself more intensely and refreshingly aware of how in reality we belong to each other and how a genuine search for cultural and spiritual identity can promote an inspiring sense of unity.

The Tamil tradition

Tamil Nad has had traditional boundaries. It has also had a vigorous tradition of ignoring geographical and cultural boundaries. Tamilnad was where the Tamilian spirit stood to look around. It saw the Himalayas in the north, the seas to east and west, and lands beyond the seas. Tamilians traded with Arabia, Egypt and Rome, the name of the powerful merchant guilds that we have on record indicating their international character. In the early hymns of the Alvars there is a description of the Pallava port of Mamallapuram, where ships have anchored laden with precious merchandise. Fragments of an eleventh century Tamil-inscription found in Sumatra indicates the existence of a flourishing trade between Tamilnad and the countris of South-East Asia. The navy of the Tamil kings dominated the Indian Ocean and Rajendra Chola, whose naval exploits are famous, had diplomatic and commercial relations with the Emperor of China. Several hundred years earlier, in connection with trade interests in the

Western World, a Pandyan ruler had sent an emissary to the Roman Emperor Augustus. But these very Tamilians, who had cultivated the habit of looking beyond frontiers cherished a deep reverence for their motherland. In the Epic of the Anklet we have the story of how a Chera King, who desired to build a temple for the Goddess of Chastity, brought the stone out of which her image was to be made from the Himalayas after purifying it with a bath in the holy waters of the Ganges.

Oldest literary academy

There is nothing I can tell of Tamil language and culture which the scholars assembled here do not know far better than I do. If I repeat what is generally known, it is only to pay homage to a great tradition. This tradition, begins with the Sangam literature, over two thousand years ago, and what may be called the world's oldest literary academy. This literature is rich, original and mature, and indicates centuries of development. Then we have the Kural, a treasure house of sacred and worldly wisdom. The Kamba Ramayana is a great classic, a variation of the theme of Valmiki, an epic that could rank as one of the most remarkable literary products of the world. The modern period has been equally fertile, and in an impressive list of poets and novelists we have the illustrious figure of Subramanya Bharati, the poet of our national struggle, a visionary with a prophetic quality who heralded the new age of freedom.

The Tamil tradition is not only old, it is catholic, universalist in spirit, and one may wonder which aspect of it is more worthy of emphasis. Tamil had its grammarian, the author of the Tolkappiyam, who provided a sound, scientific base for the language, as Panini did for Sanskrit. But Tamilian thinkers and writers, while enriching their own language and discovering its semantic and musical values, realised the need and the advantage of cultivating Sanskrit, the language of Indian religion, philosophy and poetry. Need and advantage apart, the Tamilian just had a passion to understand and to appreciate, and to express his genius in different forms. Kulasekhara, one of the great Alvars, has a high position in Tamil literature as the author of Perumal Tirumoli and his Mukundamala is an almost equally outstanding contribution to Sanskrit literature. Ramanuja gave a scholastic Sanskrit garment to the ecstasies of Andal and the theology of Nammalwar. But I would not venture to dilate further on the Tamilian contribution to Sanskrit literature for fear of giving a too long list of names and works or of making invidious distinctions among scholars whose eminence can be judged only by other scholars.

Catholicity

Any reference to the Tamilian contribution to Sanskrit literature leads us on to religion and philosophy. Here

one is astonished at the catholicity of the Tamilian spirit. Saivism, Vaishnavism, Bhakti an ennobling and inspiring dedication to the divin, philosophice exposition of such concepts as monism and dualism are ways in which Tamilians have enriched Hinduism. But they have gone beyond that. Kundanacharya not only laid the foundations of Jainism in the south; he is reckoned among the leading exponents of Jain thought. Vignana vada Buddhism was largely shaped by Dignaga and his disciple, Dhammapala. They taught at Nalanda, but belonged to Kanchipuram. From the same ancient and holy town hailed Bodhi Dharma, the father of Zen Buddhism. Nor has Islam remained unrepresented. There is a biography of the Prophet, Sira Puranam, by a Tamilian poet, Omar, in 5,000 verses.

Rich, varied and absorbing

The Tamil genius has a unique capacity for creating institutions. Civic organisations do not concern us here. But we learn from inscriptions that abound in Tamilnad about numerous schools and institutions of higher learning. According to Avvai, the wise lady of the Tamils, one should not reside in a village that had no temple, for the temple was a school as well as a house of worship. It was also a centre for the cultivation of literary and artistic interests, religious fervour, social contacts, almost everything that cultured living requires. The temple in the large and populous town provided this on a larger scale. The ghatika or University seems to have enjoyed not only respect but even political influence, for we are told that the ghatika of Kanchipuram played a significant part in the elevation of Nandivarman II to the throne, when the royal line has become extinct. The temple was utilised also as a means of visual education both in religion and in history. In the Vaikunthaperumal temple at Kanchipuram as you know, rows of panels of sculpture present vividly the history of the Pallava Kings, and in the paintings of the Rajarajeshwara temple at Thanjavur are recorded the achievements of Rajaraj, the Great.

The creation of the Tamilian mind are so rich and varied, and absorbing that even one time, me, who is in no sense a specialist, could talk of them and lose all

sense of time. But I shall not try the patience of scholars and specialists gathered here. I shall conclude by emphasising once again the universalist and unifying quality of the Tamilian spirit. "The world is my village and all folk are my friends," says a beautiful verse from the Sangam literature. Please note the word 'Village'. The world is not my home, where I could live as I liked. The world does not belong to me, though it may belong to my God. The world is my village, where everyone has his right to work and enjoy himself, and where friendliness is revealed in all relationships. The Kural extols these virtues which constitute the grace as well as the ethical foundation of life :

"The joy of the avenger lasts but a day ;
The joy of the peacemaker lasts for ever."

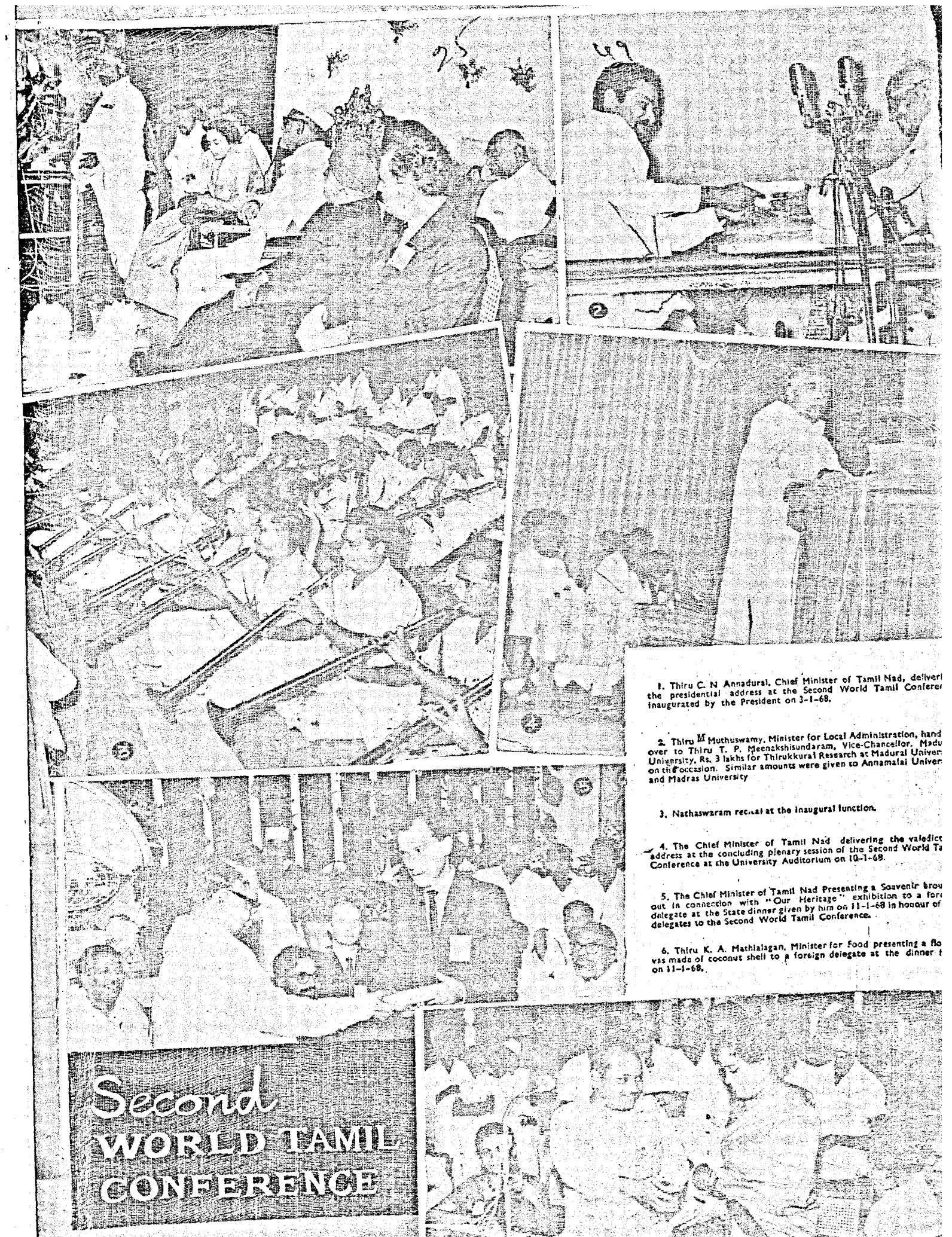
"They are great who fast and do penance,
But they who forgive wrongs are even greater."

"This, they say, is the highest wisdom
To return no harm to them that harm you."

In his poem, a vision of the future, the great Subramanya Bharati dreamt of an India in which there would be no narrowness, no provincial and linguistic barriers, an India in which, he said, "We'll banish both sloth and indolence, and utter truth and achieve our aims". I wonder what he would have felt if he were living among us to-day. Would his heart have been filled with resentment or would he have shed tears in deepest grief? Would he have asked Tamilians to deny their own glorious tradition of humanism and catholicity or would he have used it as an angelic wand to dispel illusions and establish confidence and peace? Would he have told the Tamilians to withdraw within themselves or would he have invited them to accept the great challenge of working for a destiny in which their own self-realisation would be the self-realisation of the whole Indian people? And I have no doubt in my mind that the response of Tamilians to these questions will be in consonance with the traditions of large heartedness and catholicity which have characterised their long past.

LOK SABHA SPEAKER PRAISES MADRAS GOVERNMENT

Thiru N. Sanjiva Reddi, Speaker of the Lok Sabha, replying to a reception given to him on 6th January 1968, at Anantapur Municipality, said that he was quite satisfied with the D.M.K. rule in Tamil Nad under the efficient leadership of Thiru C. N. Annadurai. He also referred to the several beneficial schemes of the D.M.K. Ministry and said that Madras Government's plan to sell rice at one rupee a measure is praiseworthy



1. Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister of Tamil Nad, deliver the presidential address at the Second World Tamil Conference inaugurated by the President on 3-1-68.

2. Thiru M. Muthuswamy, Minister for Local Administration, hand over to Thiru T. P. Meenakshisundaram, Vice-Chancellor, Madu University, Rs. 3 lakhs for Thirukural Research at Madurai University on the occasion. Similar amounts were given to Annamalai University and Madras University.

3. Nathaswaram recital at the inaugural function.

4. The Chief Minister of Tamil Nad delivering the valedict address at the concluding plenary session of the Second World Tamil Conference at the University Auditorium on 10-1-68.

5. The Chief Minister of Tamil Nad Presenting a Souvenir brought out in connection with "Our Heritage" exhibition to a foreign delegate at the State dinner given by him on 11-1-68 in honour of delegates to the Second World Tamil Conference.

6. Thiru K. A. Mathialagan, Minister for Food presenting a flower made of coconut shell to a foreign delegate at the dinner on 11-1-68.

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அந்த மொழிக்குச் சொந்தக்காரர்கள் நாம்

தமிழர்களாகிய நாங்கள் எந்த மொழியையும் மதிக்கிறோம். உலகின் எந்தக் கோடியில் அறிவு இருந்தாலும் அதை ஏற்றுக் கொள்கிறோம்! உலகின் எந்தக் கோடியில் இருந்து வருபவர்களானாலும், அவர்களின் அறிவை நாங்கள் மதிக்கிறோம்.

ஆனால் தமிழர்கள், தமக்கு என்று இருப்பதை இழக்க ஒருகாலும் சம்மதிக்க மாட்டார்கள்! அவர்களிடம் உள்ளது அருமையானது என்று — அகில உலகில் உள்ளவர்களும் கூற இங்கு வந்து இருக்கிறார்கள்; அப்படி அவர்கள் சொல்லும்போது, “தமிழர்கள் அதன் மேல் பற்றுக் கொள்ளமாட்டார்கள்” என்று எவரும் கருத முடியாது!

“எவ்வளவு அருமையான மொழி உங்களுடைய மிருக்கும் தமிழ் மொழி” என்று நாரவே நாட்டவரும், இங்கிலாந்து நாட்டவரும், அமெரிக்கரும், ஆஸ்திரேலியரும் இங்கு வந்து கூறும்போது, “அந்த மொழிக்குச் சொந்தக்காரர்கள் நாம்” என்பதை எண்ணி மகிழ்கிறோம்!

அந்த மொழிக்கு எந்தக் கட்டத்திலானாலும் — எந்த நோக்கத்திலானாலும் — எப்படிப்பட்டவரானாலும் — தகுந்த மரியாதை தர மறுத்தால், அதைத் தமிழினம் பொறுத்துக் கொள்ளாது! ஆழ்கடல் கொந்தளித்துக் கொண்டிருந்தால் அதை நாவாய் மூலம் கடக்கலாம். அதைப் போல தமிழர்களை அணைத்துச் சென்றால் அவர்கள் எல்லார்க்கும் தோழர்களாக இருப்பார்கள்.

“யாதும் ஊரே யாவரும் கேளிர்” என்று பாடிய அதே புலவர் “தீதும், நன்றும் பிறர் தர வாரா” என்றும் பாடியுள்ளார்கள்; தீதாக இருந்தாலும், நல்லதாக இருந்தாலும், அது நாமாகத் தேடிக் கொள்வதே ஒழிய பிறர் தருவது அல்ல! எந்தத் தீதும் நாம் வேண்டாம் என்றால் வராது; இந்த நன்னெறி ஈராயிரம் ஆண்டுக்கு முன்பே தமிழருக்குக் காட்டப்பட்டுள்ளது!

1967-ம் ஆண்டில் எல்லா நாடுகளையும் ஒன்றுபடச் செய்ய ஐ.நா. மன்றத்தில் பல நாட்டுக் கொடிகளையும்

ஒருசேரப் பறக்கவிட்டு ஒற்றுமை பேசப்பட்டாலும், பேசியிருக்கிறோம். உலகின் எந்தக் கோடியில் அறிவு இருந்தாலும் அதை ஏற்றுக் கொள்கிறோம்! உலகின் எந்தக் கோடியில் இருந்து வருபவர்களானாலும், அவர்களின் அறிவை நாங்கள் மதிக்கிறோம்.

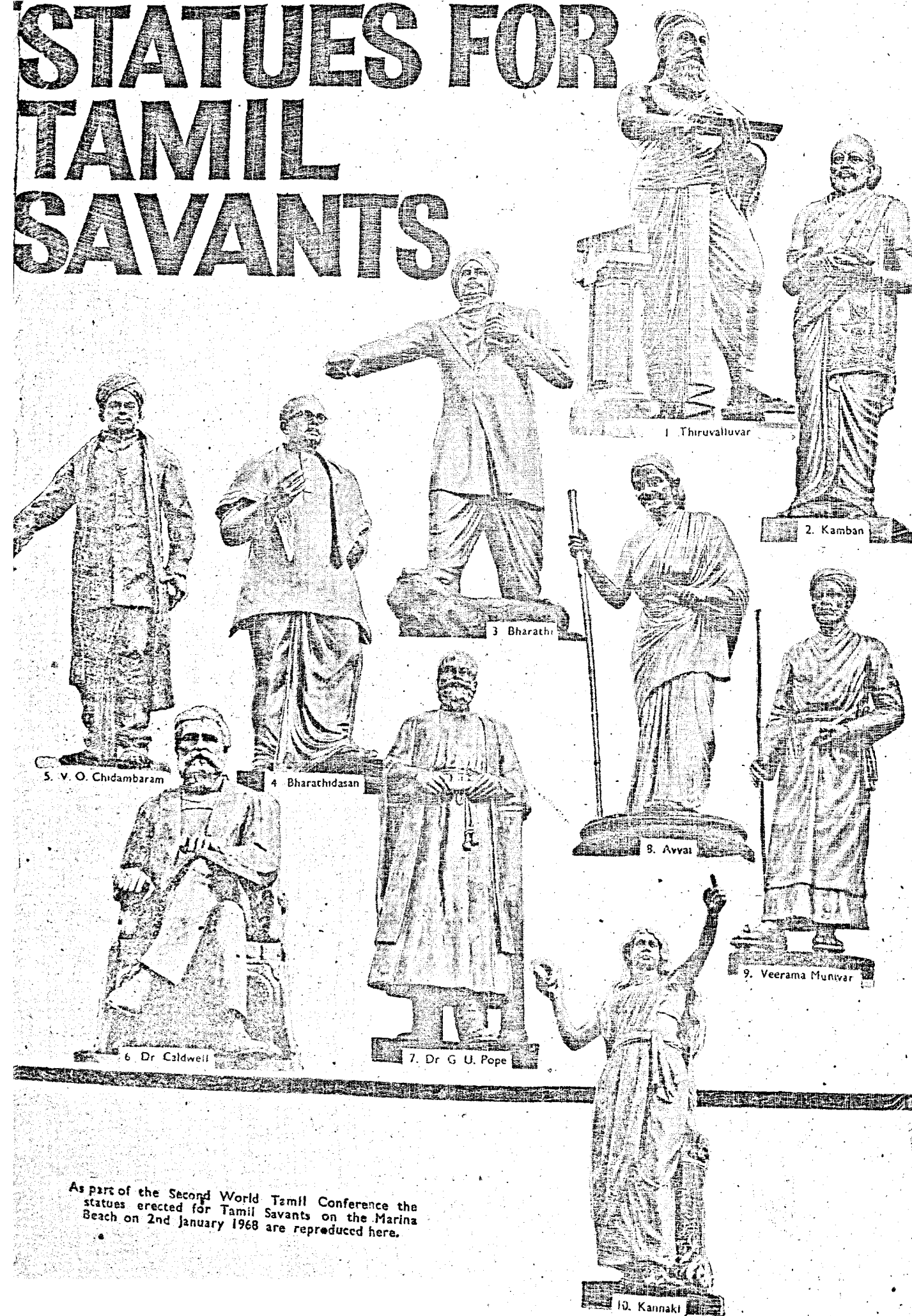
ஆனால் ஈராயிரம் ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன்னர் “யாதும் ஊரே யாவரும் கேளிர்” என்று எடுத்துச் சொன்ன தமிழன் எவ்வளவு சிறந்த பண்பினைப் பெற்றிருந்தான் என்பதை எண்ணும்போது நெஞ்சம் விம்முதற்கு!

அத்தகைய தமிழ் மொழி பற்றி ஆராய்ச்சி செய்யப் படுகிறது. இந்த மாநாட்டுக் கருத்தரங்கு மூலம் அந்தத் தமிழ் மொழியின் சிறப்புக்களைப் பலரும் அறியச் செய்து, அதன் வளத்தையும் சிறப்பையும் கண்டு மற்றவர்களும் “இதுவல்லவோ சிறந்த மொழி — இதுவல்லவோ நமது மொழி — இதுவல்லவோ இணைப்பு மொழி — இதுவல்லவோ ஆட்சி மொழி” என்று தமிழ் மொழியை விரும்பி எல்லோரும் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளும் காலம் வரும் என்பதில், நான் மிகுந்த நம்பிக்கை வைத்து இருக்கிறேன்.

இது அவசரத்தால் — ஆத்திரத்தால் ஏற்படாது! தூண்டிலைப் போட்ட பின் மீன் கொத்தும் வரை காத்து இருப்பது போல், காலக் கட்டம் வரும் வரை நாம் — காத்திருக்கப் பழகிக் கொள்ள வேண்டும்! தமிழ் இலக்கியத்தில் கூறப்பட்டுள்ளபடி காலமும், இடமும், பொருளும் அறிந்து செயல்பட வேண்டும்!

நமது தமிழ் உரிய ஏற்றத்தைப் பெறும் சிறப்பை நாம் பெற்றது போலவே, இந்திய மக்களும் பெற்று அதை அரியாசனத்தில் அமர்த்தும் நன்னெயர் பெறும் உறுதி கொள்வோம்! அதற்கான கருத்துக்களைத் தர இங்கு வந்த அறிஞர்களையும் ஆராய்ச்சியாளர்களையும் வாழ்த்தி வரவேளோம்! — தமிழக முதலமைச்சர் திரு. கி. என். அண்ணாதுரை அவர்கள் 3-1-1968-ல் நடந்த இரண்டாவது உலகத் தமிழ் மாநாடு துவக்க விழாவில் ஆற்றிய தலைமை உரையின் சுருக்கம்.

STATUES FOR TAMIL SAVANTS



As part of the Second World Tamil Conference the statues erected for Tamil Savants on the Marina Beach on 2nd January 1968 are reproduced here.

TAMILS. their language and culture

THIRU A. SUBBIAH,
Convenor, Second World Tamil Conference.

Excerpts taken from the Radio talk broadcast on
1st January 1968.

Through an unfortunate combination of circumstances, Tamil Studies have not received the attention they deserve from international and non-Tamil Indian scholars. Very few non-Tamil Scholars, for instance, aware for the matter of that even many Tamil speaking people are unaware, that it is the only example in history of an ancient classical language, which has had an unbroken and voluminous literary record of a high order covering a period of over two millennia and which has survived as the spoken language of more than 35 million people, no significant modification having occurred in its linguistic structure through this long period. Making allowance for the natural complexity of poetic construction and the normal lexical and semantic changes, the Tamil speaker of today experiences no greater difficulty in reading and understanding the Tamil classical literature of the pre-Christian era, than, for instances the English speaker experiences in reading and understanding Shakespeare's works of the seventeenth century even with their adjusted modern spelling. The phonetic values of the phonemes of Tamil, as described in its earliest extant grammar of more than two thousand years ago, differ little from those of the phonemes of the standard Tamil of to-day.

Indology

Ever since Sir William Jones pointed out in 1786 the close resemblance between Sanskrit, Avestan, Greek, Latin, etc. European and American Scholars have evinced a keen interest in Indology. Through no fault of theirs, however, Indology has until recently been equated with Sanskrit Studies and there are few major universities to-day in the west which have not a separate chair for Sanskrit. Tamil or Dravidian Studies were neglected by foreign scholars due to two reasons, as pointed out by Prof. Filiozat, the eminent

French Indologist. One was that the main activities of Europeans in India from the end of the eighteenth century were centred in Calcutta and they had generally little scope for close cultural contact with Tamil Nad. The second reason was that in the opinion of some early Indologists, Tamil was merely one of the vernacular languages of All India like Hindi, Bengali, Punjabi, Marathi, etc. They did not realise that while preserving its own genius and enriching Sanskrit culture itself, Tamil was able to serve as the vehicle of two great cultures simultaneously.

Dravidian civilization

During the past three or four decades, to wit, since the discovery of the Indus Valley Civilization following the excavations at Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro, the considerable and significant contribution which the Tamil or Dravidian speaking peoples have made to the totality of Indian culture is gradually being better understood. Donald A. Mackenzie, in his forward to "Pre-historic Ancient and Hindu India", by Prof. R. D. Banerjee who discovered the Mohenjo-Daro site, wrote:

"It has been established that a wonderful pre-Aryan civilization existed in the Indus Valley many centuries before the period of the Aryan intrusions. . . The Aryans did not enter India till the second millennium B.C., and their culture had no connection with that of the much earlier settlers, who were apparently the Dravidians or proto-Dravidians later represented by various communities in Southern India speaking dialects of the Dravidian languages".

"Of very special interest is the restoration of the Dravidians to their proper place in history as influential shapers of Indian civilization. Pro-Aryan writers of the past have inclined in no small measure to share the political prejudices of the ancient Vedic authors, who referred to Dravidians as fierce, hostile and semi-savage peoples."

Professor Banerji himself said:

"The Dravidians. were certainly far more civilized than the Indo-Aryan invaders. gradually the Dravidians forgot that they could claim a civilization much older than that of the new invaders and that their ancestors did not worship the rude primitive gods of the Aryans."

Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterji, the National Professor of Humanities and Chairman of the last Sanskrit Commission, wrote:—

"In the present day texture of Hindu culture and religion the warp appears to be Dravidian and the weft Aryan. In culture, speaking in the Indian way one may say that twelve annas in the rupee (i.e. 0.75 per cent) is of non-Aryan origin."

Dr. Gilbert Slater put it more succinctly when he said that while the Dravidians were Aryanised in language, the Aryans were Dravidianized in culture.

False notions

Nevertheless the earlier prejudices and false notions about Tamil and Dravidian languages and culture seem to die hard, as pointed out by Dr. Charles Fabri, archaeologist and art critic, in the Government of India publication, "Contribution of South to the Heritage of India".

"For something like forty years a small body of scholars have been trying to impress upon the world that Indian culture was composite and that the nineteenth century conception of the so-called 'Aryan' civilization was false. . . . and yet, it is still difficult to convince the world that the contribution of South India to this composite culture was enormous. It has been said that it is far more easy to convince the world of a false notion than to correct it."

The primary fault lies of course with the Tamils themselves, who have to plead guilty to the charge that no adequate or effective steps were taken by them in the past to disabuse the international world of the still prevailing false assumptions about Indian peoples and their culture, ignoring the significant contribution which the Tamils had made thereto. The reasons for this unfortunate state of affairs are many; during the past century and more of British rule in this country, Tamil along with the other vernacular languages of India was badly neglected. Apart from English which was the language of the rules, the only language given importance in the educational curriculum was Sanskrit, with the result that there was no chair for Tamil in any University in Tamilnad until two or three decades ago; even this late establishment of a chair for Tamil was due to a private endowment! Linguistic, religious and communal prejudices amongst certain English educated and influential sections of the Tamils themselves stood

in the way of Tamil studies securing their proper place in educational and other spheres. Tamil scholars who, did not until recently have the benefit of the modern type of liberal education were steeped in tradition-bound methods and had no opportunities to acquire training in the rigorous methodology of modern scientific research and objective criticism. Thanks, however, to the changed and changing status and role of the national languages of India in education and administration, Tamil scholars are gradually coming into their own and we may expect them in the future to play their part in acquainting the world with the true fact about the Tamils and their language and culture.

In the past the Tamils had distinguished themselves not only in the field of literature but also, in arts such as music, dance, sculpture, architecture, etc. in the field of philosophy and religion, in medicine and irrigation, engineering and in overseas trade and colonisation, acting as carriers of culture particularly to the Far East. The highly schematical phonemic system of Tamil is a strong indication that the early Tamil grammarians had a clear grasp of the principles which now form the basis of modern linguistics.

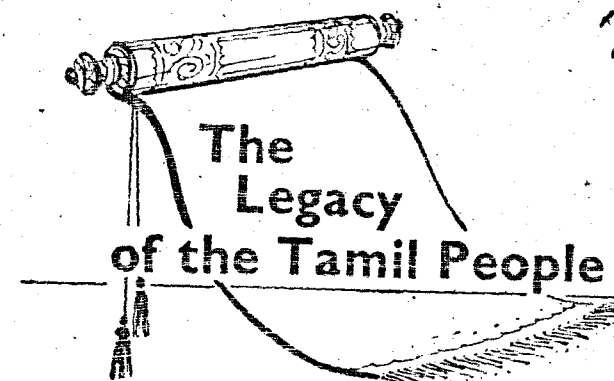
Virgin areas of Tamil

The ancient Tamil grammar *Tholkappiyam* deals comprehensively with phonology, morphology, syntax and poetics and, what is perhaps unique, offers a detailed treatment of the contents of literature. *There are thus vast virgin areas of Tamil studies which await exploration; they offer both a challenge and an opportunity to scholars who can command the time and the resources to undertake pioneering work in this field.* A point which needs to be emphasised here is that, while Sanskrit, Indology and Latin and Greek studies are largely concerned with the dead past, Tamil is an ancient language still living to-day offering a unique opportunity for scholars in the whole range of behavioral sciences to scrutinize the interplay of modern phenomena and ancient thought forms.

INSTITUTE FOR TAMIL STUDIES

The International Association for Tamil Research is formulating a scheme the establishment of an International Institute of Tamil Studies at Madras, Tamilnad, whose objects will be:

- (a) to act as a clearing house for all research wherever and by whomsoever undertaken and making it available to all interested scholars;
- (b) to amplify the research done at individual levels with the greater resources available locally;
- (c) to carry out research in fields hitherto neglected; and
- (d) to train and teach at the post-graduate level in such fields as linguistics to which local universities have not given adequate importance utilising the services of the graduates later for an intensive study of the Tamil language applying the principles and methodology of modern linguistics.



THIRU C. N. ANNADURAI,
Chief Minister of Tamilnad.

Summary of the valedictory address delivered at the concluding plenary session of the Second World Tamil Conference on 10-1-68.

As one unconnected with research of any sort, especially in Tamil literature or language, I plead my inability to offer you any new suggestion, either for acceptance or rejection.

The discussions at seminars during the past few days have been carried on in a lofty and noble manner and the papers presented at the seminar and the discussions that followed them will make the people think along new lines and find out the truth in matters connected with their languages. Tamil has a vitality, a fertility, and adaptability and versatility unequalled by any other language.

People who had preceded us by centuries have left the legacy of a language that needed no rectification. In research into Tamil, one difficulty might arise. Tamil is an ancient language and everything ancient is bound to be interspersed with something not akin to it, whether it is an idea or a system or anything else. There arrive a stage when the original matter and the imported matter get blended so much as to make it the life work of many research scholars to find out what is original and what is imported.

The Legacy of Tamil

I do not say that all that was imported is harmful, but it is good to find out what really is original. Scholars have found Tamil capable of being the vehicle for expressing the most abstruse forms of thought.

There is a feeling that this seminar is far removed from the people. It is true that there is a vast difference between a seminar and a conference. But, people's love for Tamil is so deep and so intense that they like to meet scholars from various countries interested in their language.

There will be another opportunity for a communion of interests between Tamilnad's poets and litterateurs and research scholars of the world. The next World Tamil Conference will see to it that people interested in furthering the cause of Tamil through their writings—prose, poetry, drama—came out with new classics in Tamil.

It will be useful if such writers have intimate discussions with the research scholars. It may be true that these writers might not be in a position to discuss whether this or that Tamil vowel came into use in the third or fourth century B.C. But all the papers read at the seminar should be conveyed to them, and they will help to propagate the ideas in them among the people at large.

It is the ambition of Tamil people to ensure that their language, which has come down the ages as a rarity is accepted by all as one of the richest languages in the world.

Institute for Tamil

I welcome the idea of Mr. S. M. Katre for the establishment of an International Institute of Tamil Studies explained in his paper on "Organisation of an International Institute of Tamil Studies" at the plenary session of the conference. But I wish the institute would not be one giving 'degrees'. Degrees today, are at a discount with the people. People today do not say "Mr. So and So was conferred a degree" but they say "Mr. So and So got a degree". I want the proposed institute to function on the lines of the French Academy and develop into an "Indian or Tamil Academy". It should not become officialised and should not get into the clutches of this or that group.

I hope that Mr. Katre would redraft the plan for the institute on these lines. If the institute is located at Madras, the Madras Government would contribute towards meeting expenses of the institute.

For thousands of years it has been the tradition of the Tamils to visit foreign lands, Java, Sumatra and Malaysia have been visited by the Tamils, where they settled only to impart their culture and not to establish aggression.

I do not find any single instance of a Tamil "Victory" over other people in distant lands. There is no instance of the Tamils thrusting their language on any people. On the contrary, the Tamils always waited at the threshold to welcome those who want to learn Tamil. We are very proud of our language—rightly proud—but not to the detriment of other languages or to destroy the affection others have for their languages. The foreign Tamil scholars will on returning home, tell their people "Here (Tamilnad) is a country rich in language, rich in literature, and catholic in its views—a country where 2,000 years ago it was proclaimed, 'every country is my country and all humanity are our kinsmen'."

Tamil people today reiterate that ancient affirmation. Here is a people affectionate and almost docile and always prepared to give of their best to good causes—a people who, however, is vigorous and watchful to see that their language and their way of life are not menaced and if and when there comes a stage when there is real danger to their language and way of life the Tamils will get into a fury of a very great order, "which no power on earth can stand".

OUR HERITAGE EXHIBITION

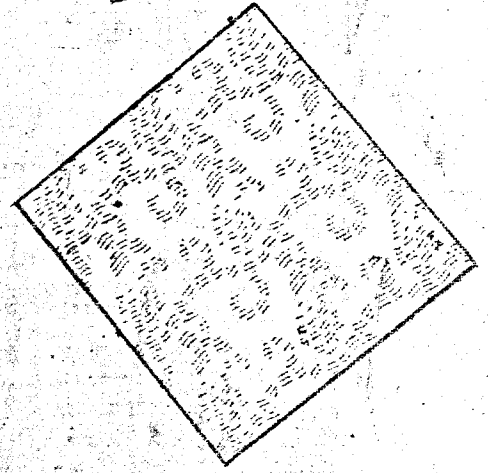
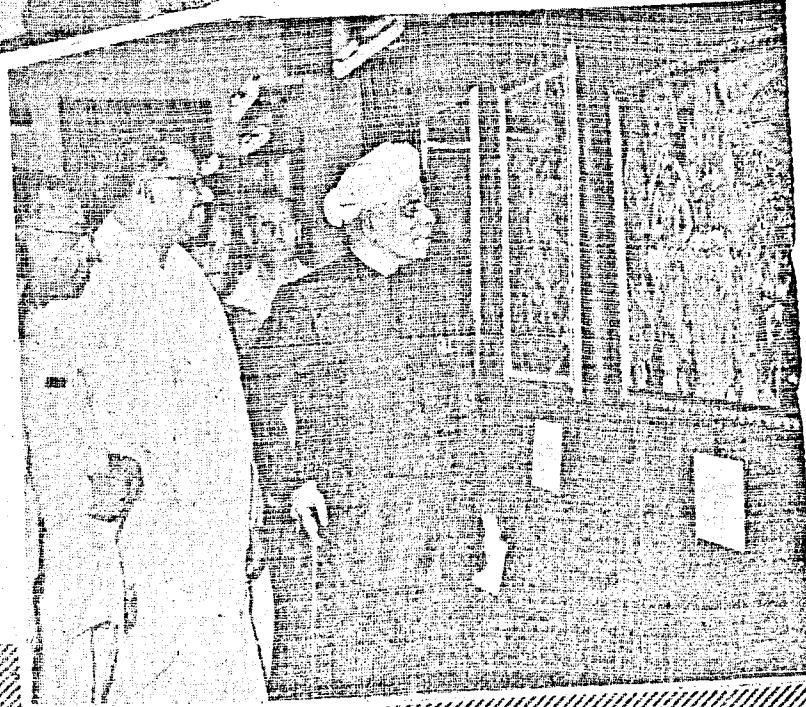
Our Heritage exhibition depicting the culture of Tamil people was organised at the University Examination Hall in connection with the Second World Tamil Conference. Thiru C. Rajagopalachari inaugurated the exhibition.



1. Thiru C. Rajagopalachari delivering the inaugural speech. Thiru Saw. Ganesan, Chairman of the exhibition committee is at the extreme right.

2. Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister of Tamil Nad, who also participated in the function is greeting Thiru C. Rajagopalachari.

3. Dr. A. Lakshmanaswamy Mudaliar, Vice-Chancellor, Madras University, who presided over the function is witnessing some of the exhibits. Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Education and Industries (centre) is also in the picture.



உலகத் தமிழ் மாநாட்டு



தமிழ்ப் பெருங்குலவர் மு. ரா. பெருமாள் முதலியார், அமைப்புச் செயலாளர், இரண்டாவது உலகத் தமிழ் மாநாடு

1967-ஆம் ஆண்டு அக்டோபர் மாதம் 18-ம் தேதி புதன்மீழ்மையன்று சட்டமன்ற உறுப்பினர் விடுதியில் தமிழக முதலமைச்சர் பேரறிஞர் அண்ணா அவர்களுடைய தலைமையில் சீனிமான் படத்தயாரிப்பாளர்கள், கலைஞர்கள், கலை இயக்குநர்கள் ஆயோக்கியருடைய கூட்டம் ஒன்று நடைபெற்றது. உலகத் தமிழ் மாநாட்டையொட்டிச் சிறப்பான ஊர்வலம் ஒன்று நடத்த வேண்டுமென்றும் அவ்வாறு நடத்தும் பொறுப்பினை திருவாளர் எஸ். எஸ். வாசன் அவர்களிடம் ஒப்படைப்பதாகவும் முதலமைச்சர் அவர்கள் அந்தக் கூட்டத்தில் தெரிவித்தார்.

சலியா உழைப்பு

அறிஞர் அண்ணாவின்மைய விருப்பத்தை நிறைவேற்றுவதற்காகத் திரு. வாசன் அவர்கள், திருவாளர்கள் எ.வி.எம்., எல்.எல்.எஸ்., நாசிரேட்டி, எ.பி. நாகராஜன், என்எஸ் சிறுஷ்ணமூர்த்தி, சுந்தர்லால் நஹ்தா ஆயிவர்களைக் கொண்ட ஊர்வலக் குழு ஒன்றினை உருவாக்கினார்கள். அதன் பின்னர், திரு. ம. பொ. சி., திரு. சி. பொ. ஜ. முதலிய தமிழறிஞர்களின் அழைத்து, முற்கால, இடைக்கால, தற்காலத் தமிழிலக்கியத்தில் பொதுமக்களுக்கு எளிதில் விளங்கக்கூடிய சுவையிருந்த பகுதிகள் எவ்வெவற்றை ஊர்வலக் காட்சிகளுக்குத் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கலாம் என்பதைப்பற்றித் திரு. வாசன் கலந்து ஆலோசித்தார். அறிஞர்கள் தெரிந்தெடுத்த பகுதிகளை ஊர்வலக் காட்சிப் பொருள்களாக உணர்ச்சி மூடியுமா என்பது பற்றித் திருவாளர்கள் செகர், கங்கா, ஜானகிராமன் ஆகிய கலை இயக்குநர்களோடு திருவாளர் வாசன் கலந்து பேசினார். சில நாட்களுக்குப் பின் கலை இயக்குநர்கள் முழு உருப் பெற்ற காட்சிகள் எவ்வாறு இருக்கவேண்டியதோ உய்த்துணர்வதற்கு உதவும் வகையில் வரைந்த பென்சில் ஓத்திரங்களை ஊர்வலக் குழுவின் பார்வையிட்டோத் தங்களுடைய கருத்துக்களையும் திருத்தங்களையும் தெரிவித்தார்கள். அதன் பின்னர், கலை இயக்குநர்கள் பல்முறை தங்களுடைய படங்களைத் திருத்தியும் மாற்றியும் ஊர்வலக் காட்சியைக் கற்பனை மீட்டி அளவுகள் மாற்றி என்னையோரும் மனக்கண்ணில் நன்கு காண்கின்ற முறையில் வரைந்து காட்டினார்கள். மாண்புமிகு கல்வியமைச்சரவர்களும் மாண்புமிகு பொதுப்பணி அமைச்சரவர்களும் படங்களைப் பார்த்துத் தங்கள் கருத்துக்களைச் சொன்னார்கள்.

ஊர்வலக் காட்சிப் பொருள்களை உருவாக்கும் வேலை யுசம்பர் மாத முதல் வாரத்தில் தொடங்கியது. ஊர்வலக் குழுவின், கலை இயக்குநர்கள் ஆயிவர்கள்

களுடைய மேற்பார்வையில் எண்ணற்ற கலைஞர்கள், சிற்பிகள், தச்சர்கள் முதலியோர் இரவு பகலாக வேலை செய்துத் தொடங்கினார்கள். சிறிது சிறிதாக அலங்கார வண்டிகளும் காட்சிப் பொருள்களும் உருவாகத் தொடங்கின. அப்பொழுதெல்லாம் திருவாளர் வாசன் அவர்கள் தலைமையில் இயங்கிய குழு உறுப்பினர்கள் நான் தவறாமல் காட்சிப் பொருள்களை உருவாக்குபவர்களைக் கண்டு பேசித் தங்களுடைய சரியான கருத்துக்களைக் கூறி, அவர்களுக்கு ஆர்வத்தையும் ஊக்கத்தையும் ஊட்டிக் கொண்டே இருந்தனர். திரு. வாசனும் அவருடைய நோழிகளும் அந்த நாட்களில் காட்டிய தமிழ்ப்பற்றும் கலையார்வமும் ஓயா உழைப்பும் என்னுடைய உள்ளத்தை மிகவும் கவர்ந்தன.

கலை இயக்குநர்கள் கங்கா, செகர், ஜானகிராமன் ஆகியவர்கள் தங்களுடைய முழுத் திறமையையும் காட்டி, இரவு பகலாக இடையிடின்றி உழைத்தார்கள். பொதுப் பணியமைச்சரும், கல்வியமைச்சரும் அவ்வப்போது வேலை நடக்குமிடங்களுக்குச் சென்று பார்வையிட்டு வந்தார்கள்.

காட்சிக்கேற்றவை

படத் தயாரிப்பாளர்களுடைய தமிழ்ப்பற்றையும் கலைப் பற்றையும் கலை இயக்குநர்களுடைய கற்பனைச் செழுமை யையும், சிற்பிகள், தச்சர்கள் முதலியவர்களுடைய கைவண்ணத்தையும் 1968-ம் வருடம், சனவரி மாதம் 3-ம் தேதி அன்று ஊர்வலத்தைக் காணும்பேறு பெற்ற மக்களையெல்லாம் உணர்ந்து வியந்துனர். கண்படைத்த பயினை அன்றுதான் எய்தியதாக எண்ணி மகிழ்ந்தனர். இக்கண்கொள்ளாக் காட்சியைக் கண்ட வெளிநாட்டினர் இதற்கிடையானதோர் ஊர்வலத்தைக் என்றும், எங்கும் கண்டதில்லை என்று சொல்லிச் சொல்லி அக்காட்சியின் சுவையினை மீண்டும் மீண்டும் அனுபவித்தனர்.

1967-ம் ஆண்டு அக்டோபர் மாதம் 18-ம் தேதி அன்று நடந்த கூட்டத்தில், ஊர்வலம் வரலாற்றில் இடம்பெறக்கூடிய நிகழ்ச்சியாக இருத்தல் வேண்டும் என்று அறிஞர் அண்ணாவின் ஆசையை நிறைவேற்றி அவர் கணவை நளவாக்கிய ஊர்வலக்குழுவினரையும், கலை இயக்குநர்களையும் ஏற்றவாறு போற்றிப்புகழ் ஒரு கம்பிடு சயன்கொண்டபொழுது இன்றைக்கு இக்கலையினை என்று தமிழ் இலக்கியத்தில் திணைக்கின்ற நான் வருத்துகின்றேன்.

ஊர்வலக் காட்சிக்கேற்ற இலக்கியப் பகுதிகளைத் தெரிந்தெடுப்பதில் ஊர்வலக் குழுவினரும் தமிழறிஞர்களும் கலை இயக்குநர்களும் எவ்வளவு நீண்ட விவாதத்தில் ஈடுபட்டனர் என்பதை நான்தொடும் அவர்களோடு கலந்து உழைத்த எனக்கும் தனிமலையலர் வேங்கடசுப்பிரமணியத்திற்கும் தெரியும். தமிழிலக்கியத்தில் சுவைமிக்க பகுதிகளுக்குப் பஞ்சமே இல்லை. தமிழிலக்கியம் ஒரு கரும்புக்காடு. எந்தக் கரும்புதான் சுவையற்றதாக இருக்கும்? ஆயின், தெரிந்தெடுக்கும் பகுதி மனத்துக்கு மகிழ்ச்சியைத் தருவதாக இருப்பினும், கண்ணுக்கினிய காட்சியாகவும் அமைவதற்குப் பொருத்தமாக இருக்க வேண்டுமன்றோ? மேலும், அதனைக் காண்போர் அனைவரும்—தமிழ்புலவரேயன்றி—எனையோரும்—கண்ட மாத்திரத்திலேயே கருத்தை உணர்ந்து சுவைக்க வேண்டுமன்றோ? இவ்வாமட்டுமன்றி; தமிழ்மொழி, தமிழன் வாழ்க்கைமுறை ஆகியவற்றின் தனி இயல்புகளைக் காட்டுகின்ற முறையில் ஊர்வலக்காட்சி அமைய வேண்டுமென்பது அண்ணாவின் ஆசை. இதற்கு இரண்டோர் எடுத்துக்காட்டுத் தருவது பொருத்தமாயிருக்கும். இந்தியத் துணைக் கண்டத்தின் மொழிகள் அனைத்திலுமே இராமாயண காவியத்தைப் புலவர்கள் எழுதியிருக்கின்றனர். ஆகவே, இராமாயண நிகழ்ச்சி ஒன்றினை ஊர்வலக் காட்சியாக அமைப்பதன் மூலம் தமிழன் வாழ்க்கை முறையின் தனி இயல்பு ஒன்றினைக்காட்ட முடியுமா? இவ்வினாவிற்குத் தமிழ்ப் புலவர்கள் “முடியும்” என்றே விடை தந்தனர். வில்லை வளைப் பதற்கு முன்னரே இராமனும் சீதையும் ஒருவரை ஒருவர் கண்டு, கண்ட அக்கணமே காதல் கொண்டனர் என்னும் செய்தி வாஸ்தவ இராமாயணத்தில் இல்லை. தமிழிலக்கிய மரணபொட்டிக் கம்பன் “அண்ணலும் நோக்கினான் அவளும் நோக்கினான்”, அக்கணமே “இருவரும் மாறிப்புகிதயம் எய்தினார்” என்று கூறுகின்றான். எனவே, இக்காட்சி ஊர்வலத்தில் இடம் பெற்றது.

புலவர்கள் இல்லாத நாளும் இல்லை, புலவர்களைப் போற்றாத சமுதாயமும் இல்லை என்பது நாகரிக உலகம் முழுதாக்கும் பொருத்தம். எனினும், வாளால் வீசவேண்டிய புலவனுக்குச் சாமரம் வீசிய மன்னர் பெருமானையும், தன் ஆயுளைவிடத் தமிழ்ப்புன்வருடைய ஆயுள் நீண்டதாயிருந்தால் நாட்டுக்கு நன்மை ஏற்படும் என்று அருநெல்லிக்கனியை அவ்வைக்கு எந்த அதிய மாணியும், தமிழ் மண்ணிலின்றி வேறெங்கும் யாரும் கண்டதில்லை. எனவே, அக்காட்சிகள் ஊர்வலத்தில் இடம் பெற்றன. இவ்வாறே ஒவ்வொரு காட்சியையும் அமைப்பதற்கு ஊர்வலக் குழுவினர் எடுத்துக்கொண்ட முயற்சியை எண்ணும்போதெல்லாம் என் இதயம் வியப்பினால் நிறைந்து விம்முதென்று.

அலங்கார வண்டி ஒவ்வொன்றிலும் ஒவ்வொரு டிரான்சில்லர் நாடாப்திவிழப் பெட்டியை வைத்து வண்டியில் உள்ள காட்சியை விளக்க வேண்டுமென்பது முதலில் வேய் செய்யுள் தீர்மானம். அதனால் அதற்கேற்ற வசனங்களை எழுதுவது பல காரணங்களால் தடைப்பட்டு நின்றது. பல வேலைகளுக்கு இடையிலும் இதை மறக்காத மாண்புமிகு கலைஞர் கருணாநிதி அவர்கள் டிசம்பர்-28-ம் தேதியன்று இரவு “என் அலங்கார எழுத வில்லை?” என்று வினவினார்கள். எனவே இருபத் தொன்பதாம் தேதி இரவு 10 மணியிலிருந்து 1 மணி வரையில் நாளும் புத்தனேரி ரா. சுப்பிரமணியமும் சேர்ந்து பன்னிரண்டு வசனங்களைக் கலைஞருடைய அழகுத் தமிழ் நடையை இயன்றவரையில் பின்பற்றி எழுதி முடித்தோம். மறுநாட் காலை எழுமணியிலிருந்து ஒன்பது மணி வரையில் நானே முயன்று வசனம் எட்டு வசனங்களையும் எழுதி முடித்தேன். அதேநாள் முற்பகல் 11 மணிக்கு வசனங்கள் இருப்பதையும் ஜெடீனி ஸ்டூடியோவிற்கு எடுத்துச் சென்று நானே கொடுத்தவிட்டு வந்தேன். அலங்கார எழுதும் செய்பவரும் வேலையைத் திரு வாசன் அப்பொழுதே தொடங்கினார். அவ்று பகலும் இரவும் அவர் வேலை செய்தார். மறுநாட் காலை நான்கு மணிக்குத்தான் அவர் உறங்கச் சென்றார். 31-ஆம் தேதி இரவு 12½ மணிக்கு, ஒரு வசனத்தில் ஒரு வரியை அறிஞர் பலர் விரும்பார் என்பதை நான் உணர்ந்தேன். மறுநாட் காலை, திரு வாசன் அவர்களிடம் சொல்லி, அதனை அழித்துவிட்டு மறுபடியும் பதிவுசெய்யுமாறு நான் விரித்த வேண்டுகோளை ஏற்று, மீண்டும் 500 ரூபாய் செலவு செய்து அதனை அவர் மாற்றியுதவினார். இந்த எடுத்துக்காட்டின் மூலம் ஊர்வலத்தை உருவாக்குவதில் எத்தனைபேர் எத்தகைய பெரு முயற்சியிலே எடுத்துக் கொண்டனர் என்பது விளங்கும்.

தமிழ்ப்பத்தும், கலையும்

அக்டோபர் 24-ஆம் தேதியிலிருந்து ஊர்வல வேலையை மேற்கொண்டு இரவு பகலாக உழைத்த திரு கிருஷ்ண ஜீனிய என்னும் மறக்கவே முடியாதது.

சனவரி 12-ம் தேதியன்று திரு வாசன் அவர்களைக் கண்டு, “இந்த ஊர்வலத்தை நடத்துவதில் தங்களுக்குத் தூண்டுதலாக இருந்தது யாது” என்று வினவினேன். “தமிழ்ப்பத்தும் கலையும்” என்று என்னை ஊக்கினை எள்ஷ்டன் என்ன வகையிலும் ஒத்துழைத்த திரைப்படத் தயாரிப்பாளர்களும் கலை இயக்குநர்களும் கலைஞர்களும் ஆற்றிய தொண்டினை என் வாழ்நாள் முழுதும் நான் நினைந்து வியந்து பாராட்டிக்கொண்டே இருப்பேன்” என்று அவர் கூறினார்.

ஊர்வலக் காட்சிகள்

கடந்த சனவரி மாதம் சென்னைில் நடந்த இரண்டாவது உலகத் தமிழ் மாநாட்டு நிகழ்ச்சிகளில் மிகச் சிறந்த அங்கமாக அமைந்தது ஊர்வலக் காட்சியாகும். இந்தியக் குடியரசுத் தலைவர் டாக்டர் சாகிர் உசேன் அவர்களையும், ஏனைய வெளிநாட்டுப் பிரதிநிதிகளையும், பொதுமக்களையும் பெரிதும் கவர்ந்த இவ்வூர்வலக் காட்சிகளுக்குக் கருப்பொருளாக அமைந்தது நமது தமிழிலக்கியத்தில் கூறப்பட்டிருக்கும் பண்டைக்கால நிகழ்ச்சிகளாகும். ஊர்வலத்தில் இடம் பெற்ற இலக்கியக் காட்சிகள் பற்றிய குறிப்புகளைத் தொகுத்துக் கீழே கொடுத்திருக்கிறோம்.

உலகத் தமிழ் மாநாட்டிற்கு அணி செய்யும் சிறப்பு அங்கமான ஊர்வலம் 1968 சனவரி 3-ம் தேதி பிற்பகல் பூம்புகார் நகரான தீவுத் திடலிலிருந்து துவங்கியது.

இதனைக் காணும் பேறு பெற்றார்—சண் படைத்த பயன் பெற்றார்—எனவும் இந்த பவனியின் பெருமையை கண்டவர்—அப்பெருமையை கூறும் திறன் இழந்தவர் எனக் கூறத்தக்க அளவிலும், வகையிலும் ஒப்புவகை கூற இயலாத இலக்கியக் காட்சிகள் கண் முன்னே நடமாட—காண வந்திருந்த தமிழர் கூட்டத்தின் தோள்களெல்லாம் மலையெனப் பூரித்து நிற்க—மகிழ்ச்சி வெள்ளம் கரைபுரண்டோட மறத்தமிழர் தலை நகரில் சங்க காலத் தமிழகத்தைக் கண்முன் கொணர்ந்து காட்டும் ஊர்வலம் துவங்கியது.

தீவுத் திடலில் பவனி துவங்குவதற்கு முன் பிருத்தே பல்லாயிரக் கணக்கில் மக்கள் அணி அணியாக ஊர்வலப் பாதை முழுவதும் நிரண்டு நின்றிருந்தனர்.

தலைநகரம் முழுதும் விழாக்கோலம் பூண்டிருந்தது. ஆடவர் கூட்டத்துக்கு இனையாக மாதர்களும் ஊர்வலக் காட்சியினையும் மாட்சியினையும் காண வந்திருந்தனர்.

யாவைவரும் முன்னே

ஊர்வலத்தின் முன்னால் நான்கு யானைகள் பளபள வென மின்னும் முகபடாம் அணிந்து கம்பீர நடைபோட்டு வந்தன.

தமிழகத்துக்குச் சிறப்புத்தரும் இசைக்கலையில் தனிச் சிறப்புப் பெற்று இன்றுவரை வேறுயாரும் “காப்பி” யடிக்க முடியாத கலையாக விளங்கிவரும் நாடக இசையை பழனி நாடகரப் பயிற்சிப் பள்ளி மாணவர்கள் இசைத்து வந்தனர்.

தமிழன்னை

அடுத்த தமிழன்னை பவனி. அவள் பெற்ற இலக்கியச் செல்வங்களான காவியங்களும், காப்பியங்களும் மதவைகளாகச் சித்தரிக்கப்பட்டு—தமிழன்னை

யின் காலடியில் தவழ்கின்ற காட்சி அமையப் பெற்ற அலங்கார வண்டி வந்தது.

வள்ளுவன் கண்ட தமிழகம்

அடுத்த அலங்கார வண்டியில் வள்ளுவன் கண்ட தமிழகம் சித்தரிக்கப் பெற்ற காட்சி.

“உழுதுண்டு வாழ்வாரே வாழ்வார், மற்றெல்லாம் தொழுதுண்டு பின் செல்பவர்”, என்பதை வருணிக்கும் காட்சி உழவுத் தொழில் உலகுக்கு அச்சானி என்று அக்தாலத் தமிழர் போற்றிய வெற்றியை விளக்கிற்று. வள்ளுவப் பெருந்தகைக்கு உழவர் வணக்கம் செலுத்திய காட்சியைக் கண்ட மக்களின் உள்ள மெல்லாம் பூரித்தது.

கண்ணி

நெஞ்சையள்ளும் சிலப்பதிகாரக் காப்பியத்தின் நாயகி—கற்புக்கும் பெண்ணினத்தின் மாண்புக்கும் இலக்கணமாக உலகம் உள்ளளவும் போற்றத்தரும் தலைவி—ஒரு சிலம்பால் உயிர்க் கொழுநன் உயிர் கொன்று தம்மை—மற்றொரு சிலம்பால் உயிர் கொன்று உலவிவரும் தெய்வம்—பாண்டியனின் அரசவையில் நீதி கேட்ட காட்சியைக் கண் முன் கொணரும் அலங்கார வண்டி வந்தது.

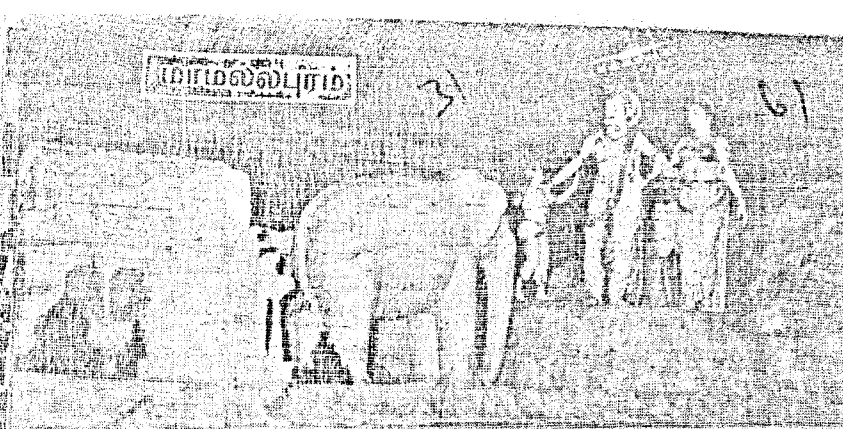
தமிழ் மண்ணில் பிறந்த கலை—தமிழ் மண்ணுக்கே யுரிய கலை—ஆடற்கலை. அத்தகைய நாட்டியக் கலையை சிறப்புமிக்க கலைஞர்கள் வழங்கினர். ஆடற் கலைக்கழகு தேடப் பிறந்தவர்—ஆடாத பொற்பாவையர் ஆடிவரும் அலங்கார வண்டியினைக் கண்டவர் உள்ளமெல்லாம் மகிழ்ச்சியால் ஆடியது.

கம்பநாடன் வடித்த காவியத்தில் ஒரு காட்சி அடுத்த அலங்கார வண்டிக்குரிய காட்சியாக அமைந்தது.

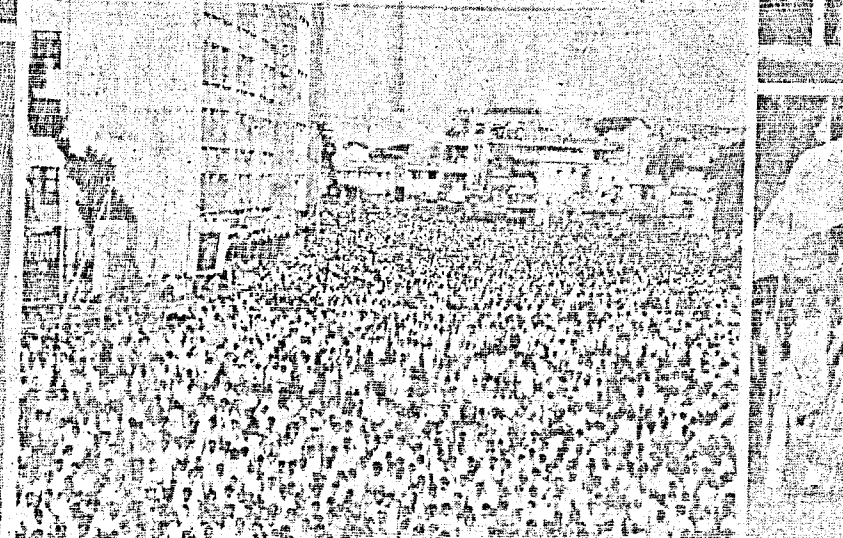
அதியமான்

தகடேரத் தலைநகராகக் கொண்டு, தமிழையே மூச்சாகக் கொண்டு, வாரிவழங்கும் வள்ளல் உன்மையினையே வாழ்வின் அறமாகக் கொண்டு வாழ்ந்தவன் கோமான் அதியமான்.

தெரு
கலை
சுருபு
உழை
யத், த
பகுதி
கரும்
கும்?
மகி
காட
வே
அலை
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மன்
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கின்
எம
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சென்னையில் 3-1-68 முதல் 10-1-68 வரை நடந்த இரண்டாவது உலகத் தமிழ் மாநாட்டை ஒட்டி 3-1-68ல் தமிழர் பண்பாட்டை விளக்கும் வகையில் ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்பட்ட ஊர்வலக் காட்சிகளில் சிலவற்றை இங்கே காணலாம்.



இளமை நீடிக்கச் செய்யும் நெல்லிக்கனி ஏன்றைத் தானுண்ண விரும்பாமல் தமிழ்வாழ வேண்டுமெனில் தமிழ்ப் புலவர் வாழ வேண்டுமென்ற ஆர்வத்தால் உந்தப்பட்டு அக்கனியை அவ்வை மூதாட்டிக்கு வழங்கிய அரியதோர் காட்சி சித்தரிக்கப்பட்ட வண்டி வந்தது.

மூலலைக்குத்தேர்

பறம்பு நாட்டின் மன்னன் வேள்பாரி படருவதற்கு கொழு கொம்பின்றித் தள்ளாடித் தவித்து நின்ற மூலலைக் கொடியைக் காண்கின்றான்; அக் கொடி படர்ந்திட தன் தேரையே வழங்குகிறான். மூலலைக்குத் தேர்ந்த பாரியென்று வள்ளல்கள் வரிசையில் முதலிடம் பெறுகிறான்.

இந்தக் காட்சியை அழகுபட சித்தரிக்கும் அலங்கார வண்டி வந்தது. வெண்பூரலியும், தேரும், பாரியும், அவன் கையில் தவழ்ந்த மூலலைக் கொடியும் கண்டோர் பழந்தமிழகத்துக் காட்சியினைக் கண்ணாகக் கண்டு பெருமகிழ்ச்சியுற்றனர்.

ஆவடி ராணுவக் காவல் பிரிவைச் சேர்ந்த குழு வினரின் கரக ஆட்ட திகழ்ச்சி இடம்பெற்ற வண்டி அடுத்தது வந்தது.

ஆராய்ச்சிமணி

நீதி வழுவாச் சோழ மன்னனின் மைந்தன் வீதி விடுதல் தன் கண்ணைக் கொன்றுவிட்டான் என்பதற் காக அரண்மனையிலுள்ள ஆராய்ச்சி மணியை அடித்துத் தாய்ப் பசு நீதி கேட்கும் காட்சி அடுத்தத் தேர்.

தலை தந்த குமணன்

நாடு விட்டுக் காடு வாழ்ந்த நிலையில் தன்னை நாடி வந்த புலவரிடம் என் தலைதனைப் பெற்றுத் தமிழி கைக் கொடுத்து விலைதனைப் பெற்று வீடு சேரு மாறு குமண வள்ளல் கூறும் காட்சி கொண்ட வண்டி வந்தது. தமிழ்ப் புலவரின் தமிழறிவுக்குத் தனது தலையினையே அளிக்க முன் வந்த வள்ளன்மை கொண்டதும், தமிழ்ப் பற்றுக்கும் இலக்கணமாக அமைந்து கண்கொள்ளாக் காட்சியாக இருந்தது.

மாமல்லபுரம்

குடவரைக் கோயில்கள் என்று புகழ் பெற்ற மாமல்லபுரத்துக் குகைக் கோயில்களைப் பல்லவ மன்னன் தனது தேவியுடன் நின்றவாறே இளவரசனுக்குக் காட்டும் காட்சிகொண்ட அலங்கார வண்டி அடுத்தது வந்தது.

அடுத்த வண்டியில் மதுரைக் கலைஞர்களின் காவடி ஆட்ட திகழ்ச்சி இடம் பெற்றிருந்தது.

நக்கரன்

நெற்றிக்கண்ணைக் காட்டினாலும் குற்றம் குற்றமே என்று முழங்கிய நக்கரன் வடித்த திருமுருகாற்றுப் படையில் ஒரு காட்சி அடுத்த அலங்கார வண்டிக்கான கருப்பொருளாக அமைந்திருந்தது.

திருப்பாவை தந்த ஆண்டாளும் அதற்கடுத்த வண்டியில் இடம் பெற்றார்.

ஆனை கட்டி

அக்காலத் தமிழகத்தில் பொக்கிய வளத்தினைச் சித்தரிக்கும் வண்ணம் மாடு கட்டிப் போரடித்தால்

மாளாது செந்திரல் என்று சொல்லி ஆனைக்கட்டி போரடித்தகாட்சி கொண்ட வண்டி நிஜ யானைகளோ எனக் கண்டார் மயங்கும் வண்ணம் அமைக்கப் பட்டிருந்தது.

அதைத் தொடர்ந்து உயரிய கலைஞர்களால் கிராமியக்கலை நிகழ்ச்சிகள் நடத்தப் பட்ட நிலையில் அவர்களைத் தாங்கிய வண்டிகள் ஊர்ந்தன.

பண்டைத் தமிழகத்து வணிகம்

மனித இனம் தோன்றியது முதல் நாகரிகத்தை உலகின் மூலை முறிக்குகளுக்கெல்லாம் தனது வாணிபத் தின் மூலம் பரப்பியவன் தமிழன் என்பதை சித்தரிக்கும் வண்டி அடுத்தது. புகாரில் படியால் அளந்து முதனுக்களை அளிக்க அதை பல நாட்டு வணிகர் பொன் கொண்டு வாங்கி கப்பலில் ஏற்றிச் செல்ல யவனாகள் நிற்பதை எழிலோவியமாக சித்தரித்த வண்டி வந்தது.

மோகிரோனார்

யாரும் தீண்டத் தகாத முரசு கட்டிலில் களைப்பு நீங்க துயில் கொள்ளுநர் மோசி ரோனார் என்ற தமிழ்ப் புலவர் அதைக்கண்ட சோ மன்னன் பெருஞ்சேரல் இரும்பொறை சினம் கொள்ளாது புலவருக்கு சாமரம் வீசி நிற்கின்றான்.

தமிழ்ப் புலவருக்குத் தமிழ் மன்னர் அளித்திட்ட ஏற்றத்தைச் சித்தரிக்கும் இக்காட்சி அடுத்த வண்டியில் இடம் பெற்றது.

கோட்டை போர்

பழங்காலத்தில் தமிழகத்தில் கோட்டை முற்றுகை எப்படி நடக்கும் என்பதை இக்காலத் தமிழ் மக்களுக்கு எடுத்து விளக்கும் அரிய காட்சி இடம்பெறும் வண்டி அடுத்தது வந்தது.

அடுத்த அலங்கார வண்டியில் கோலாட்டம், கும்மி, போன்ற நிகழ்ச்சிகள் நடத்திக் காட்டப்பட்டன.

அடுத்த வண்டியில் கலியரசர் பாரதி, பாவேந்தர் பாரதிதாசன், கவிமணி தேசிக, விநாயகம் ஆகியோர் அமர்ந்துள்ள காட்சி கொண்ட வண்டியும், அதை அடுத்து கப்பலோட்டிய தமிழன் ல. உ. சி., விடுதலைக் கப்பலைப் பார்த்தவாறு நிற்கின்ற காட்சி அமைந்த வண்டியும் அதை அடுத்துத் தமிழ்த் தாத்தா உ. வே. சாமிநாதையர், மறைமலையடிகள், திரு. வி. க., ஆகியோரின் உருவங்கள் அமைந்த வண்டியும், தமிழ் மொழியைத் தங்கள் உயிரைப்போல் நேசித்த கால்குவெல், போப், வீரமாமுனிவர் ஆகிய மேல் நாட்டுத் தமிழறிஞர் உருவங்களைத் தாங்கிய வண்டியும் வந்தன.

பெங்களூர் சுந்தரமூர்த்தி குழுவினரின் புரவி ஆட்டம் மற்றொரு வண்டியில் நிகழ்ந்தது.

தமிழுக்கொடி

இறுதியில் தங்க மூலாம் பூசிய யானை அமைந்த வண்டியில் தங்கத் தமிழ்த்தரணிக்கே உரிய வில், புலி, கயல் சின்னங்கள் அமைந்த தமிழுக்கொடி பறக்கும் வண்டி வந்தது.

இத்தகைய அழகுக் காட்சிகள் ஊர்வலத்தைக் கண்டவர் கண்ணையும்—கருத்தையும் கவர்ந்தன.

தமிழினம் இன்பம்

1968-ம் ஆண்டு சனவரி மாதம் 3-ம் தேதி முதல் 10-ம் தேதி வரை நடந்த இரண்டாவது உலகத் தமிழ் மாநாட்டை யொட்டி போதுமக்களும் இம்மாநாட்டில் கலந்து கொள்ள வாய்ப்பளிக்கும் வகையில் திருத்திலில் பூம்புகார் நகர் அமைத்து அங்கு தினமும் சொற்பொழிவுகள், கருத்தரங்குகள், கலை நிகழ்ச்சிகள் ஆகியவற்றிற்கு முதலமைச்சரின் ஆலோசனைக்கிணங்க ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்பட்டது. லட்சக்கணக்கான மக்கள் இப் பூம்புகார் மாநாட்டில் கலந்து கொண்டு இன் பூற்றனர்; பயனடைந்தனர். மாநாட்டை முடித்து வைத்து உரையாற்றுகையில் முதலமைச்சர் அறிஞர் அண்ணா அவர்கள் “தமிழினமே! தமிழா! மயங்காதே! தயங்காதே! உள்ளத்தால் நாம் திண்ணியராகப்பெற்றால் உலகில் என்னியதெல்லாம் முடிப்போம்” என்று குறிப்பிட்டார்.

உள்ளமெல்லாம் தமிழ் நிறைந்திருக்கும் வேளை— ஊழும் உயிரும் தமிழோடு கலந்திருக்கும் வேளை— எதைப் பற்றிப் பேசினாலும் தமிழைப் பற்றியே பேசும் வேளை—எதையும் தமிழோடு ஒப்பிட்டுப் பார்க்கும் வேளை—இந்த வேளையில் நான் ஆற்றும் பேருரை— பேருக்குத் தான் உரையாக அமையுமெய்லாது பேருரையாக இருக்கும் என்று நான் நினைக்கவில்லை.

இங்கு பூம்புகாரில் 10 நாட்களாக நாம் கண்ட காட்சி— கேட்ட கருத்துக்கள்—உள்ளத்தில் பொங்கிய எழுச்சியைப் பார்த்த நாம்—நாளை நினம் இதே உற்சாகத் தோடும்—உள்ள எழுச்சியோடும் இங்கு காணப் போகிறோமா என்குல் காணமுடியாது.

தமிழ் நாதம்

ஏதாவது ஒரு முறையில் இந்த மாநாடு தொடர்ந்து நடக்காதா? பத்து நாள் நிலவிய தமிழ் நாதம் நிரந்தர நாடமாக இருக்காதா? — இந்த மாநாடு போல எல்லா ஊர்களிலும் மாநாடு நடத்தக் கூடாதா? தமிழ் மக்கள் ஒவ்வொருவருடைய எண்ணத்திலும் தமிழ் எழுச்சி எழச் செய்யக் கூடாதா? என்று அனைவரும் நினைக்கத்தரும் அளவில் பூம்புகார் மாநாடு அமைந்தது.

பூம்புகார் மாநாடு இவ்விதம் அமையும்; இவ்வளவு ஏற்றமுடன் அமையும் என்று நாங்கள் துவக்கத்தில் நினைக்கவில்லை.

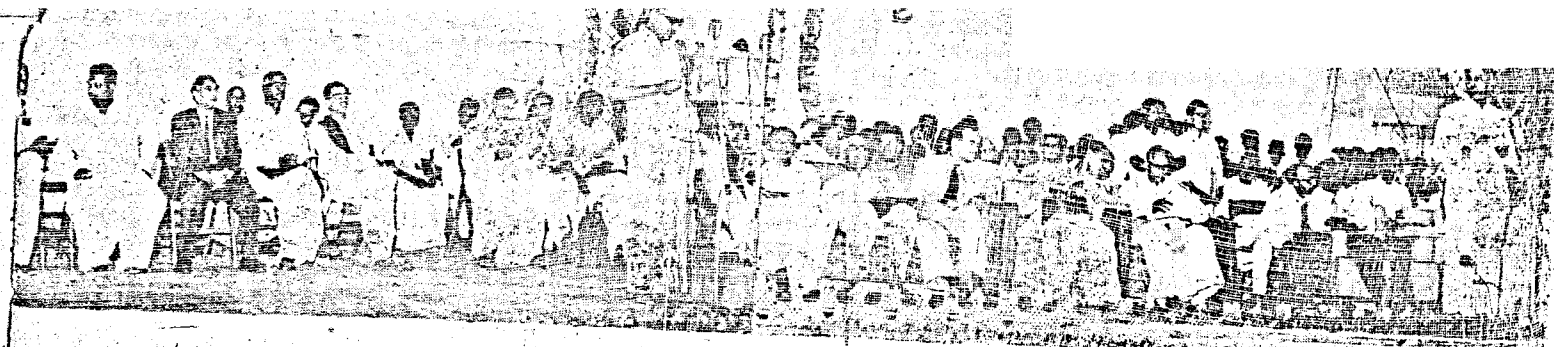
மொழிக்காக ஒரு மாநாடு கூட்ட முடியும்; அதற்கு லட்சக் கணக்கில் மக்கள் வருவார்கள்; மணிக் கணக்காக —நாள் கணக்காக உட்கார்ந்திருப்பார்கள் என்று நாங்கள் அவ்வளவு அதிகமாக எதிர்பார்க்கவில்லை.

ஆனால் தமிழ் மொழிப்பற்று எந்த அளவுக்கு இருக்கிறது என்பதை மக்கள் காட்டிவிட்டார்கள்!

மக்களின் இந்த ஆர்வத்தைக் கண்ட வெளி நாட்டார், “எந்தத் தமிழைப் பற்றி ஆராய தமிழகம் சென்றோமோ—அந்தத் தமிழகத்திலுள்ள மக்கள்—எங்களுக்கு முன்பே நெடுங் காலம் தொட்டு ஆராய்ந்து அந்த ஆராய்ச்சியால் அகமகிழ்ந்து—அந்தத் தமிழ் மொழியை ஆவியிலும்—மேலாக நேகிக்கிறார்கள். தங்களுக்கு இன்பமளிக்கும் எல்லாச் சாதனைகளிலும் உயர்ந்ததாக நினைக்கிறார்கள். தமிழ் மொழியின் மாண்பை எண்ணி எண்ணி மகிழ்கிறார்கள். அந்தத் தமிழுக்கு எந்தப் பக்க மிருந்தும், எவரிடமிருந்தும், எந்த வகையான ஊறு இன்னுயிரைத் தந்தேனும் தமிழைக் காப்பாற்ற சித்தமாக இருக்கிறார்கள்” என்று தமது நாடுகளான ரஷ்யாவிலும், ஆஸ்திரேலியாவிலும்—அமெரிக்காவிலும், இங்கிலாந்திலும், இலங்கையிலும், மலேசியாவிலும், இந்தோனேஷியாவிலும், மோரிஸ் தீவிலும், பிஜித் தீவிலும் பேச இருக்கிறார்கள். டேசு ‘வாய்ப்பும், உரிமையும் உள்ள இடத்திலெல்லாம் பேச இருக்கிறார்கள்.

இந்தப் பூம்புகார் மாநாட்டில் எந்த வகையில்—எந்த முறையில்—யார் பங்கு கொண்டிருந்தாலும்—வாழ்நாளினையே எண்ணி எண்ணிப் பெருமதிம் அடையும் நாளாக இந்த பத்து நாட்களும் அமையும்.

இந்த மாநாட்டில் பெரும் புலவர்களைக் கண்டார்கள்; அவர் தம் கவிஞ்ளங்களைக் கண்டார்கள். தமிழையும்



HIGHLIGHTS OF POOMPUHAR MEETINGS



1. Thiru P. G. Karuthiruman, Leader of the Opposition party, delivering the inaugural address on 4-1-68.

2. Thiru S. J. Sadiq Pasha, Minister for Public Health, who presided over the Conference of Siddha Systems of Medicine, is addressing the gathering.



3. A foreign delegate to the Second Tamil Conference is addressing at meeting held on 7-1-68.

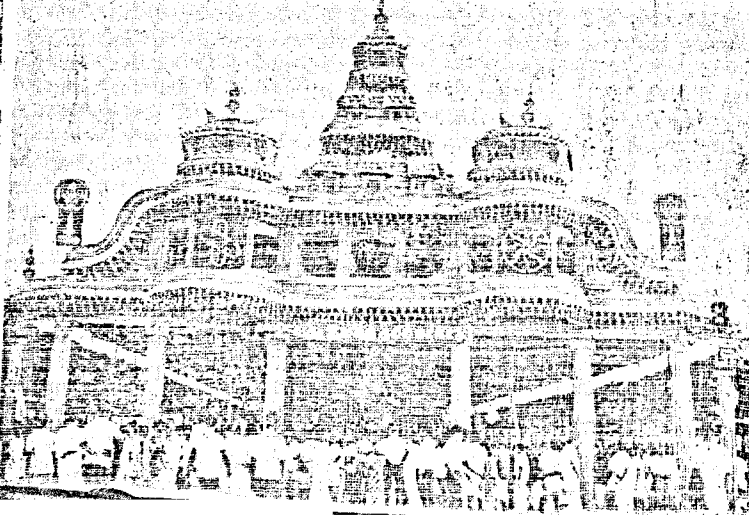
4. Thirumathi Sathiyavani Muthu, Minister for Social Welfare and Information, who presided at the Poompuhar meeting on 6-1-68, is addressing the gathering.

5. Chief Justice Thiru M. Ananthan, releasing a book consisting of poems composed by prisoners, to S. Madhavan, Minister for Co-operation 6-1-68.

6. Thiru C. N. Annadural, Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, delivering valedictory address at Poompuhar Conference on 10-1-68.

7. A view of the gathering at the valedictory meeting.

8. Front view of the specially erected 'Pandal', where the meetings were held daily from 4-1-68 to 10-1-68 at Poompuhar.



தமிழ் நாட்டையும் பற்றி அவர்கள் பாடிய பாடல்களையும்—பேரிய பேச்சுக்களையும் கேட்டார்கள்.

உணர்வுகளைப் பொருள் கூறியதையும், அவர்களது பொருளுணர்வில் ஓடிய கருத்துக்கும் காலத்துக்குமுள்ள தொடர்பு பற்றியும் கேட்டிருப்பீர்கள்.

ஒரு நாள் தாய்மாரைக்கென்றே—மகனின் நான் என ஒதுக்கப்பட்டது. தாய்த் திருக்குலம் தமிழ் மொழி பற்றி ஆற்றிய உரைகளையும் கேட்டிருப்பீர்கள்.

சோனும், சோழனும், பாண்டியனும்

இந்த மாநாட்டு மேடையில் சோன் ஒரு நாள் நின்று நப்பான்; சோழன் இன்னொரு நாள் உலலி யிருப்பான்; பாண்டியன் மற்றொரு நாள் தோன்றியிருப்பான்.

இனங்கோவடிகள் வந்திருப்பார். இலக்கண ஆய்வாளர்கள் வருவது புரிந்திருப்பார்கள்!

பூம்புகார் என்ற இடத்தை திருப்பெயரைக் கேட்ட போதே நம் நினைவு எங்கோ சென்றிருக்கும்.

அன்று எத்தனை சிறப்பாக வாழ்ந்தோம்—இப்போது எத்தனை இடப்பாடுகளில் சிக்கித் தவிக்கிறோம்!

அன்று வளமாக வாழ்ந்தோம்; இன்று வெறுமை பள்ளத்தில் வீழ்ந்திருக்கிறோம்!

அன்று உலகத்தார் பாராட்டிட வாழ்ந்தோம். இன்று நம்மிடம் உள்ளதைப் பற்றிக் பிறர் வரும் நிலையுமில்லை; அதற்குரிய பரம்பரைகள் என்று செட்டி நாட்டரசர் நமக்குக் கூறும் நிலையுமில்லை.

வானத்தில் பால் நிலவு காய்கின்ற வேளை—அந்த நிலவொளி பட்டநால் கவிதா உணர்ச்சி உள்ளத்தில் பொங்கி எழுகிறது! யாப்புத் தெரியாவிடினும், இலக்கணம் புரியாவிடினும் பால் நிலவொளி மேனியில் பட்டு இன்பம் பெருக்கிய, காரணத்தால்—அந்தப் பசுமை நினைவு மாராது காரணத்தால் கவிதை உணர்ந்து நமது வாழ்வு விளக்காம் தமிழைப் பாடிட நினைக்கிறோம்.

அது முடிந்து இல்லத்தினுள்ளே செல்லும்போது இல்லத்தில் இருக்கும் ஒரே ஒரு விளக்கும் என்னென்று இல்லாக காரணத்தால் ஒளி குன்றி அணைந்திட இல்லத்தில் இருள் சூழ்ந்தால் உள்ளம் என்ன பாடுபடும்?

வாழ்த்தவா? வருந்தவா?

வெளியிலே நிலவொளி! உள்ளே இருள்; வெளியே உணர்ச்சிப் பெருக்கு—உள்ளே மனம் உடைந்த நிலை! துத்தணிப்பு! நஷ்டிப்பு!

பத்து நாட்களும் தமிழ் பெருமக்கள் தந்த விளக்கம் கேட்டு வான் நிலவு ஒளியில் தோன்றிய பெருமிக் உணர்ச்சியை அடைகிறோம்.

மிகழ்காலம் பற்றி நினைக்கும் போது விளக்கினைந்த வீடுபோல் நம் உள்ளம் மாறுகிறது.

உணர்வுத் தமிழைப் பெற்ற உங்களை வாழ்த்துவதா? அகதைய தமிழ் இருந்தும் வாழ்வில் வளமடைய முடியாத நிலை சூறித்து வருந்துவதா? எனத் தெரியவில்லை.

ஐம்பெருங் காப்பியங்களும் காவியங்களும் படைத்த தமிழ் மொழியின் அருமை பெருமை நினைத்து மகிழ்வதா? தமிழ் மொழியை விட வேறு மொழி சிறந்தது எனக் கூறும் சிலரும், இருப்பது கண்டு வருந்துவதா?—எனத் தெரியவில்லை.

தமிழ்ச் சமுதாயம் தமிழ் மொழியின் அடிப்படையில் தான் இயங்குகிறது. இதை உணர்ந்திருந்தாலும் எடுத்துச் சொல்ல முடியாமல்—எடுத்துச் சொல்லும் வகையறியாது நாம் இருக்கலாம்!

ஆனால் தமிழ் வாழ்ந்தால் தான் தமிழர் வாழ முடியும், தமிழர் வாழ்ந்தால் தான் தமிழ்ச் சமுதாயம் வாழ முடியும் என்று நாம் உள்ளூர் உணர்ந்திருக்கிறோம்.

அதனால்தான் மொழிக்காக ஒரு மாநாடு என்றால் தமிழாசிரியர்கள் மட்டும்—புலவர்கள் மட்டும்—கற்றறிந்த கவிவாணர்கள் மட்டும் இந்த மாநாட்டுக்கு வரவில்லை. தமிழர் அனைவரும் வந்திருக்கிறார்கள்!

அவர்களே ஒரு கவிதையாக விளங்குகிறார்கள்; அவர்கள் பேச்சிலே ஒரு பாடப்பொலி; அவர்கள் மூச்சிலே தமிழ் எழுச்சி; அவர்கள் நடமாடும் போது வீரத் தமிழகமே நடமாடுவது போன்ற ஒரு உணர்வு இங்கே தோன்றுகிறது!

இங்கே ஆடவரும் வந்திருக்கிறார்கள்; ஆரணங்குகளும் வந்திருக்கிறார்கள்; இளைஞர்களும் முதியவர்களும் வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். தாய்மார்கள் தாங்கள் பெற்றெடுத்த வெற்றியின் குழந்தைகளுடன் வந்திருக்கிறார்கள்.

குழந்தையும் தமிழ் இன்பமும்

தமிழின்பத்தைத் தாங்கள் செவி மடுப்பதோடு—தங்கள் குழந்தைகளுக்கு கருத்து விளங்கினாலும் விளங்காவிடினும் தமிழ் ஒசை இன்பம் அந்தக் குழந்தைகளின் செவி வழி புகுந்து ரத்தத்தோடு ரத்தமாய்—மழலையோடு மழலையாய் மாறட்டும் என்ற நினைப்பில் இருப்பில் குழந்தைகளுடன் வந்திருக்கிறார்கள் தாய்மார்கள்!

அரும்பும் மலரும் பூத்திடும் பூங்காவை ஒவியமாகத் தீட்ட நினைக்கலாம் ஒரு ஒவியன். அதைக் கவிதை யாக்கிடத் துணியலாம் கவி பாடக் கற்றவன். நான் ஒவியவனல்லன்—அதைக் கற்றுத் தோற்றவன். கவி பாடிட நினைப்பிருந்தும் நேரமில்லாதவன் எனினும் உள்ளத்தில் பதிந்ததை என்றும் மறவாமல் நினைவில் வைத்திருப்பவன். ஆகவே, இங்கு நான் கண்ட காட்சியை கண்கள் நிறந்திருக்கிற நேரத்தில் மட்டுமல்ல; கண்கள் மூடி இருக்கின்ற நேரத்திலும் மறக்க முடியாது.

பூம்புகார் என்ற நகரையும்—இந்த நகரில் அந்நாளில் அமைந்த கட்டிடம் போல் பழங்காலக் கோட்டையையும்—இங்கு ஒளிவிடும் ஒளி விளக்குகளையும்—அந்த ஒளி விளக்கையும் மிகுந்த வளத்தில் உங்கள் கண்களிலிருந்து ஒளிக் கிளம்பி அந்த ஒளி விரலி—பரவி நிற்கும் காட்சியும் என் மனதை விட்டு என்னும் நீங்காது!

இந்த உணர்ச்சி எனக்கு மட்டுமல்ல; உங்களுக்கும் இருக்கும்.



CULTURAL PROGRAMMES AT POOMPUHAR

1. A scene from the drama - Thuravi (தூவா) staged by the Secretariat Staff on 4-1-68.

2. A scene from the dance drama Kannaki (கன்னகி) staged on 5-1-68.

3. A scene from the drama Thamizh Engal Uyir (தமிழ் எங்கள் உயிர்) staged on 7-1-68.

4. A scene from the drama Socratis (சாக்ரடீஸ்) staged on 8-1-68.

5. A scene from the dance drama Kaveri Thanthu Kalachelvi (காவேரி தந்த கலச்செல்வி) staged on 8-1-68.

6. A dance performance staged on 6-1-68.

7. A scene from the drama Kataha Mutharalyan (கதா மூதரையன்) staged on 9-1-68.

இந்த மாநாடு நடந்த பிறகும் பல மாநாடுகள் நடக்கலாம். ஆனால் அந்த பூம்புகார் மாநாடு போல் ஆத்மோ என்று நீங்கள் கேட்கப் போகிறீர்கள்.

உங்கள் ஊருக்கு ஒரு தமிழ்ப் புலவர் வருகிறார் என்று கூறினால் பூம்புகார் மாநாட்டில் பார்க்காத புலவரா?—என நீங்கள் கேட்கப் போகிறீர்கள்.

அந்த அளவிற்குப் பூம்புகாருக்கும் உங்களுக்குமிடையே நெருங்கிய உறவை—நீக்க முடியாத பாசத்தை, தமிழ் எழுச்சியை, உணர்வை உண்டாக்கிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறீர்கள்.

இன்றிரவு நான் சொல்வதற்காகவாவது கவிதை எழுதக் தொடங்குங்கள்! தமிழ் உணர்வு உள்ளத்தில் உள்ள காரணத்தால் கட்டாயம் கவிதை வரும்!

எல்லாம் கவிதை மயம்

அதை கவிதை அல்ல என்று கூறுவார்கள் புலவர்கள். ஆனால் நான் கவிதை அல்ல என்று கூறமாட்டேன். இலக்கணத்தை அடிப்படையாக வைத்து அதைக் கவிதை அல்ல என்று புலவர்கள் கூறலாம், நான்—உணர்ச்சியை வைத்து அதைக் கவிதை என்கிறேன்!

இன்னும் சொன்னால்—உங்கள் பார்வையே ஒரு கவிதை; உங்கள் பேச்சே ஒரு கவிதை; உங்கள் கையொலியே ஒரு கவிதை; உங்கள் வாழ்த்தொலியே ஒரு கவிதை; இங்கே எங்கும் நிறைந்திருக்கும் நாதமே ஒரு கவிதை!

இதைப்பற்றி எந்தக் கவிஞன் முழுதும் பாடி முடியும்.

அன்றலந்த மலரைத் தான் கவிஞன் பாடி முடியும். பத்து நாட்களும் மலர்ந்திருக்கும் (மக்களின் முக) மலர் களைப்பற்றி எந்தக் கவிஞன் பாடி முடியும்?

ஒரு வெண்ணிலைவாதான் கவிஞன் பாடி முடியும்: கறையெதுமிலாத இந்த இலக்கணக்கான வெண்ணிலைகளே எந்தக் கவிஞன் பாடி முடியும்? நீங்களே கவிதையாடிவிட்ட பிறகு யார் உங்களைக் கவிதையில் வடிக்க முடியும்?

புரட்சி நடிகர் எம். ஜி. ஆர். பேசும்போது அழகும்—உள்ள உணர்ச்சியும் உள்ளது கவிதை—என்றார். அப்போது நீங்கள் கை தட்டினீர்கள்! கைதட்டலுக்குப் பொருள் என்ன என்று சிந்தித்துப் பார்த்தேன். அழகும்—உள்ள உணர்ச்சியும் உள்ளவர் எம்.ஜி.ஆர். எனவே அவரே ஒரு கவிதை என்பதால் நீங்கள் கை தட்டினீர்கள் என்பதைக் கண்டேன்!

மீண்டும் அரசாள

கவிதையின் அளவு கோல் என்ன? பொருத்தவரை உணர்ச்சிதான்! அந்தக் கவிதையில் சந்தம் இல்லாது இருக்கலாம்; இலக்கணம் இல்லாது இருக்கலாம். இதை கூறுவதால் கவிதைக்கு இலக்கணம் கூடாது என நான் கூறுவீலை.

ஆனால் இலக்கணத்திற்கும் மேலாக—ஊடாக இணைந்தோடும் உணர்ச்சியும் அழகும் தூய்மையும் நல்ல திறமையும் கொண்டு செய்யப்படும் ரசனையும் அந்தச் செயலுக்குக் காரணமான சித்தையையும் ஒரு கவிதையே!

முன்பு மாநிலம் ஆண்ட தமிழர் மீண்டும் அரசாளும் நான் வருமா? எனக்கேட்ட பாரதிதாசன், தமிழர் அரசாளும் என்று நித்திப்பான சேதியைக் கூறினார்.

தமிழர்கள் தங்கள் அரசைப் பெற்றிருக்கிறார்களா?—என்பது விரிவாக விவாதிக்க வேண்டிய விஷயம். ஆனால் ஒன்றை நீங்கள் ஒப்புக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். தமிழர்கள் தங்கள் உணரத் தொடங்கிவிட்டார்கள். தமிழனின் பண்பு—யாருக்கும் தாழ்ந்தவனாக இருப்பதில்லை; யாரையும் தாழ்த்துவதும் அல்ல.

தமிழகம் உலகின் ஒரு பகுதியாக இருக்கலாம். ஆனால், அது யாருடைய வேட்டைக் காடாகவும் இருந்திட ஒரு நாளும் ஒருப்பட மாட்டோம்.

முன்யிருத்த மன்னர்கள்—அலெக்சாண்டர் வென்றார்கள்! நமது வணிகர்கள் நாவாய்களில் ஏறித் கொண்டு மோரில் தீவுக்கும், பிலிப் தீவிற்கும், மடகாஸ்கருக்கும் சென்று தமிழ் மணம் பரப்பினர் என்று இப்போது ஆராய்ச்சி யாளர்கள் அறிவித்திருக்கிறார்கள்.

ஆனால், இந்தச் செயலியை நமது பழம் பெரும் கதைகள் தவிர நாட்களுக்கு முன்பே கூறியிருக்கின்றன.

தாரணி மெச்ச வாழ்ந்தோம் ஒரு நாள்!

தாரணியிலிருந்து யார்—என்ன—கொடுப்பார்கள் என்று எங்குமே இன்று!

ஞாயிறு திகழ்ந்தோம் அன்று,

இருட் குகையில் சிக்குத் தவிக்கிறோம்—இன்று!

தயக்கம் நீங்கவேண்டும்

அதற்காக அந்த ஞாயிறு மறைந்துவிட்டது என்று பொருள் அல்ல! நமது கண் கொஞ்சம் மங்கலாகி விட்டது, பழுதாகிவிட்டது என்று கூடக் கூறமாட்டேன்.

மங்கலான கண்களைக் கொஞ்சம் துடைத்து விட்டுக் கொண்டு பார்த்தால் ஞாயிறு தெரியும்!

நாமும் ஏறிட்டுப் பார்த்த நெஞ்சு நிமிர்ந்தி “ஞாயிறு போற்றுக; ஞாயிறு போற்றுக” என்று இளங்கோ வடிகள் போல் பாடலாம்!

தமிழகம் இன்று தனது இயல்பான மாண்புகளை மறந்து துயில் கொள்கிறது என்றோ மயங்கிக் கிடக்கிறது என்றோ கூறமாட்டேன். தயக்கம் இருக்கிறது என்று தான் கூறுவேன்.

நம்மால் முடியுமா?—என்ற தயக்கம் நமக்கு இருக்கிறது.

சேரன் வட நாட்டின் மீது படையெடுத்துச் சென்ற போது நம்மால் முடியுமா?—என்று அவன் தயங்கவில்லை.

சோழன் நாவாய்களைச் செலுத்தி அலெக்சாண்டரை வுள்ள நாடுகளை வென்றபோது நம்மால் முடியுமா? என்று அவன் தயங்கவில்லை.

காட்டுப்பறத்தில் தினை பொறுக்கச் சென்ற கிராமத்துத் தமிழ்ச் சிமாட்டியொருத்திமீது புலி பாய்ந்து வந்த போது நம்மால் முடியுமா? என்று அவன் நினைக்கவில்லை, கையில் கிடைத்த முறத்தால் அடித்து விட்டான்.

காட்டுக்கரசன் ஆயிற்றே நாம்! இவன் வீட்டுக்கரசி தானே! என்று நினைத்துப் பாய்வந்த அந்தப்புலி “வேலே

எடுக்காமல்—வானை எடுக்காமல்—குப்பை சொட்டும் முறத்தால் தாக்க வருகிறோனே; இது தமிழ் மூல அல்லவா! இது தமிழ்ச்சிவன் ஆற்றல் திறம் அல்லவா?" என்று எண்ணி வெட்கத்தால் ஓடியிருக்கும்!—என்றே கருதுகிறேன்.

அன்று தமிழ்ப் பெண்கள் புலியை முறத்தால் அடித்துத் தூத்தினர்!

இன்றும் தமிழ்ப் பெண்கள் நமது பலகையை முறத்தால் அடித்து வீரட்டத் தயார் எனினும், அந்த முறம் கைடத்தால் அதை எங்கு வீசுக்கு விற்குக் காசாக்கலாம் எனக் கருதுகிற பண்தான் நமது பணை!

முதலில், நமக்கிருக்கும் தயக்கத்தைப் போக்கும் மாநாடுதான் இந்தப் பூம்புகார் மாநாடு!

தயங்காதே தமிழர்! என்று அடிப்படைப் பாடத்தைத் தருகிற மாநாடு இது!

அந்தப் பாடத்தோடு மயங்காதே தமிழர்! என்ற பாடத்தையும் சேர்த்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டும்.

மயக்கம் என்னென்றால் 10 நாட்களாக நாம் தமிழன் பெருமை கேட்டு அந்த மயக்கத்திலே இருக்கிறோம்!

ஆனால் இந்த மயக்கம் கெடுதல் செய்யாத மயக்கம். தமிழன் ஒருவன்தான் இவ்விதம் கெடுதல் தராத மயக்கத்தை—ஒரூழி நரும், இன்பத்தை, மயக்கத்தைப் பெற்றவன். அந்த மயக்கத்திலிருந்தும் நாம் விடுபட்டாக வேண்டும்.

வேலை இருக்கிறது நிரம்ப

ஏனெனில், வேலை இருக்கிறது நிரம்ப! வேலை இருக்கிறது ஒவ்வொருவருக்கும்! வேலை இருக்கிறது ஒவ்வொரு நாளும்!

காடு திருத்திட வேண்டும்! வளம் பெருக்கிட வேண்டும்! வேலையற்றோருக்கு ஒரு வேலை தந்து அவர்களைச் செய்தொழில் நேரத்தி் கொண்டவர்களாக மாற்றிடவேண்டும்! நிலத்தைத் தோண்டி கவிப்பொருட்களை எடுத்திட வேண்டும்! சாதாரணப் பொருட்களை மாட்டும்களை! வரலாற்றுப் பொருட்களையும் தோண்டி எடுக்க வேண்டும்!

தூர்ந்து போன துறைமுகத்தை சீர்திருத்தி—அவற்றிலிருந்து தமிழ் நாவாய்களை—கப்பல்களை—செலுத்தியவாறு தமிழகத்து மாலுமிகள் தமிழ்க் கவிதைகளை இசைத்துக் கொண்டு செல்லவேண்டும்.

வானத்தில் பறக்கும் புள்ளினம்—வெறு பக்கம் பறந்து கொண்டிருப்பினும் இனிய கானத்தில் ஈர்க்கப்பட்டு கப்பல் இருக்கும் திசை நோக்கி வரும்.

கப்பல் மீது புள்ளினம் சிறையுத்தப் பறப்பது—கப்பலுக்கு வானக்குடை விரித்தது போல் அக்காட்சி அமைய வேண்டும்.

தமிழரின் இசையை அந்தப் புள்ளினம் கேட்டு அவை பாட—புள்ளினத்தின் பாட்டை இராகன் பாட வேண்டும்.

“பறவைகளாகிய எங்களுக்குத் தாய் உள்ளம், ஆகவே நாங்களும் தமிழினம்தான், உயர் உயரப் போகிறோம். இதுதான் தமிழன் மானப். ஆகவே நாங்களும் தமிழினம்” என்று கூறிட வேண்டும், அந்தப் பறவைகள்!

இந்த நான் எண்ணித்தான் பார்க்கிறோம். எண்ணியது நடக்கும் நாம் திண்ணியராகப் பெற்றால்—என்று வள்ளுவர் கூறுகிறார்.

வள்ளுவரின் வாய்மொழியை நாவலர் போல் மிடுக்காகக் கூறிட என்னால் முடியாது எனினும் பிழிந்தெடுத்ததை உங்களுடன தெரிவிக்கிறேன்.

உலகத்தில் நாம் எண்ணியது நடக்கும்—நாம் திண்ணியராகப் பெற்றால்!

திண்ணம் பெறுவோம்

தயங்காதே தமிழர்! தயங்காதே தமிழர்! என்ற பாடங்களோடு தமிழர் திண்ணியராகவும் வேண்டும்! அவ்விதம் திண்ணியரானால் உலகில் அவர் எடுக்கின்ற காரியங்கள் அனைத்தும் முடியும் என்ற நம்பிக்கையை—நாதம் நிறைந்த பாடத்தைப் பெற்றால் நம்மை உலகிற்கு அறிவிக்கும் நாளும் வரும்!

அந்த உறுதியைப் பெற பழம்பெரும் காப்பியங்களில் ஒன்றான சிலப்பதிகாரத்தின் தலைவி கண்ணகியைப் பார்த்தால் தெரியும்!

நீதி கேட்டு கண்ணீர் உருத்தவாறு கையில் காற்சிலம்போடு அரசவை சென்று வாயிலோனை அழைத்து—அறிவு அறை போகிய அரசவை—என நெடுஞ்செழியப் பாண்டியனிடேயே அறைகூவி அழைத்தான்! உள்ள உறுதி இருந்த காரணத்தால்.

இத்தனைக்கும் அவள் கணவனை இழந்த காரணத்தால்! ஒனால் கணவன் இறந்தான் என்றதும் அழுது புலம்பாமல் இன்னும் சிந்திக்கவும் பிழைத்திருக்கலாம்; மறுவாழ்வு வழலாம் என்று நினைமலை நிதிக்குப் போராடிய சோழன் நாட்டின் பத்தினித் தெய்வம் அல்லவா கண்ணகி?

கணவனை இழந்தபோதும் அவன் பெயருக்குமாட்டு மாக குழந்திட விடமாட்டான் என வஞ்சினம் பூண்டு அரசவை சென்று—அறிவு அறை போகிய மன்னரை—என்று முடிசறைந்தானே—அந்த தமிழினத்தின் பத்தினித் தெய்வம் தரும் வீர உணர்ச்சி நாம் பெறாத காரணம் என்ன?

இதைத்தான் கடற்கரையில் கண்ணகியின் சிலை நிறந்த காட்சியும் மாட்சியும் நமக்குப் போதிகிறதா?

பென்று வருக, வென்று வருக

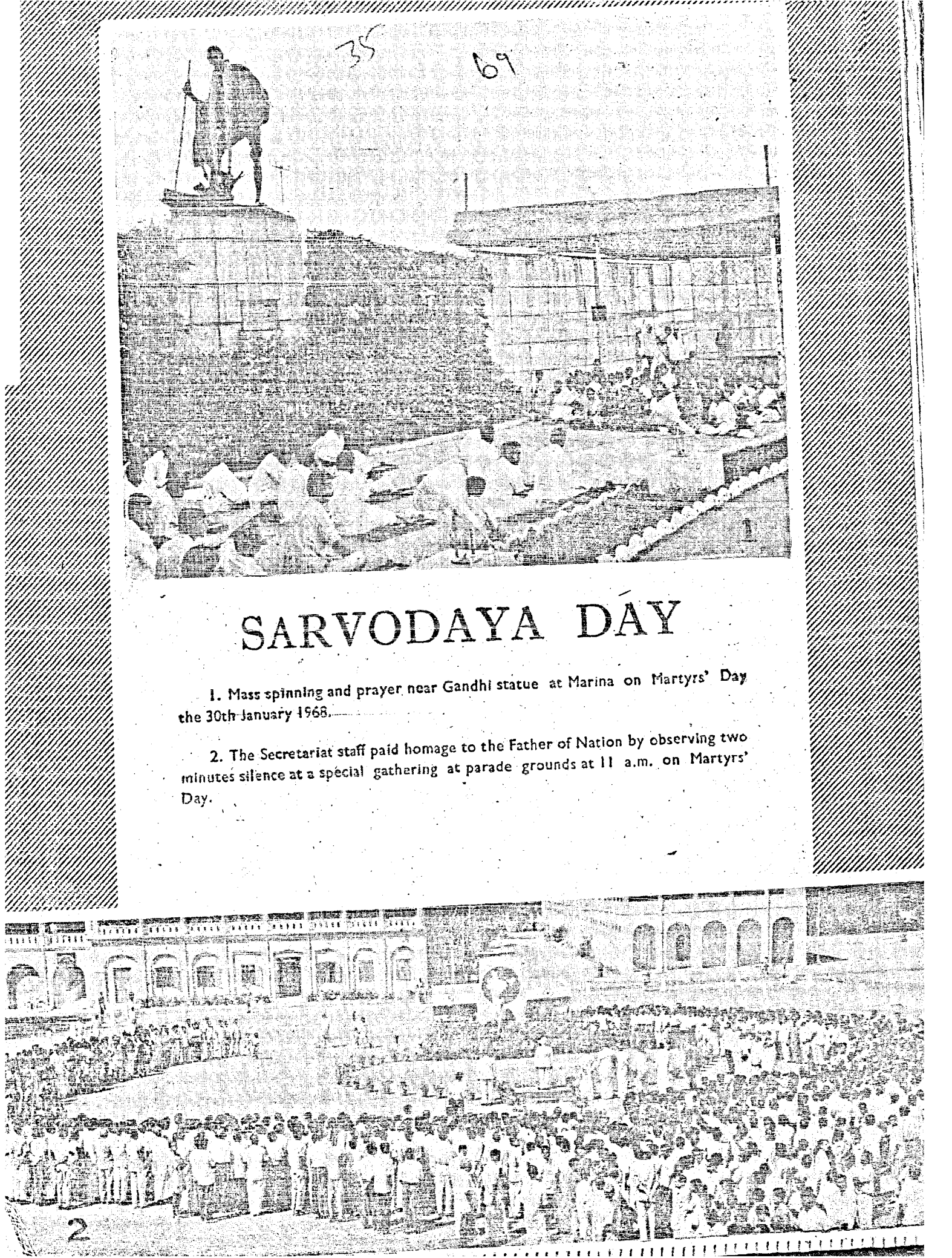
கணவனை இழந்த ஒரு பெண்—அறிவைத் தவிர வேறொன்றும் துணை இல்லாதவள்—மன்னனையே பார்த்து “அறிவு அறையே போகிய மன்னு!” என அழைக்கும் அந்நாள் உணர்ச்சியை—எழுச்சியை நாம் மீண்டும் பெறவேண்டும்.

நாம் உலகிற்குத் தர முடிந்தது இந்த அறிவுச் செல்வத்தைத்தான்! அது தான் கொடுக்கக் குறையாத செல்வம்!

இந்தப் பத்து நாட்களாக கண்ட எழில்மிரு காட்சிகளையும், உணர்வுகளையும், விழாவுகளையும், அதனால் எற்பட்ட அகப் பொலிவுகளையும், முகப்பொலிவுகளையும், உயர்வுகளையும்—நல்லோர்க்கெல்லாம் எடுத்துச் சொல்லுவோம்.

எல்லோருக்கும் எடுத்துச் சொல்லுவோம்—அதில் நல்லவர்கள் அனாதும் ஆகலாம்.

இத்தகைய நற்செய்தியை எடுத்துச் சொல்லும் திருத்தூதர்களாய் நீங்கள் சென்று வருவது—வென்று வருவது—தமிழகத்திற்கு வளம் சேர்த்துத் தருங்கள்.



SARVODAYA DAY

1. Mass spinning and prayer near Gandhi statue at Marina on Martyrs' Day the 30th January 1968.

2. The Secretariat staff paid homage to the Father of Nation by observing two minutes silence at a special gathering at parade grounds at 11 a.m. on Martyrs' Day.

LANDMARKS IN THE HISTORY OF TAMILNAD

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Who were the Tamils of old? Where they the autochthons of South India? Or, did they immigrate from outside? These questions have been frequently asked; but decisive answers to them are yet difficult to be given.

That the South Indian Peninsula constitutes one of the earliest regions inhabited by man is a fact accepted by geologists and ethnologists. There is the possibility of a vast stretch of land having extended to the south and east of it. The so-called Lemurian continent might well have existed in the dim past. But it is doubtful whether at such an early age the fully developed man had begun to occupy that region. The theory advanced by Yuri Reshetov, the Russian geographer and anthropologist, in his recently published book, 'The Nature of the Earth and the Origin of Man' is well worth consideration in this context. He does not speak of the Lemurian continent as such, but thinks that the early people of the Indian sub-continent and Indo-China migrated through sea to regions like Australia and the Bahrein islands no less than 18,000—20,000 years ago. It is, however, too soon to build theories based on these postulates before they are indubitably proved.

Home of the Tamils

There is no doubt that in much later times, say, in the Neolithic age, South India could have become the home of the ancestors of the Tamils. But had they come from outside? The urn-burials and the pottery discovered at the pre-historic burial site in Adichanallur on the banks of the maraparani deserve more systematic examination at the hands of archaeologists than it has received so far. Among the funeral furnishings on this site are found gold diadems and mouth-pieces along with household articles and utensils. The gold mouth-pieces are embossed with ornamental geometrical designs. Similar mouth-pieces have been found in tombs of Cyprus of the late Bronze age. In Gerar at Palestine, gold frontlets similar to the Adichanallur diadems have been discovered, which are assignable to about 1,200 B.C. More striking is the fact that among the tombs in Palestine a trident of iron has been found, similar to those at Adichanallur. Apparently, the worship of Murugan seems to have been in vogue in some regions of Western Asia. These remarkable discoveries suggest that either the Tamils might have

emigrated from Western Asia into South India, or that batches of early Tamils might have gone thither, probably for purposes of trade and settled down there. Since Muruga worship has continued through the ages in South India and not in Palestine, the latter hypothesis seems more acceptable.

Invaluable treasure

But the Sumerian affinities with the so-called Indus Valley Culture seem to lend support to the view that a large-scale migration from Western Asia into India might have taken place in the 3rd millennium B.C. However, the suggestion of various possibilities does not amount to a categorical assertion one way or the other. More decisive evidence has to be awaited before final conclusions can be formulated.

There is the persistent view upheld by certain archaeologists and linguists that the original home of the entire Dravidian peoples was Western Asia that they first came and occupied the Indus Valley and that they subsequently spread to several parts of India, including the extreme south. This hypothesis receives some support from the presence of certain Dravidian words in the Rig Veda. In this connection it must be noticed that a certain measure of resemblance between the relics of the Indus Valley Civilisation and those of the Early Tamils are traceable, although the conclusions of Fr. Heras regarding the similarity of the two scripts still await confirmation. On the other hand attempts have been made to ascribe the Harappan culture to an earlier wave of Aryan immigration. But there are fundamental differences between the two. In fact, speculations on the basis of inconclusive date cannot be scientific. We have to await the decipherment of the script of the Indus Valley inscriptions before a convincing answer to this difficult question can be provided.

A safe starting point is the invaluable treasure of Tamil literature belonging to the sangam age. It is now firmly established that the bulk of the surviving classics of the sangam belongs to the early centuries of the Christian Era. But a controversy regarding the number of the Academies remains unsettled. It is easy to dismiss the account provided by the commentary to the Trayinar Ahapporul as a figment of the author's imagination. But, on the other side, the persistent

tradition about the earlier Sangam works which are now lost, as well as the legends about the two deluges of the sea recorded in the Ceylonese chronicles suggest that the existence of two earlier Sangams is not a myth. For the attainment of high literary standard in the 1st century A.D. there should have been a development of the literature for some time prior to it. True, the fantastic periods of duration of the Sangams and the incredible legends associated with the Academies are mythical; but the fact of three academies having existed in the past does not deserve to be summarily dismissed as baseless.

Nor can it be held on the basis of early Brahmi inscriptions that the Tamil language was not well developed in the 2nd century B.C. as has been asserted by an historian. The epigraphs themselves are far too short to permit of any deduction regarding the linguistic attainment of the Tamils of that epoch. Some Tamil and Prakrit words are found jumbled together in these inscriptions which record the donation of caves to Buddhists and Jains from outside. Equally invalid is the contention of the same writer that the pre-Aryan Tamils possessed only a rather 'primitive and poorish culture'. The literary standard attained by the Tamils of the 1st century A.D. if not of an earlier period, runs counter to that view.

The Sangam age

It has to be observed that the advent of the Aryans into the extreme South did not take place much earlier than the 5th century B.C. The oldest Sangam poems show little trace of Sanskrit influence. It is only with the lapse of time that Sanskrit words and ideas penetrated into the warp of Tamil literature. By the time that some of Kilkanakku works appeared, the result of the inflow of Aryan language had increased.

A vivid picture of the civilisation of the Tamils during the early centuries of the Christian Era is gleaned from the Sangam classics. The particular word 'Sangam' was of later origin; it must have flourished under an earlier designation like 'Avai' or 'Kudal'. Politically, there were the three kingdoms of the Chera, Chola and Pandya, seven Vallals and other minor chieftains. The monarchies in particular must have attained a considerable stage of political development much earlier than the 1st century A.D. The Hathigumpha inscription of Kharavela, belonging to the 1st half of the 2nd century B.C. speaks of a league of Tamil States, which was 113 years old at the time of the inscription and had been a menace to the Kalinga kingdom for some time past. Obviously the Tamil kingdoms had attained a certain measure of strength and efficiency even before the 3rd century B.C.

The Kings and chieftains often engaged themselves in mutual warfare, but in respect of their duties they

were actuated by certain well-recognised ideals and moral principles suited to the age. The concern for the welfare of the subjects weighed greatly with the monarchs. The advent of the Aryans exerted a considerable influence on the kings and their conduct, because the newcomers soon occupied an important position at the royal courts. On the whole, the Sangam age was conspicuous for social stability and literary progress. It was characterised by unconventional simplicity.

The intruders

About the 4th century A.D. there was a cataclysm in the Tamil country, and the glory of the Sangam age suffered a severe set-back. The Kalabhras, as these intruders have been called, spread distaster and ruin, and the Tamil kings seem to have failed in their resistance to them. The Velvikudi inscription of the 9th century reveals how the wicked invaders had caused disorder in the country. Who these Kalabhras were, it is not known. It is generally believed that they were a fierce tribe belonging to some place in the north of Tirupati. They appear to have been converted to Buddhism prior to their advent into Tamilnad. A state of chaos prevailed until the end of 6th century A.D. when the Pandyan King, Kadumkon put an end to the Kalabhra rule and revived the Pandyan power.

Almost about the same time the Pallavas emerged as a strong power under the illustrious Mahendravarman I (580-630 A.D.). The origin of the Pallavas is another unsettled problem. But every thing considered, they seem to have been of a non-Tamil stock. In all probability they were successors of the Satavahanas and they hailed from the Andhra country. They contributed considerably to the development of Sanskrit literature. Besides, they beautified their capital Kanchi as well as Mahabalipuram with admirable works of art.

The Chola revival

The Chola revival under the Vijayalaya line constitutes the next important epoch, politically and culturally. An empire of considerable extent and strength was established by Raja Raja I and his equally famous son, Rajendra I. Not only did they succeed in acquiring a substantial empire in South India but undertook successful expeditions in North India and in South-East Asia. The surnames, 'Gangaikonda' and 'Kadaram-konda' are indicative of these facts. But the abiding contribution of the Cholas is the establishment of a harmonious culture built on the foundations of Tamil and Sanskrit bases. The temple became, more than ever before, the pivot of the religious, social and cultural progress.

Though the Chola power received a fresh increase of strength under Kulottunga I (1070-1118 A.D.) and his successors, it became enfeebled in the 13th century, and as a consequence of domestic disruption, it declined.

In the void created by the decline of the Cholas, the Pandyas stepped in. In the 13th century Jata-varman Sundara and Maravarman Kulasekhara elevated the Pandyan power to primary in the South. They, too, were ardent patrons of culture and religion. Generous benefactions to temples appeared during their reigns. Though the later Pandyas continued to exercise benign rule down to the 18th century, their political sphere of power was restricted to the extreme south, round about Tenkasi. Some of the later Pandyas rendered signal service to the cause of Tamil literature and the fine arts. At Madurai, the traditional capital of the Pandyas, the reign of Kulasekhara Pandya witnessed the rise of a war of succession between his two sons. It was about this time that Malik Kafur, Alauddin's General, undertook a plundering expedition (1311), sacked several places and carried rich booty with him. The Pandyas at Madurai failed to recover their authority, and consequently confusion prevailed. There followed a more organised invasion of the Tughlaks, and it led to the establishment of a Sultanate of Madurai under the supreme authority of the Delhi Sultanate. Though after a time the local governor assumed independence of Delhi, he maintained power but for a while only, because Kumara Kampana, the Vijayanagar General, attacked and defeated Muslims there and established the supremacy of Vijayanagar. But the authority of Vijayanagar over the Tamil country was nominal. The Pandyan power was restored at Madurai; however, the kings were not able to maintain effective authority over the entire Tamil country. Local risings disturbed the peace of the land, and in the reign of Achyuta Raya (1529-42) there arose a formidable rebellion in the Tamil country, aided by the Tiruvadi of Kerala. The rising was, however, suppressed, and the Pandya was restored to power. Another rebellion in the time of Sadasiva Raya (1542-76) arose; but history repeated itself. The Tiruvadi and the other rebels were vanquished, and the Pandya was restored. Vijayanagar Generals extended a liberal patronage to temples in the South during the course of their expeditions. After the epoch-making battle of Talikotta the governors of Jinji, Thanjavur and Madurai became independent Nayaks in their respective regions.

The Nayaks

* The Nayaks carried on the local governments satisfactorily for a time, though wars with the neighbouring chieftains were not infrequent. It must be said to their credit that invariably they became enthusiastic patrons of art, architecture and other fine arts. Construction of new temples as well as the embellishment of older ones were undertaken under the discerning patronage of the Nayaks. Tirumalai Nayak was an outstanding patron of fine arts. The famous Tirumala Nayakkan palace and the Lily tank are some of his contributions in addition to his beautification of certain celebrated temples.

The importation of an element of Telugu population into Tamilnad occurred during the period of the Nayaks. Not only were certain colonies founded in places like Srivilliputtur, but in almost all important villages and towns, groups of Telugu colonists were imported and settled. In course of time they became naturalised Tamilians though they continue to use their mother tongue in a corrupted form for purposes of domestic communication.

The Muslim contact which began in the time of Alauddin Khilji and Muhammad bin Tughlak led to the establishment of certain local governorships which lasted but for a short while. Tipu's invasions in the 18th century contributed to the conversion of a considerable section of the populace. But the Muslims of the Tamil country have always cherished Tamil as their mother tongue, and during recent times, some notable poets and writers in Tamil have adorned their ranks.

The British Power

A word about the Maratha kings of Thanjavur is needed. Sivaji's expedition in 1677 to the Carnatic led ultimately to the creation of a Maratha principality in Thanjavur, which continued to exist with various fortunes till it was annexed by Dalhousie in 1855. Some of the Maratha kings like Tulaja patronised literature and fine arts. In particular, Raja Sarfoji, who had studied under the Danish Missionary, Schwartz, became an enlightened ruler and collected rare and valuable books, manuscripts and paintings and preserved them in the famous Saraswathi Mahal Library.

Meanwhile, the 17th century saw the advent of the English, Dutch and French. But after a time the Dutch transferred their centre of activities to South-East Asia. The English concentrated on their commerce; but the intervention of the French in local politics led the British to follow them in the game. Their rivalry ended in 1763 with the fall of Pondicherry into the British hands. The French settlers in Pondicherry and Karaikkal have in a way contributed to the permeation of the French language, literature and culture among certain sections of the Tamils in these places.

Slowly but steadily the British worked up their way. The Nawab of Carnatic was unable to maintain his power against the British. He became heavily involved in debt, and moreover, his complicity with Tipu provided the pretext for the British assumption of the Carnatic. With the defeat of Tipu, Dindigul, Salem and Coimbatore were annexed. The Tamils of the South put up a stout resistance at places, but it was hardly well organised. The names of Kattabomman and the Marudu Brothers are foremost among those who opposed the new power. Though it is too much to claim that they were imbued by lofty ideals of nationalism and patriotism, they were doughty champions of their personal and communal

rights, and they deserve to be remembered for their bold resistance, despite its short lived character. The able Governor-General, Lord Wellesley, was able to complete the annexation of Tamilnad, and the Madras Presidency was created in 1802.

During the course of the 19th century the new system of administration was introduced by the British. The English language assumed importance, and Tamilnad was quick to take advantage of the new set-up. In the 20th century patriots like Bharati and V.O.C. appeared and kindled the national awakening. Though on the one side the Tamils evinced their practical acumen by working the Dyarchy introduced in 1919, the nationalist leaders kept aloft the banner of revolt. With the grant of independence of 15th August 1947, Tamilnad like the rest of India, became free. The States Reorganisation Commission settled the boundaries of Tamilnad and in spite of certain disabilities, commendable progress has been made by the Tamils during the past few decades.

Vital aspects of history

It need hardly be repeated that History is no longer the chronicle of kings and queens, wars and treaties. The life of the people through the ages is the most important aspect of history. Their social and economic conditions, religion and philosophy, art and architecture constitute the really vital aspects of history.

Though the Tamils have lived in Tamilaham for long, atleast from the Neolithic age, they seem to have evolved a settled and progressive life from some time prior to the Sangam epoch. The people living in the five natural regions of Kurinchi, Palai, Neydal, Mullai and Marudam pursued occupations suited to the respective tracts. The occupational distribution was not too rigid and a change over from one region to another was not too difficult.

A happy and contented life was the order of the day. Agriculture was the main occupation, though trade and industry also developed soon. Internal trade was brisk, but more striking was the development of sea-borne commerce, probably earlier than the 7th century B.C. Trade with foreign countries led to the interchange of certain social habits and customs and occasionally to the settlement of certain outsiders in Tamilaham.

The increased development of trade and the inflow of wealth promoted the rise of cities and ports. Urban life must have become fashionable in certain places, but the bulk of the people lived the simple unsophisticated life of villagers.

The faint beginnings of the hoary caste system are discernible in the Sangam classics; but it cannot be said that the fourfold classification had emerged on an

organised scale during that epoch. No doubt, brahmins appear on the scene. But the Kshatriyas and Vaisyas are not discernible as distinct castes; the duties traditionally associated with them were discharged by various classes of people. Moreover, the functional distribution had by no means become rigid. Apparently there occurred a blending of the occupational basis with the northern Varnashrama system. In this connection it is noteworthy that a poem in the Purananuru says that there is no caste or tribe except the Tudiya Panar, Paraiyar, and Kadambar. This is attempted to be explained as a reference only to the martial communities of the land. But it does not seem too much to consider them as the only four indigenous communities, then uninfluenced by the later caste system. By the age of the Epics, the caste distinction, with its concomitant features of untouchability and unapproachability, had appeared, as may be seen from the reference in the Silappadikaram to the goldsmith walking at a distance from the thoroughfare used by people of the higher castes.

As time passed, more brahmins flowed into Tamilnad; they received patronage at the hands of kings and nobles. With their advent the religious rituals became more important and elaborate. The growing rivalry of Jainism and Buddhism with Hinduism was partly responsible for the stiffening of the caste differences. The Bhakti movement of the 7th and 8th centuries witnessed a placid acceptance of the caste regulations.

Learning

Learning was yoked with religion. The result was that learning became a monopoly of the higher classes, particularly of the highest. It was possible to acquire a knowledge of the three Rs by many sections but there were multitudes who did not avail themselves of it. Education was governed by occupation no less than by caste. The lower castes were consigned to menial work, and there was no scope of intellectual or cultural development on their part. It is noteworthy that a democratic approach to education was not developed until very recent times.

Women had considerable freedom as well as scope for learning in the Sangam period. There were some poetesses too. But there occurred a gradual deterioration in the position of women, particularly from the medieval times. Early marriage was unknown in the Sangam age. Marriage had, however, become sanctimonious with the tying of the Tali. The ceremony became more elaborate by the age of the Silappadikaram Sati was not common, though some instances are known. Monogamy was the general rule, but persons in affluent positions often took to polygamy. Through the ages feminine modesty was a feature of Tamil society. From the time of Raja Raja the Great the institution of Devadasis was introduced on an organised scale. Attached to temples, they were dedicated to service there. Right

through the medieval period they were found to be sincere in their devotion to temples, and several of them had bestowed lands and gifts on various shrines. It is only from about the 16th century that there occurred a gradual degeneracy in their moral standards of conduct.

By and large the social life of the Tamils has not undergone radical changes from times of old. The family tie has always been strong. Through the ages the authority of the head of the family has been respected. The joint family system had come into vogue but it was not unusual for youngsters setting up their independent household after marriage. In recent times the joint family system has shown signs of a break-up, consequent on the migration of educated members of society to towns and cities in quest of urban employment, particularly in the learned professions.

Perhaps the earliest form of religion started with the worship of deceased heroes. Hero-stones of the pre-historic epoch testify to this. In the Sangam age the worship of several deities including Siva and Muruha was common. Several Aryan deities like Indra and Varuna had entered the pantheon. Efforts of some researchers to prove that Siva and Muruha were also Aryan deities at the outset seem to be as unconvincing as those of others who contend that Varuna and Indra were originally Tamilian Gods.

Imported practices

In the Sangam age itself, sacrifices, rituals and ceremonies of the Aryan pattern had appeared, though in the remote villages, the worship of the pre-Aryan deities in the traditional manner has continued, often side by side with the imported practices.

The Brahmi inscriptions in the extreme South indicate the advent of Jainism and Buddhism, perhaps by the 3rd century B.C., if not earlier. But it is doubtful whether they had spread extensively in the Tamil land before the 3rd or 4th century A.D. With the onrush of the Kalabhras, Buddhism enjoyed royal patronage. Both Jainism and Buddhism seem to have spread over a considerable part of Tamilaham, including the Chera country, by the 5th and 6th centuries A.D. Indeed it was their increased popularity that provoked the growth of the Bhakti movement.

The beginnings of the Bhakti cult are traceable to the 3rd or 4th century A.D., though it blossomed into full vigour from the 7th century A.D. The peregrinations to sacred temples and the array of inspired songs of the devoted Saiva Nayanmars and Vaishnava Alvars belong to this epoch. Tirumjnana Sambandar, Trunavikkarsar, and Sundaramurti, the celebrated Devaram Trio, were the principal leaders of the Saivite Bhakti movement. The date of the illustrious Manikka-vachagar is acutely disputed. But weighing all the available pieces of evidence it appears that he has to be assigned to the 9th century A.D. Both the Devaram

and the Tiruvachagam are remarkably simple in language, but are full of devotional fervour. The influence that they have exercised over the Saivites through the ages cannot be exaggerated.

About the same time the philosophic aspect of Saivism was developed by the great Sankaracharya. Primarily arising as a counterblast to Buddhism, his philosophy lays emphasis on monism. He reorganised the ascetic order of Hinduism on the Buddhist model, and he contributed to the revival and stabilisation of Saivism throughout India.

Vaishnavism

Correspondingly Vaishnavism also made a popular appeal through the Alvars and Acharyas. They, too, laid emphasis on simple, but whole-hearted devotion and flooded the land with songs of deep fervour. The Vaishnava Bhakti movement began earlier than its Saivite counterpart. Poygai Alvar, Bhudattalvar and Peyalvar were the earliest among the Vaishnava leaders of the Bhakti school, and although their exact dates are difficult to be determined, the available evidence indicates that they appeared about the 4th or 5th century A.D. Tirumahisai of the 7th century A.D., Tirumangai of the 8th, Poriyalvar and Andal Kulasekara and Nammalvar, more or less of the 9th century were among famous leaders of the Bhakti movement on the Vaishnavite side. The Vaishnava philosophy was greatly developed by Ramanuja of the 11th century, the counterpart of Sankara of the 9th century and Madhva of the 13th century. Ramanuja propounded the philosophy of Visishtadvaita which reconciled devotion to a personal God with the philosophy of the Vedanta. It is not always realized how Ramanuja, in his liberality of outlook, was far ahead of his times. He laid stress on the universality of Bhakti irrespective of caste. In a sense Ramanuja may be considered as a precursor of Gandhiji who fought for temple entry for the untouchables, because Ramanuja arranged that the untouchables should be admitted for worship in some important temples on one day in the year.

Greatest gifts

The Tamil Saiva Siddhanta philosophy had its roots in the Tirumandiram of Mamular which appeared earlier than the 9th century A.D., but witnessed its stupendous development under Meykandar, a Vellala devotee of the 13th century. His Sivajnana Bodham, containing the essence of his philosophy, expounded the relations of God, matter and soul. The Mathas, like the temples were responsible for the development of philosophy as well as popular devotion. It has been rightly held that the Temple and the Matha are the greatest gifts of medieval Tamilaham to Hinduism.

Jainism, more than Buddhism, had a considerable hold in the southern regions of Tamilaham, and has had a pronounced share in the development of Tamil literature.

Even now several Jains continue to flourish in South Arcot, although they are externally indistinguishable from the neighbouring Hindus.

There is a good sprinkling of Muslims, particularly in the North Arcot, Thanjavur, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari districts. A few are descendants of early Arab settlers, but most of them were convert at various stages. Quite a large number of the Muslims of Tamilnad were converts of the time of Tipu. The labbais and Marakkayars, as they are called, are remarkably Tamilian in their affiliations. There is usually a healthy spirit of concord with the neighbouring Hindus. Some of them visit the adjoining Hindu shrines and occasionally offer coconuts to the local Ganapathi temples praying that their wishes be fulfilled. Hindus, too offer prayers to tombs of Fakirs in places like Nagore Tirupparangunram and Vaniyambadi. Several Hindus believe that pious Muslims, emerging from prayer at the Mosque have the rare gift of healing ailing patients whatever their religion. It is unquestionable that Tamilnad has always witnessed generally a much more cordial relationship between Hindus and Muslims than anywhere else in India.

Christianity

Christians, too, have constituted a respectable number in Tamilnad from an early time. There is the oft-repeated tradition of the visit of St. Thomas to San Thome in Madras in the 1st century A.D., and his conversion of many people to Christianity. It is notable that Marco Polo of the 13th century speaks of the martyrdom of St. Thomas on the Mount, now known after him. A systematic conversion to Christianity appeared from the time of St. Francis Xavier. The Portuguese, Dutch, as well as the French and English have played a part in founding and encouraging Missions in several parts of South India, particularly in Tiruchirappalli and farther south. Great devotees and religious leaders like Robert di Nobili and Father Beschi are outstanding Churchmen who have made history in Tamilnad by their unstinted work no less than by their nobility of character. The Christian Missionaries have rendered enormous service in the cause of education during the past few centuries, and several institutions have continued to provide education to an increasing number of people. Nor can it be ignored that the lives of many downtrodden souls in Tamilaham have been improved vastly, though as in all such cases certain drawbacks could always be indicated.

The glory of the early Tamils rests on the legitimately famous Sangam literature. It does not seem to be wild fantasy or wishful thinking that several of the old Sangam works must have been lost beyond recovery. The antiquity associated with such works as well as the very totally inadequate means of preserving them can

easily account for their loss, and at least in part, if not in whole, the description of the commentator of the Irayinar Ahapperul in this matter seems to be based on truth.

However, the student of history can have no compunction in assigning the extant Sangam works to the early centuries of the Christian Era. The distinctive feature of the Sangam literature is its consciously realistic character, attuned to, and vividly portraying the simple, but elegant life of the early Tamils. The earliest stratum is essentially the product of Tamil genius, though in course of time Sanskrit influence also contributed its share. It is remarkable that a good number of Northerners betook themselves enthusiastically to the promotion of Tamil literature and several of them have made notable contributions to it. The view that Kapilar, a celebrated brahmin poet of the Sangam age, composed the Kurinchipattu with the express purpose of impressing the beauty of Tamil to the Aryan King Brihadattan is revealing and is of no small significance.

The enumeration and classification of the Sangam works have also encountered difficulties. The tradition views that among the extant works the Tolkkappiyam belongs to the Second Sangam and that the Pattupattu and Ettuttogai, as well as the Padinenkilkanakku and the twin Epics belong to the third Sangam is not accepted on all hands. Apart from those who had a set purpose in deliberately antedating or post-dating the early classics, there are others who have certain valid reasons to conclude that some of the Padinenkilkanakku works and the Epics belong to a slightly later epoch than the classics assigned to the third Sangam.

The twin epics

Among the twin Epics it is widely acknowledged that the Silapadikaram is unquestionably the more brilliant production. In respect of the theme, vividness of portraiture and elegance of diction, it stands unique in Tamil literature. It is believed that the accredited author of this illustrious work was Ilango, the younger brother of Chera Senguttuvan, and that he was a Jain by faith. This, as well as the date of the work still remain disputed questions.

However, during the period between the Epics and the hymns of the Bhakti movement the literary products in Tamil do not seem impressive. Perhaps the Kalabhra interregnum was partly responsible for this. The hymns of the Alvars and Nayanmars are noted for their simplicity, directness and emotional fervour. Following them came the well-known Nalayira Prabandam, Periyapuram and other religious works of the medieval period.

The age of the Imperial Cholas witnessed a renaissance in the growth of Tamil literature. Besides the Kalladam, the Muttollayiram and Nannul, there appeared the Jivakachintamani of Tiruttakkadevar, and Sulaman.

And above all the Ramayana of Kamban, a genius of a high order. The Kalingatuparani, Muvar Ula, Takka-yagapparani and grammatical works like Yapparungalam, Yapparungalakkargai and Virasoliyam all appeared side by side with the ever-increasing array of religious and philosophical works.

In later times, particularly beginning from the 18th century Sthalapurnas, appeared in large numbers. Fr. Beschi prepared a Tamil-Latin Dictionary and a Portuguese-Latin-Tamil Dictionary besides his famous Chaduragaradi or Quadruple Dictionary. Prose was developed particularly from the 19th century, if we exclude some of the high class prose versions embodied in the numberless inscriptions of Tamilnad, almost incomparable in volume and value. In the development of prose, the novel, essay and short story have become popular. The nationalist movement has played its part in the promotion of Tamil journalism.

In no other field of progress have we to admit our ignorance of the activities of the early ages as in the field of fine art including architecture, sculpture, painting and iconography. All the products of the pre-Pallava epoch are inevitably lost, because they were made of perishable material like wood. The elaborate descriptions of palaces, temples and bazaars found in the Sangam classics could not have been mere figments of imagination. It is not unlikely that structures of earth constructions of timber must have existed in the early centuries of the Christian Era.

Pallava art and architecture

The Pallava period was a decisive landmark in art and architecture, because the use of stone in these branches appeared with them. The Mandagappattu inscription of Mahendravarman I states that he constructed for the first time a temple of stone without using timber, brick or mortar. This pattern set the style for later edifices for though the above mentioned temple of Mahendravarman was a rock-cut structure, it gave a lead to the construction of stone temples, of which we have several examples in the Pallava period itself.

Narasimhavarman Mahamalla, the successor of Mahendravarman, I, constructed several mandapas of stone, monolithic rathas and sculptures, besides, the unique facade of open-air sculpture on a massive rock supposed to depict Arjuna's penance. These were followed in the 8th century by structural temples which are found at Mahabalipuram, Panamalai and Kanchipuram.

The Pandyas of the Kadunkon line seem to have imitated the rock-cut structure of the Pallavas as may be seen from that at Kalugumalai. Besides stone sculptures and icons were produced in the same period, the best examples of which are found in the cave temples at Tirumalaipuram and Kalugumalai. The images of Brahma, Narasimha and Subrahmanya at Kalugumalai are fascinating,

while the sculptures of Brahma, Vishnu and Ganesa in the Tirumalaipuram temple resemble their Pallava counterparts.

But it was under the Imperial Cholas that architecture sculpture and other fine arts reached their sublime height. The Rajarajeswara temple at Thanjavur and that of Gangaikonda Choleswara at Gangaikonda Cholapuram are some of the magnificent structures of South India. They were followed by others like those of the Airavatesvara at Darasuram and the Kampaharesvara at Tribhuvanam in the later Chola period which also witnessed additional structures in the older temples of Chidambaram and Srirangam.

Rajarajeswara temple paintings

The recently discovered paintings in the Rajarajeswara temple show that this branch of art, too, was not neglected. But, by far the most distinctive contribution of the Cholas to fine arts was the superb carving of bronze images. The Nataraja bronzes are of unrivalled excellence, as has been demonstrated by the late Dr. Ananda Coomaraswamy. Numerous other images, including those of Vishnu and Lakshmi and of the Saiva Nayanmars are of high quality. It is deeply regrettable that the bronze images of later times in Tamilnad are of a conventional and stiff pattern.

Under the later Pandyas, Vijayanagar emperors and Nayak rulers improvements in the construction of temples and of their component parts were undertaken. Mandapas and Gopuras as well as corridors figured prominently during these later periods. Stone carving of great dexterity was developed as may be seen in the temples at Srirangam and Tadpatri. The Maratha kings of Thanjavur were discerning patrons of fine arts, particularly of painting, music and dancing.

Music and dance

Music and dance were developed by the early Tamils from early times. Not to speak of these arts enthusiastically cultivated by the Panar and Viraliyar of old, the most remarkable specimens of skilled music and dance are found replete in the Silappadikaram. It has been contended by some that these intricate patterns of music and dance were of North Indian origin. But the grounds on which this view is advanced are not convincing. There might have been influences in respect of details; but the basic structure in both the fields of music and dance seem to be of indigenous growth.

In conclusion, it may be pointed out that in the political, social, economic, commercial, religious, literary and artistic branches of activity, there have been remarkable developments in Tamilnad through the ages. There have appeared extraneous influences in certain directions, and they have contributed to a healthy development of intellectual and cultural progress. At the same time there have been dark spots and certain unwholesome developments which have also to be borne in mind in an impartial survey of history.—[Paper read at the Second World Tamil Conference]

PLAN

Your training with great Care

Youth of today has glorious opportunities in the fields of industry, employment and knowledge.

Take Raman for example. He is just out of School and has a modest job. He is ambitious and does not grudge hard work to achieve his ambition. He lives with his parents and invests a part of his income in getting higher technical education. One day his inventive genius may flower into scientific work of lasting value or enable him set up a small industry. He will need some capital for that. So, he puts by another part of his income in a savings account. With the money saved and more money borrowed from a bank or the Government, he will set himself up in a career in his chosen field.

Two examples

His saving would also help him secure a useful possession like a bicycle or a radio set. In due course, he will marry and set up a family.

Krishnan likes an easy life. He does not care for tomorrow, but hopes that fortune will smile on him without any effort on his part. He enjoys smoking, sipping coffee by the hour and discussing the latest film hit with his friends. He too dreams of a bright future and a good life, but does nothing to earn the good things of life.

A healthy habit

Youth must set goals for itself. Having set the goals, one must plan to achieve the goals. Most goals have directly or indirectly to do with money. Neither Raman nor Krishnan can in the long run do without money. To set up capital, youth must save and invest their savings wisely. Incomes are limited; in order to save, they should learn to control their spendings.

It is for each person to think for himself or herself on what items one could curb expenditures—smoking, tea or coffee, clothes, films and what not?

Don't you think that frugal living makes one's life by any means a worthy affair. One's Life can become fuller not so much by spending as by saving for worthwhile objectives.

Saving not only serves individual interests but also serves the nation, if the amounts saved are invested in Small Savings Securities and Accounts. Every rupee one saves and invests in these securities goes towards the progress of development projects in the country. Youth is the beneficiary of these development projects.

When organized saving schemes were not there, people had to improvise all kinds of methods to put money by for a rainy day. But today we have many alternatives. Some of the Government saving schemes most suited to young people's needs are:

Savings Stamps

Savings Stamps in denomination of 25 paise, 50 paise, and Re. 1 are available at Post Offices. These stamps may be pasted on savings card which may be obtained free of charge from Post Offices. When the total value of the stamps is Rs. 5 or Rs. 10, they can be exchanged for a National Defence Certificate or National Savings Certificate (First Issue) or deposited in the Post Office Savings Bank account or Cumulative Time Deposit account.

Post Office Savings Bank

It is very easy to open a Post Office Savings Bank account. Money can be deposited whenever they have it and withdrawn whenever they need it. It accepts very small deposits—one can open an account even with Rs. 2 and make subsequent deposit of Re. 1 each. However, the balance at the credit of the account

should not be below Rs. 5, once it has crossed that limit. The bank helps people with low incomes and even school children, to learn the habit of thrift and provides the medium for doing so.

The deposit enjoys complete security while earning tax free annual return of 4 per cent on balance up to Rs. 25,000 on individual account and Rs. 50,000 on joint accounts. Cheque facilities available at any Head of Departmental sub-savings bank authorised in this behalf.

Cumulative Time Deposit

This provides an easy way for the youth to save regularly.

It provides a facility to save for a purpose, e.g., education of children, giving them a start in life, marriage of a daughter, building a house or retiring in comfort,

Socio-Economic Survey of Kummangulam

Socio-economic surveys conducted by Planning Forums generally reveal that there is still a considerable lee-way to make in removing the ignorance of the people living in the rural areas of the family planning devices.

Kummangulam is a typical Madras village in the Tiruchirappalli district, twelve miles from Pudukkottai. It was given the "Nehru Award" during the year 1955-56. The development orientation of its people should, therefore, be obvious but not in regard to family planning. A survey recently conducted by the Planning Forum of H. H. The Rajah's College, Pudukkottai, reveals that the average size of the family in the village is 7.2 against the All-India average of 4.5. This is mainly due to the fact that the villagers are ignorant of the family planning devices. Religious beliefs also contribute to this situation.

The villagers of Kummangulam are otherwise progressive. They are co-operative in the land projects undertaken in the village. There is considerable enthusiasm among them in co-operating with the Block Development staff and other official agencies resulting in a satisfactory development of the village. The village enjoys protected water-supply from an overhead tank, has Panchayat Union orchards and a plan information centre. The members of the Planning Forum laid a katcha road near the Harijan colony. Many villagers rendered assistance and a good road came into existence as a result.

etc. The common man living on a fixed income cannot suddenly raise a tidy capital required for the big events in life. For instance a son who has taken a doctor's degree and wishes to open a dispensary needs an initial capital investment. A boy gets technically qualified and may wish to start a small industry of his own. There are also social obligations like marriage. One can anticipate these events and provide for them 10 or 15 years in advance by wise investments in the Cumulative Time Deposit accounts.

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The following are some of the other details brought out the survey:—

The males outnumber the females 3:2; four out of every five villagers are illiterate. A majority of them are agriculturists. A fourth of them depend mainly upon daily wages.

They are landless labourers and eke out their livelihood by working on farms of others, during the agricultural seasons. In the off season, they remain unemployed.

The average wage is low, between Rs. one and Rs. 2.50 per man and between 75 paise and Rs. 1.50 per woman. The well is the major source of irrigation serving 80 per cent of the total irrigated land. The principal crops of the dry and wet lands are groundnut and paddy respectively. Dry land generally produces one crop only in a year.

One out of every three families owns cattle but the yield of milk is very poor. The average monthly household expenditure ranges from Rs. 35 to Rs. 350 and food is the major constituent. For fuel, the villagers use cow-dung and dry shrubbery.

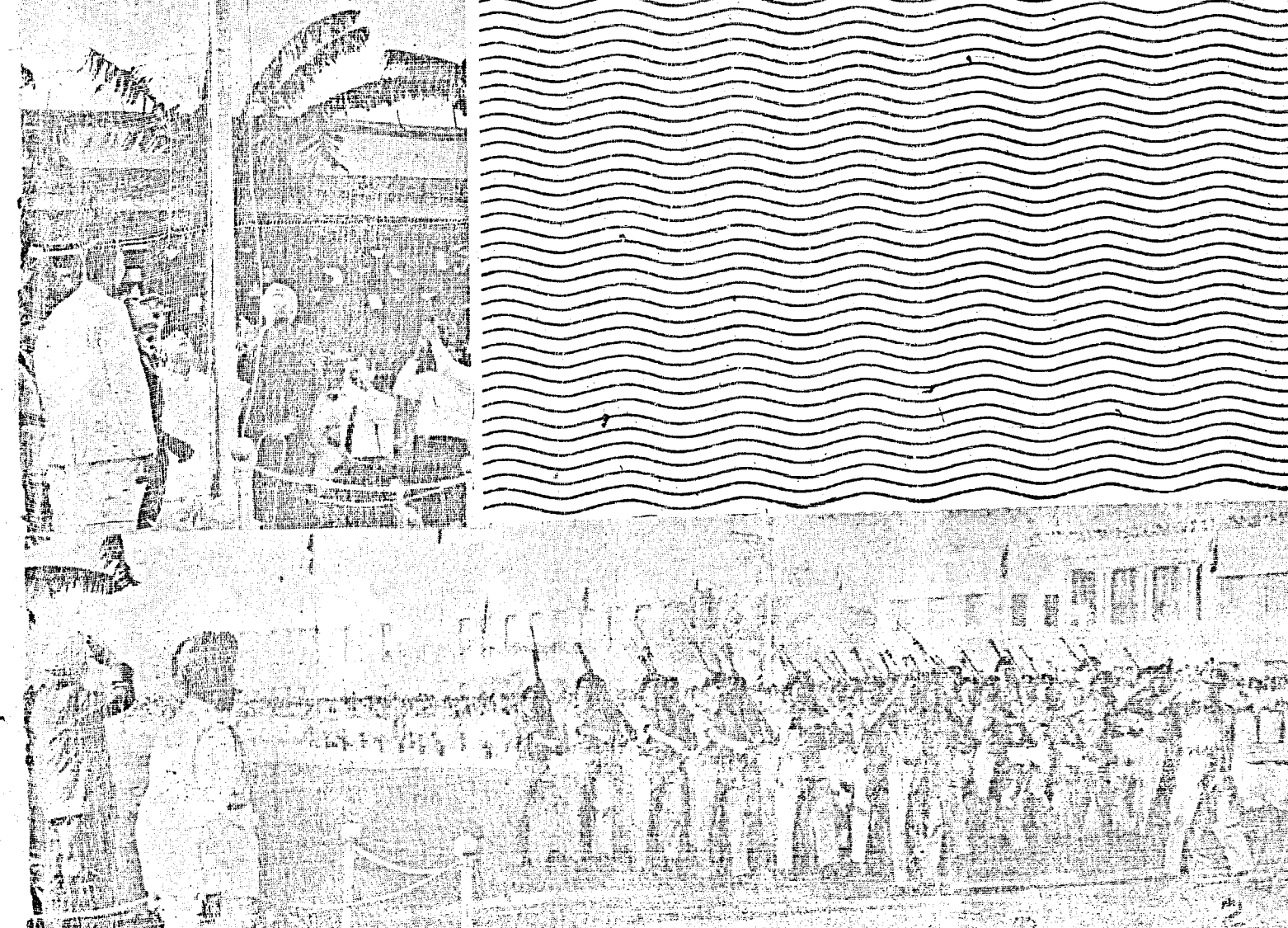
Though there is considerable interest in small savings, the villagers have little margin to save. Inelastic income and rising prices have hit them hard. The survey indicates that more than half the number of families are in debt. Much of it is being incurred for unproductive purposes such as religious and social ceremonies. Co-operative credit societies play a significant role in providing both short and long term credit but as the process of obtaining loan from co-operative credit societies involves delay, villagers resort to money-lenders even at a high rate of interest.

REPUBLIC DAY

The Republic was celebrated at the Marina near Gandhi Statue

1. The Governor hoisting the national flag on the occasion while Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister is looking on.

2. The Governor, Sardar Ujjal Singh taking the salute of the Republic Day march past.



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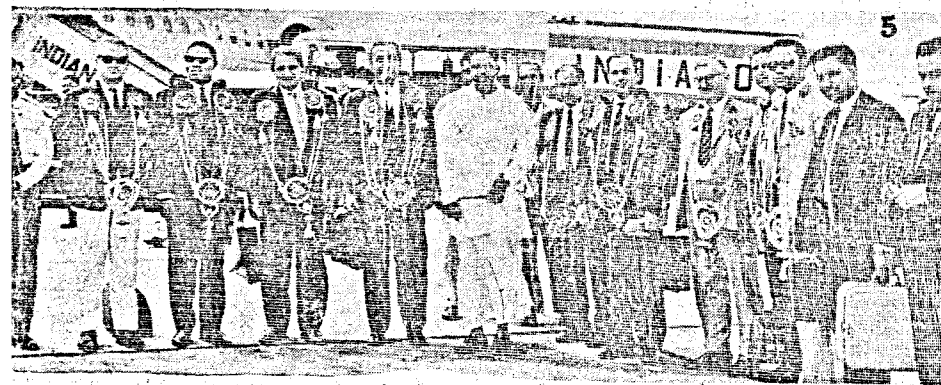
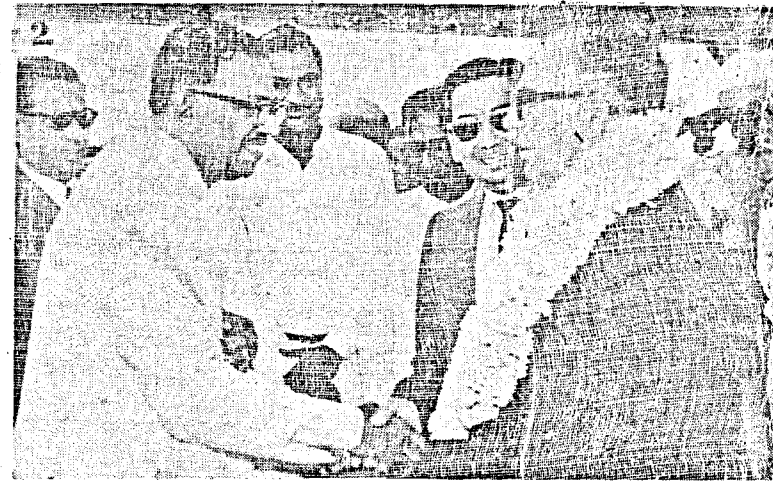
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Madras Information







1. Dr. J. M. Hunck, Chief Editor, "Handelsblatt" West German Financial Daily met the Chief Minister Thiru C. N. Annadurai on 26-2-1968 at his residence and presented his book "India Tomorrow."

2. Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Education and Industries, who received H. E. Brigadier Khalil Ibrahim Hassai, Minister for Industry, Iraq, on his arrival at the airport, is shaking hands with him.

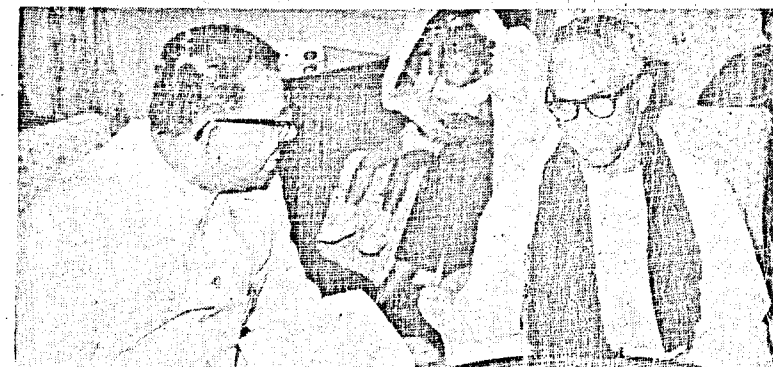
3. Thiru K. A. Mathialagan, Minister for Food and Revenue, received H. E. Mr. Poul Harting, Foreign Minister of Denmark, on his arrival at Madras.

4. A team of representatives from the Youth Bureau of the Office of the Prime Minister of Japan called on Thiru S. Madhavan, Minister for Law and Co-operation, on 16-2-1968. The members of the team is presenting a memento to the Minister on the occasion.

5. Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Education and Industries, received the delegates to the UNCTAD.II, who arrived Madras on 24-2-1968 on a visit. He is seen with the delegates.

6. Members of the U. N. Mission had discussion with Thiru M. Karunanidhi, Minister for Public Works and Thiru A. Govindasamy, Minister for Agriculture on 16-1-1968 about the second phase of the U. N. Ground Water Project operation in the State.

7. H. E. Philip Gunawardene, Minister for Industries, Ceylon, arrived Madras on 14-2-1968 on a State visit. Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Education and Industries, is talking with him at the airport.



MADRAS

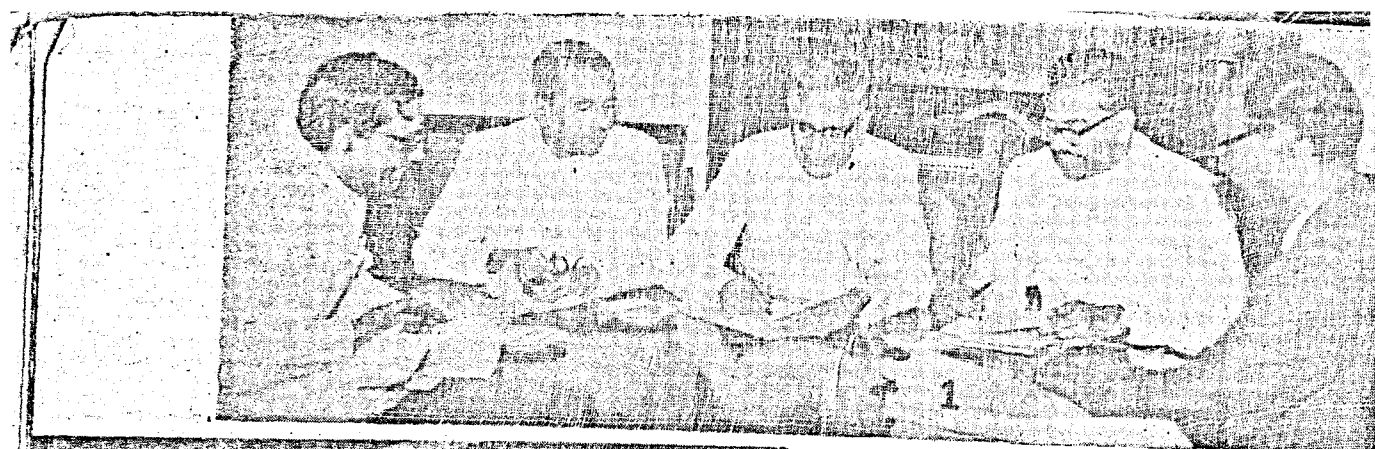
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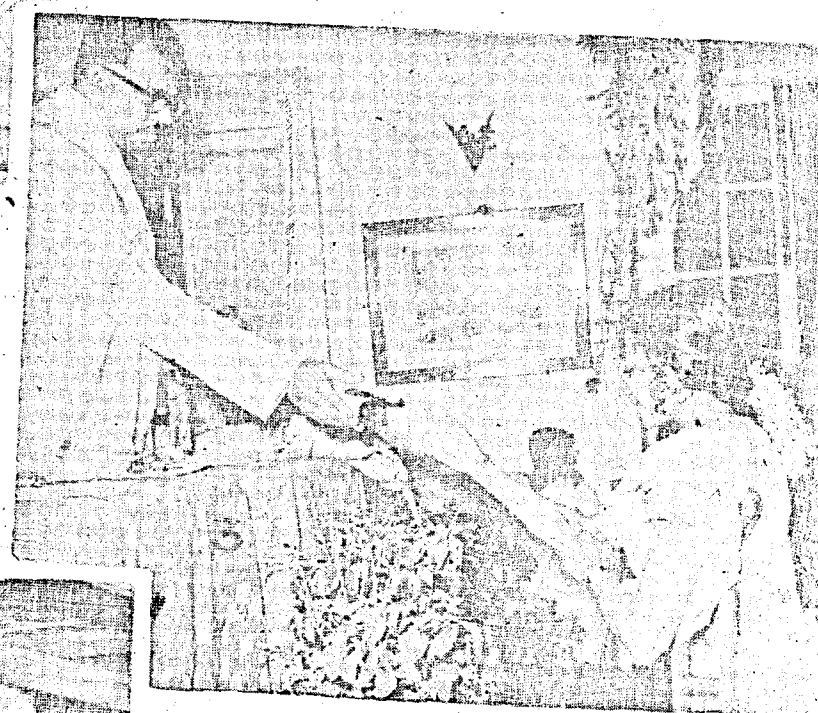
PRICE, 20 Paise



1. An agreement was signed for the supply of 300 Million Units of power from Mysore to Madras. Thiru R. Venkatraman, Member, Planning Commission, New Delhi, Thiru V. P. Appadurai, Chairman, Madras State Electricity Board, Thiru Thirumalai, Secretary, P.W.D., Madras Government, Thiru Chandappa Patel, Secretary, P.W.D. and Electricity, Mysore have signed the agreement in the presence of Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Industries, Madras and Thiru Veerendra Patil, Minister, P.W.D. and Electricity, Mysore.



2. Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Education and Industries, declared open the Research Tubicils in the Madras City Local Library and distributed Shields and Prizes to the winners of the Enrolment Campaign, 1967 on 7th February 1967. The Minister is seen distributing the Shields to the winners in the Enrolment Campaign.



3. Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Education and Industries, presenting Certificates and Diplomas to the successful students of the Central College of Karnataka Music, Madras on 21-2-1968.



4. The ship 'Viswakalyan' has brought from Australia from "The Society for those who have Less" 150 exotic animals of which 18 Jersey bulls are for the Madras State Thiru A. Govindasamy, Minister for Agriculture, feeding a bull on board the ship at Madras Harbour on 27-2-1968.

MADRAS BUDGET:

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SALIENT FEATURES

- * City Compensatory Allowance extended to suburban areas of Madras and Madurai.
- * Students in Pre-technical classes in Polytechnics exempted from payment of tuition fees.
- * State raffle to be introduced.
- * Extension of area under High Yielding Varieties of Paddy and Millets.
- * Six new Colleges to be opened.
- * Siddha wings to be opened in all District Headquarters Hospitals.
- * Plan for a Cancer Control Project at Kancheepuram.
- * Possible introduction of shift system in PUC in urban areas.

Allocation of Resources Needs Review

Excerpts from the speech of Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister, presenting the Budget for 1968-69 on 28th February 1968 to the Madras Legislative Assembly.

The presentation of this Budget marks the completion of almost a year in office of the present Government. The House should bear with me, if I am constrained to invite the attention of the House to the state of the national economy when this Government assumed office. The Third Plan had run its full course and a year had elapsed without the uncertainty regarding the Fourth Plan being resolved. The Third Plan was overfulfilled in financial terms, the actual expenditure being of the order of Rs. 8,630 crores, against the original provision of only Rs. 7,500 crores.

Economic background

In spite of the overfulfilment of the Plan in purely financial terms, there were serious shortfalls in the attainment of physical targets in crucial sectors. Except in one year, i.e., 1964-65, agricultural production did not show any increase in the Third Plan period and the actual production in 1965-66 was only 73 million tonnes of foodgrains, against a target of 100 million tonnes. National income grew at an annual average of only 2.8 per cent, against the target of 5 per cent. In view of the steady growth of population, the improvement in per capita income worked out to an annual average of only 0.3 per cent in the Third Plan. There was thus virtually no improvement in the standards of living

of our people in spite of massive expenditure and the substantial privation which the people had undergone in the form of additional taxes.

The failure of agricultural production, coinciding with large disbursements in the name of the Plan, resulted in a very steep rise in prices, bringing acute distress for larger sections of our people. Taking the Third Plan period as a whole, prices rose by 36.4 per cent which was larger than the increase that had occurred in the preceding ten years.

This was the economic situation which faced us when we assumed responsibility for the conduct of affairs in this State. The promotion of economic growth is rightly looked upon in the circumstances as a joint responsibility of the Centre and the States, the Central Government being obviously the dominant partner.

State Government's role

In the draft Fourth Plan, it was visualised that the States should mobilise additional resources to the extent of Rs. 825 crores over the Five-Year period ending 1970-71. The outlay on the Fourth Plan for this State was fixed at Rs. 564 crores, which constituted only 8 per cent of the total outlay visualised for all State Plans together. Even so, this State was called upon to raise additional resources to the extent of Rs. 105 crores, which works out to 12.5 per cent of the resources to be raised by all States. Against the target of Rs. 105 crores of additional taxation set by the Planning Commission, the action already taken by us will bring Rs. 82

crores. In other words, the State has fulfilled about 80 per cent of its target. According to my information, no other State has such an impressive record in regard to mobilisation of resources for the Fourth Plan.

The State in deploying its own resources and those made available by the Central Government should observe the relative priorities of the Plan and that in particular there should be no frittering away of resources on prestigious projects which do not in terms of direct or indirect returns contribute significantly to the strengthening of the economy. It will be generally conceded that we have avoided schemes involving wasteful expenditure and have concentrated on programmes well within our capacity to execute and administer effectively and that, by and large, these are the programmes best calculated to improve the economy of the State.

Resource distribution

The fulfilment of a big plan will generate additional purchasing power on a significant scale and that, therefore, effective steps should be taken to regulate supplies of essential articles so as to contain their prices within reasonable limits. In this respect too, I can confidently claim that in the year which has gone by, the State Government have fulfilled their responsibilities. Through efficient programme of procurement we have managed to keep up uninterrupted supplies of food grains. The prices of foodgrains, even in the open market, have been maintained at far more reasonable levels than elsewhere in the country.

This House and the people at large are entitled to know why despite all these, it has not been possible for this State to sustain a rising tempo of development and meet in a fuller measure the pressing needs of the people. In our view, it is the serious imbalance in distribution of resources as between Centre and States and the failure of the Central Government to keep its non-developmental expenditure under control which are largely responsible for the tardy progress of the Plan particularly in the last three years. In terms of the Constitution, the more elastic sources of revenue have been reserved for the

Sardar Ujjal Singh, Governor of Madras, addressing the Joint Session of the Madras Legislature on 10th February 1968



Centre, while the more expansive functions such as education and public health have been assigned to the States. This imbalance has hitherto been sought to be redressed at least in part through a steadily rising scale of Central assistance for programmes of economic development. But when the Fourth Plan of this State was tentatively finalised in November 1966, Central assistance of only Rs. 250 crores was offered towards an outlay of Rs. 564 crores. At about 44 per cent of the total outlay, Central assistance was significantly lower than in the earlier Plan periods. Even in relation to the aggregate Central assistance for Fourth Plan, the figure agreed upon for this State was low constituting as it did only 7 per cent of the total Central assistance, though in terms of population this State should have secured 7.8 per cent of Central assistance.

Even this had not been released in the agreed proportion in 1966-67 and 1967-68. For the coming year, in response to our pressing request, the Planning Commission has recognised the need for allocating Central assistance in the proportion agreed upon. But as regards the shortfall in the last two years, the Commission has agreed to make good only one-third, though having regard to serious difficulties which we face in the next year, it should, in all fairness, have compensated us fully. Among the few States which had not received the proportionate assistance due to them in the last two years, ours is perhaps the only State which, in terms of the award of the Fourth Finance Commission, does not have any surplus on non-plan account and on this consideration at least, our request should have evoked favourable response.

Central assistance

Apart from this halting release of Central assistance, the quantum of Central assistance for all State plans together has remained stationary and has in fact come down.

Stagnation in Central assistance for State plans and lack of adequate buoyancy in State's share of Central taxes have coincided with large increase in repayment of loans due to the Government of India. State Governments have therefore been contending with the Government of India and successive Finance Commissions that the Government of India should take note of the unremunerative nature of a substantial portion of the capital outlay at the State level and provide relief to the State through revision of the present onerous terms regarding rate of interest and schedule of repayments. Government of India have now put forward certain tentative proposals for consolidation of the debt due to them from the various States. But the proposals as adumbrated by them do not go far enough. They fail to take note of the fact that a significant portion of our debt has been incurred for such purposes as provision of water-supply or relief of distress

caused by cyclones or famines or for relief and rehabilitation of goldsmiths and that such loans should, in fairness, be converted into outright grants.

Apart from interest charges, there is also a sharp increase in the repayment of loans to the Government of India in the Budget Estimates for 1968-69 as compared with the current year. Against Rs. 20.3 crores repayable in the current year, our liability, exclusive of repayment of purely short-term loans, is of the order of Rs. 27.3 crores, representing an increase of Rs. 7 crores. This is one of the main factors contributing to the erosion in our resources for the plan next year. In 1966-67, the Central Government extended special assistance to the extent of Rs. 108 crores for clearance of overdrafts to certain States. Madras is one of the States which did not have to seek any such assistance. There is around recognition that Government of India should initiate action for stabilising the financial position of the State Governments and that, in particular, resort to unauthorised overdrafts should be put an end to. At this juncture therefore a State which had so far, on its own efforts, steered clear of any financial crisis and has not flinched from mobilising resources for the Plan should be helped to maintain an even pace of development. To deny such help will, in fact, be to penalise us for our prudence in the past.

Repayment problem

On the difficulties caused by repayment of large sums to Government of India have been superimposed those arising from repayment of large open market loans raised in the past. In the current year, we have raised an open market loan of Rs. 18 crores and after repayment of a maturing loan of Rs. 10.5 crores, there was a net accrual of resources of the order of Rs. 7.5 crores. We have a large open market loan of about Rs. 14 crores maturing for repayment next year and on the assumption that we will be able to raise a new loan of the order of Rs. 20 crores, the net relief to the Government's ways and means position will be only Rs. 6 crores. On this account alone, therefore, there will be a shortfall in resources for the plan of Rs. 1.5 crores as compared with the current year. Repayment of maturing loans should present no problems if, in the past, adequate provision had been made for amortisation. Since 1955, following certain specific instructions from the Government of India in this regard, contribution towards Sinking Fund had been made only at certain very low rates in our State. Striking a line different from that of the three earlier Commissions, the Fourth Finance Commission recognised that service and amortisation charges on market borrowings of State Governments should be considered a legitimate charge on the revenues of the State to be covered by devolution. But instead of providing for the actual amounts needed for full amortisation, they included in their scheme of devolution only the amounts as worked out on the

basis of the practice actually in vogue in the States concerned.

We are glad to note that Government of India have themselves subsequently realised the need to set right this anomaly and provide for special assistance to the States so as to enable them to set apart in full for amortisation of open market loans. After setting off a sum of Rs. 8.9 crores already included in the scheme of devolution of the Fourth Finance Commission for the five year period, the Government of India have now indicated that they will make a special grant of the order of Rs. 6.05 crores each year, beginning from 1966-67 towards amortisation of public debt. They have however qualified this offer with the condition that this sum will not be paid in cash but will be provided by conversion of the miscellaneous development loan for financing the Plan into grant.

The Government of India's proposals would mean that one group of States such as Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and Rajasthan will suffer a reduction in Plan assistance equivalent to the special grant for amortisation, while the other group of States such as Maharashtra, Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh, which have already secured from the Finance Commission adequate assistance for amortisation, will not suffer any such reduction in plan assistance. Equity therefore demands that Government of India's assistance for amortisation which will work out to Rs. 18.15 crores for the three years 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69 should be in addition to normal plan assistance. Even if Government of India's ways and means position does not permit it to extend assistance in full to the extent of Rs. 18.15 crores, it should not be difficult for them to give at least the assistance due for 1968-69, viz., Rs. 6.05 crores without seeking to set it off against the miscellaneous development loan for the plan. Such assistance will incidentally enable us to maintain the tempo of development in the coming year.

The successive increases in rates of Dearness Allowance of Government employees, though fully justified

Chief Minister addressing the Legislative Council on presenting the Budget for 1968-69 on 28th February 1968



with reference to rise in prices and the need to protect the standards of living of low paid employees have caused serious strain on the State's resources. While the increases granted upto the end of 1965-66 have been taken care of by the award of the Fourth Finance Commission, no such relief has been available in respect of subsequent increases.

But even in the absence of any Central assistance, we felt that we would not be justified in denying the claims of the employees for rates of Dearness Allowance on a par with those applicable to the employees of the Central Government. We had therefore increased the rates of dearness allowance of our employees with effect from pay for November 1967 due on 1st December. The Budget Estimates for 1968-69 have been framed accordingly, the commitments on accounts of Dearness Allowance entailing an additional burden on revenue account of the order of Rs. 9.2 crores.

D.A. and C.G.A.

We have also sanctioned for employees of State Government drawing pay up to Rs. 500, City Compensatory Allowance at the same rates as those applicable to the employees of Government of India. The Government have now decided that City Compensatory Allowance should be extended also to teachers in aided institutions within the limits of Madras City. Taking note of certain representations from the employees, the Government have now decided to extend City Compensatory Allowance to areas adjacent to Madras City in which the employees are already drawing house rent allowance at rates applicable to Madras City. In terms of this decision, the City Compensatory Allowance will be extended to places such as St. Thomas Mount, Pallavaram, Chromepet, Tambaram, Ambattur, Villiyakkam, Avadi and Madhavaram. Teachers in aided institutions and employees of local bodies in these areas will also get the benefit of this decision. The Government have also proposed to extend City Compensatory Allowance to all their employees working in offices within the limits of Madurai town at 5 per cent of pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 5 and maximum of Rs. 10 to all employees getting a pay of below Rs. 500. Teachers in aided institutions and employees of local bodies working within the limits of Madurai town will also get the benefit of City Compensatory Allowance at the same rates. These concessions to public servants, which will take effect from pay for March due on 1st April 1968, will entail an additional commitment of the order of nearly Rs. 40 lakhs in the coming year.

The substantial increase in liability for repayment of open market loans and loans to the Government of India and the full impact of the increase in rates of Dearness Allowance are the main factors which

contribute to the deterioration in resources for the Plan next year as compared with the current year. It should also be mentioned that we have in the current year appreciably stepped up outlays on programme like Minor Irrigation, Fisheries and Power with the result that the aggregate outlay on the Plan will be of the order of Rs. 88.10 crores as compared with only Rs. 85.28 crores we had budgeted for. We had also anticipated that the Centre would agree in the course of the year to step up its assistance from Rs. 33 crores to Rs. 43.5 crores. This expectation has not materialised and we have therefore had to dip into our own resources for financing a bigger Plan.

Agricultural production

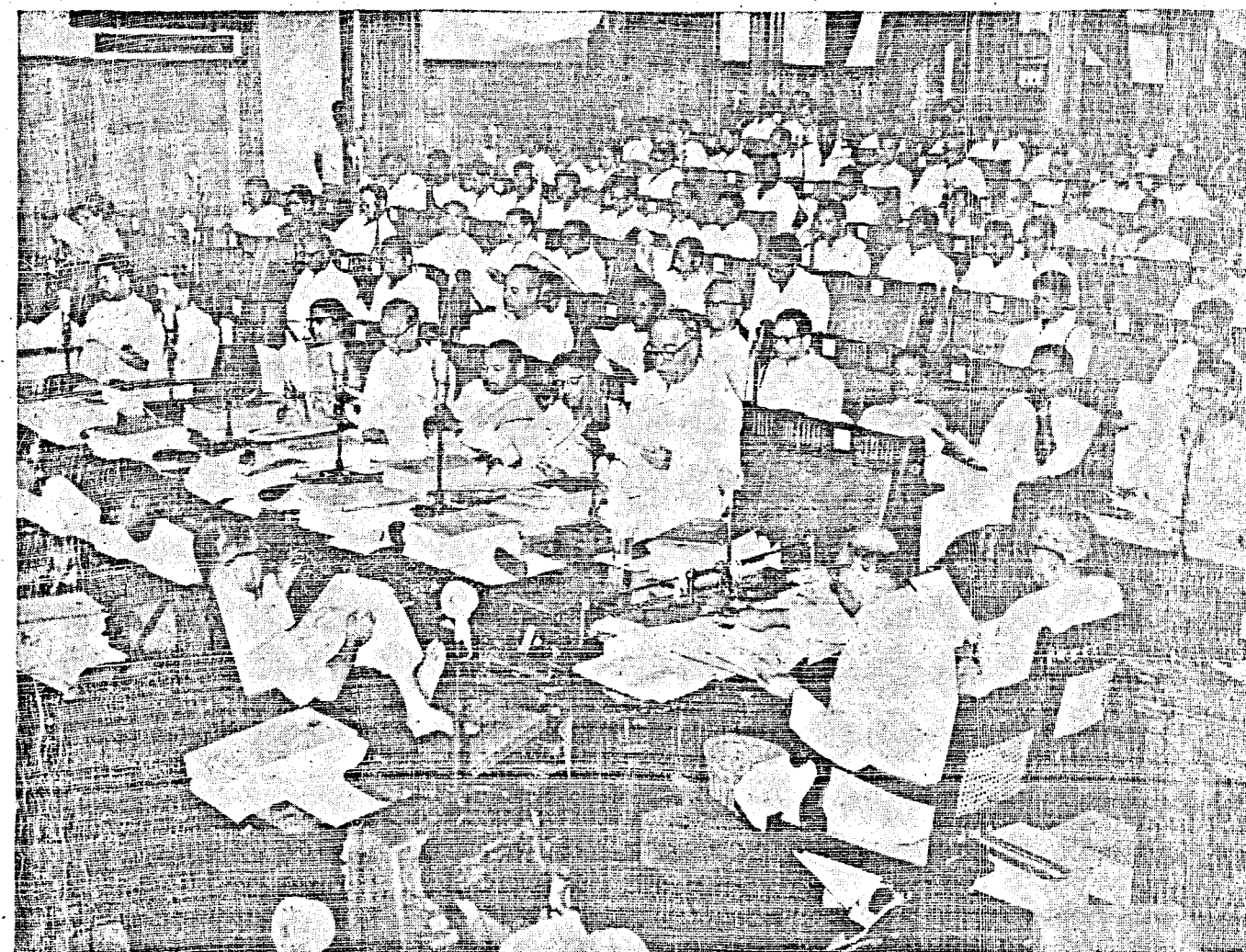
In drawing up the Plan for next year, taking into account the considerable erosion of resources which has taken place on account of factors mentioned above, we have taken care to see that the tempo of development in crucial sectors is maintained at a reasonable level. We have continued the emphasis on agricultural production and associated programmes, particularly in view of the success we have achieved in the current year in programmes relating to high yielding varieties and conversion of single crop lands into double crop lands. I should hasten to add that the increase in production of food grains which we have registered in the current year is not due to favourable seasonal condition.

The rainfall during the crucial stage of plant growth was highly unfavourable. The storage in major irrigation reservoirs has also been comparatively unsatisfactory. Despite these unfavourable seasonal conditions it is gratifying to note that the production of food grains in the current year will be of the order of about 60 lakhs tonnes, representing an increase of 2 lakhs tonnes over the level of 1966-67.

Minor irrigation programmes

Encouraged by the results achieved under the high yielding varieties programme in the current year, Government propose to step up the acreage under paddy from about 13 lakh acres in the current year to 25 lakh acres next year. Likewise, the area under hybrid millets will also be stepped up from about 1 lakh acres in the current year to 1.7 lakh acres next year. The success of the high yielding varieties programme depends in a large measure on increased use of fertilisers. We are accordingly planning for a massive increase in the consumption of fertilisers from the present level of about 1 lakh tonnes of nitrogen.

Government are aware that the high-yielding varieties programme should go on hand with augmentation of facilities for irrigation and that, in particular, there should be a vigorous campaign for conversion of single crop wet lands into double crop wet lands.



The Chief Minister, who presented the Budget for 1968-69 on 28th February 1968 to the Assembly, is addressing the House.

This will call for extension of facilities for left irrigation and the programmes relating to sinking of wells, bore wells, filterpoint tube-wells and installation of electric motor pumpsets therefore acquire special importance. At the same time, it has been pointed out to us both by the Planning Commission and the Government of India that we should have recourse to institutional finance on a large scale in pushing through these programmes. The Reserve Bank of India, Life Insurance Corporation and commercial banks are now coming forward to support agricultural production programmes in a big way. Assistance from these sources will however be available only to the co-operative sector and not to Government direct.

Under the pattern now decided on by the Government new loans for sinking of wells and installation of pumpsets will be made available only through land mortgage banks. Likewise, the Agro-Industries Corporation, which will start functioning effectively soon will take over the responsibility for supply of pumpsets and tractors on hire-purchase terms.

Government have also formulated certain programmes for intensive special development of minor irrigation facilities in compact blocks, particularly in areas commanded by major irrigation projects, so as to promote conversion on a large scale of single crop lands into double crop lands. These schemes will be implemented with special assistance from Agricultural Refinance Corporation. A scheme for sinking of 2,000 wells and installation of 500 pumpsets involving an aggregate outlay of Rs. 92.5 lakhs in Pudukottai region has already been sanctioned by the Agricultural Refinance Corporation and it is expected that, as part of this programme, it will be possible to complete the sinking of 500 wells and installation of 100 pumpsets at a cost of Rs. 22.5 lakhs next year. Likewise, the Agricultural Refinance Corporation had already sanctioned a scheme for sinking of 1,000 wells and installation of 1,000 pumpsets in Thondamuthur and Perianaickenpalayam Blocks in Coimbatore district at a total cost of Rs. 168 lakhs and in pursuance of this programme it is proposed to complete 250 wells and install 250 pumpsets next year at a cost of Rs. 42 lakhs.

Schemes have also been formulated for securing assistance from Agricultural Refinance Corporation (i) for sinking of 2,000 wells and installation of 2,000 pumpsets in Amaravathi Reservoir Project area in Coimbatore district at a cost of Rs. 160 lakhs, (ii) for 900 wells and 900 electric motor pumpsets at a cost of Rs. 45 lakhs in Periyar extension area in Ramanathapuram district, (iii) 2,650 wells and 4,000 pumpsets in New Kattalai and Pullambadi canal areas of Tiruchirappalli district at a cost of Rs. 165 lakhs, (iv) for 2,000 wells and 2,000 pumpsets in Madurai and Melur taluks of Madurai district at a cost of Rs. 100 lakhs and (v) for 2,000 wells and 2,000 pumpsets in Krishnagiri taluk of Dharmapuri district at a cost of Rs. 100 lakhs.

We are also executing with utmost expedition the few medium irrigation projects for which there is still scope in our State. A provision of Rs. 358 lakhs has been made for these schemes in the Budget Estimates for 1968-69. Parambikulam-Aliyar Project with a provision of Rs. 206 lakhs absorbs the bulk of the outlay under Irrigation Schemes. The present tempo in respect of Chittar-Pattanamkal will be maintained with the provision of Rs. 95 lakhs now being made. It should be possible to take the Manimukthanadhi Scheme very nearly to the stage of completion with the allocation of Rs. 34 lakhs in next year's Budget. It will be possible also to make an earnest beginning with Ramanadhi and Ghatana reservoir schemes in Tirunelveli district as a provision of Rs. 20 lakhs has now been made for the two schemes together. Preliminary work will also be undertaken in regard to modernisation of channels of the Vaigai system, which will eventually entail a capital outlay of the order of Rs. 4 crores.

Ground-water survey

The scope for new major irrigation projects in this State is limited and even the few projects found feasible depend on the concurrence of neighbouring States, which, understandably, takes a long time to secure. Government have therefore recognised for some time now that their efforts should be directed towards investigating and exploiting fully the ground water potentialities in select areas such as the Palar river basin, Neyveli region, Cauvery delta and the environs of Madras City. A project in this regard was drawn up on the basis of a report of Special Study Team sent by United Nations Organisation and is under implementation since 1966. As the present project does not provide adequate coverage for the Cauvery delta, this Government have recently made a request to the United Nations through the Government of India for additional assistance for extension of investigation for ground water in the Cauvery delta. The second phase of the project, which will take about eighteen months to complete, will entail an expenditure of about

Rs. 45 lakhs for the United Nations and about Rs. 48 lakhs for the State Government. A mission from the United Nations recently visited the Cauvery delta and made an on the spot evaluation of the project proposed by us. They have considered the scheme as proposed by us feasible and desirable and have recommended it for acceptance. The Government have also recently sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 4.5 lakhs for an aerial survey of the project areas by a foreign team and United Nations Development Programme is arranging this survey.

Indo-German project

An intensive agricultural development programme was launched in Nilgiris district early in 1967 with the help of the Federal Republic of Germany. Under this project, special emphasis will be laid on protecting the potato crop in Nilgiris district against the incidence of "late blight". Likewise, steps will be taken to arrest the spread of golden nematode which is found in the cultivation of potato. Attention will also be concentrated on development of animal husbandry, poultry-keeping and dairy farming.

Government have also drawn up a scheme for financing tea plantations in Nilgiris district through co-operative land mortgage banks. An extent of 2,000 acres in a compact area comprising Kundah, Kothagiri, Coonoor, Kil-Kotagiri firkas in Ootacamund and Coonoor taluks will be taken up for intensive cultivation.

In framing next year's Plan we have kept in view also possibilities of supplementing our food resources through more intensive development of fisheries. The outlay on development schemes in respect of fisheries has been raised in the current year from Rs. 84.5 lakhs in the Budget Estimates to Rs. 156.7 lakhs in the Revised Estimates. Though in the last few years we have made some appreciable progress with mechanisation of our fishing craft, it is a matter for regret that no serious attempt has so far been made to exploit possibilities of deep-sea fishing. We have now placed orders for procurement of 4 trawlers at a total cost of Rs. 36 lakhs. Having regard to the long period of delivery of the trawlers, a sum of Rs. 10.35 lakhs has been included in the Budget Estimates of 1968-69 towards expenditure on one trawler expected to be delivered in 1968-69 and for advance payments on the remaining trawlers to be made available in subsequent years.

Likewise, under Animal Husbandry too, the present scale of activities will be maintained. Government attach great importance to the wide dispersal of facilities for treatment of animals and have accordingly provided for the establishment of 50 veterinary dispensaries in different rural centres in the coming year. Besides,

a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs has been allotted for new programmes connected with eradication of rinderpest in an attempt to conserve our cattle wealth.

With improvement in agricultural production and stabilisation of prices of foodgrains at more reasonable levels, we may expect the purchasing power of people to improve significantly and give a stimulus to industrial production. In this slowly improving context, Government are glad to note that private entrepreneurs are again evincing interest in the establishment of major industrial undertakings in the State. We understand from the Government of India that a Plant for manufacture of polyester fibre in our State involving a capital outlay of about Rs. 10 crores will be shortly licensed in the private sector. The Government have also received proposals from private entrepreneurs for setting up of units for manufacture of semi-conductors, earth moving equipment, carbon black and baby food.

Industrial development

The State Government also continue to press the Government of India for the establishment of some major industrial projects in the State so as to ensure that we get our due share of the massive investments of the Central Government in promotion of major industries. An important scheme on which I have made personal representations to the Government of India relates to the setting up of a factory for the manufacture of electronic equipment, involving a capital outlay of Rs. 10 crores. This project, when completed, will provide employment for 3,500 skilled workers. I hope that the personal representations which I have made to the Union Defence Minister will evoke favourable response. We have also moved the Government of India for the location of a heavy plates and vessels project in the State with Rumanian collaboration. This factory is intended for manufacture of pressure vessels and equipment required for chemical industries, fertiliser projects and petroleum refineries and will entail a capital outlay eventually of about Rs. 10 crores and provide employment for 2,000 workers. The Government also hope that the second unit of the Indian Telephone Industries, Bangalore, will be located in this State. If the concept of balanced regional development to which Government of India and Planning Commission have attached importance is to be translated into reality, our request for the location of these major projects has to be complied with.

Industries in State sector

The House is already aware that in response to strong representations made by this Government and public agitation in this regard last year, Government of India have at long last sanctioned the development of a deep-sea harbour at Tuticorin at a cost of Rs. 24.40 crores.

The work in regard to establishment of a continuous steel casting plant at Arkonam and a cement plant at

Alangulam, the two major projects entrusted to Madras State Industrial Development Corporation, progressing satisfactorily. The cement plant will go into production towards the end of 1968-69 or early in 1969-70. The Corporation is also investigating possibilities of establishing a machine tool plant, a sponge iron plant and a machine tools accessories plant. In regard to the machine tools project, an application has already been made to the Government of India for an industrial licence and their sanction is awaited. In respect of the Sponge Iron Project, negotiations are being held with Messrs. Lurgi of West Germany for supply of plant and equipment. Hindustan Machine Tools, Bangalore, has offered to be consultant for the Corporation in establishing a machine tools accessories plant and possibilities of securing their financial collaboration are now being explored. Another project in the public sector which is worthy of special mention is the mechanised brick plant at Thirumazhisai, which has been commissioned in January 1968 at a cost of about Rs. 70 lakhs. The establishment of sugar factories in the co-operative sector will also be pursued actively. A provision of Rs. 35 lakhs has been made in the Budget Estimates for 1968-69 for contributing to the share capital of co-operative sugar factories. Apart from the factory at Dharmapuri for which Government have already contributed Rs. 15 lakhs, Government are envisaging three more sugar factories—two in North Arcot and one in Coimbatore district.

Salem steel plant

The programme for establishment of industrial estates is being implemented with unabated vigour. Work has been started in the current year on functional industrial estates for instrument industries, electronic industries and for pharmaceuticals. In the Budget Estimates for 1968-69 provision has been made for the establishment of an ancillary industrial estate near Hindustan Photo Films Factory at Ootacamund and for a conventional industrial estate at Cuddalore.

Government have recognised that industrial development calls for an intensive survey of the mineral wealth of the State. The Government have availed themselves of assistance from Special Fund of the United Nations Development Programme and sanctioned a project for mineral development. The project envisages extensive and intensive geological survey on modern lines over an area of approximately 14,000 square kilometres forming part of Salem, North Arcot and South Arcot districts lying in the belt between Vellore, Salem and Vridhachalam. It is proposed to carry out photo-geological mapping and air-borne geophysical surveys of the entire area using air-borne magnetometer and gamma ray spectrometer. The United Nations have agreed to contribute towards this programme about \$ 1 million (Rs. 75 lakhs), the State Government's own counterpart contribution being about Rs. 35 lakhs. The air-borne survey has already commenced.

While it is necessary to continue these efforts at investigation of the mineral wealth of the State it is a matter for regret that we are unable to exploit even the known sources of mineral wealth. The technical and economic feasibility of establishment of a steel plant in Salem based on Kanjamalai iron ores and Neyveli lignite has been firmly established through surveys and studies extending well over a decade. But the House is aware how the unhelpful attitude of the Government of India at every stage has held up the consummation of this project. The argument that it is lack of resources which is holding up this project is hollow and will not stand close scrutiny. It is the firm view of this Government that if only the Government of India had some genuine regard for balanced regional development in a country of continental dimensions, the massive allocation made for the gigantic Bokaro Project could well have been utilised for the establishment of a medium-sized plant at Bokaro and three steel plants in the South. The serious problems of management which have been encountered in large steel plants could also have been obviated with such medium sized plants distributed in different parts of the country. The Salem steel plant would also have met the country's requirements of special alloy steel.

Power programmes

The allocation for power programmes which was originally fixed at Rs. 30.6 crores has been stepped up to Rs. 33.66 crores in the Revised Estimates. The work in respect of erection of Thermal Station at Ennore will gather considerable momentum in the next year and keeping this in view, a provision of Rs. 15 crores has been made for this Project. Funds on an adequate scale have been earmarked also for Kodayar and Parambikulam Hydro-Electric Schemes. On the whole there will be an addition of 235 MW. of installed capacity in the next year. Besides, it is expected that another 100 MW. generating set will also be commissioned at Neyveli Thermal station raising in capacity of 500 MW. We have also entered into an agreement with Mysore for purchase of power from Sharavathy to the extent of 300 million units during 1968. The Madras State Electricity Board will thus be in a position to meet any additional demand for power anywhere in the State in the coming year. Within the resources available, we have been able to provide only Rs. 6 crores at this stage for rural electrification. In 1965-66 and 1966-67 Government of India recognizing the importance of rural electrification programmes, had extended special assistance outside the Plan. Lift Irrigation Schemes produce immediate results in terms of increased production. Government of India should therefore recognise this and allocate additional funds.

With the provision of Rs. 160 lakhs for various programmes relating to roads in the Plan, we will be able to maintain the present pace of progress. Three hundred

miles of bus route roads now under the control of the Panchayat Unions are proposed to be taken over by Government for maintenance thus providing relief to them and enabling them to concentrate on the maintenance of other less important roads. The Government's programme of nationalisation of bus routes, in terms of the policy announced in June last year, is also calculated to provide better facilities for transport. A provision of Rs. 230 lakhs has been made for capital outlay on programmes relating to State Transport Service and this will, among other things, enable 106 routes to be nationalised according to schedule. In response to the longstanding demand from Municipal Councils, Government have also decided for the first time to give a special grant of Rs. 7.5 lakhs for maintenance of roads in municipalities, other than the Corporation. Special assistance to the extent of Rs. 47 lakhs in the form of loans and grants will also be extended to the Corporation in the coming year for the improvement of roads and construction of over-bridges in the City.

Education

Inclusive of committed expenditure, the provision for Education in the Budget Estimates for 1968-69 is about Rs. 56.28 crores representing 23 per cent of State's revenues. The Annual Plan for this sector provides on the whole for, 7,200 additional teachers to cope with the enrolment envisaged in the age groups 6-11, 11-14 and 14-17. Keeping in view the need to make a reasonable provision for improvement of facilities in schools, Government have allocated Rs. 32 lakhs for construction of school buildings and Rs. 44 lakhs for provision of scientific equipment. Elementary Education having become free and compulsory throughout the State, the main efforts of the Government in this sphere will now be directed to qualitative improvement. Three thousand posts of higher grade teachers will be converted into secondary grade posts during 1968-69.

With a view to provide some incentive to teachers to acquire higher qualifications and thus serve pupils more efficiently, the Government have approved of a scheme for grant of two advance increments to teachers who acquire higher educational qualifications.

The Budget Estimates for 1968-69 provide for the opening of six new Government Arts Colleges in centres where the conditions laid down by the Government in respect of public contribution are fulfilled. Provision has also been made for opening degree courses in the colleges at Tiruvannamalai, Dindigul and Cheyyar. Experience has shown that the number of students seeking to join Pre-University courses in urban centres far exceeds the number of seats available and that the introduction of shift system would facilitate the admission of larger number of students. A more intensive utilisation of the laboratory and other facilities available in the existing

colleges will also be promoted. Government therefore propose to consider the question of introducing shift system in these colleges in consultation with the Universities. It is also proposed to make a start on construction of buildings for Madurai University and for this purpose a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs has been made in the Budget Estimates. In the wake of our decision last year to grant exemption from tuition fees for students in Pre-University classes, subject to certain income limits, the need has been felt for extending the concession to the Pre-technical course in Polytechnics which has been recognised by the University as equivalent to Pre-University Course. The Government have now decided to grant exemption from payment of tuition fees in "Pre-technical" classes in Polytechnics, subject to the same income limits as in the case of the Pre-University Course.

Welfare of Backward Classes

Together with committed expenditure, the total provision for Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes will be of the order of Rs. 651 lakhs in the Budget Estimates for 1968-69. Apart from continuing the existing schemes such as grant of scholarships and acquisition of house-sites, Government propose to make a start in the coming year with a scheme for grant of loans to persons belonging to Scheduled Castes to enable them to set up in new trades and professions. A provision of Rs. 1 lakh has been made for this purpose. The Government have also decided to supply one set of clothes to all children studying in elementary schools run by the Harijan Welfare Department at a cost of Rs. 3.8 lakhs and to enhance the boarding grants to Harijan hostels at an additional cost of Rs. 4.3 lakhs.

Under the agreement entered into by the Government of India with the Government of Ceylon, 5.25 lakhs of persons of Indian origin are expected to be repatriated to India in the course of the next fifteen years. Of this, about 10,000 families are expected to reach here in 1968-69.

We have taken the position that the funds required for the rehabilitation and welfare of the repatriates should be provided in full by the Government of India over and above the normal assistance available to us for the Plan, and I am glad to state that this position has also been accepted by the Government of India. We have already forwarded to the Government of India for approval a scheme for raising tea plantations over an extent of 3,750 acres in the Nilgiris district at a total cost of Rs. 3.75 crores. We have also formulated a scheme for settlement of repatriates on an area of 330 acres of land in Poosimalaikuppam in North Arcot district at a cost of about Rs. 10 lakhs. Schemes have also been drawn up for grant of loans to the repatriates for enabling them to settle down in trades suited to their capacity.

Under programmes relating to Medical, Health and Family Planning, though the Planning Commission had recommended a provision of only Rs. 220 lakhs, we have sought to keep the level of expenditure at Rs. 369 lakhs. The construction of additional buildings and provision of equipment for the three new Medical Colleges at Chingleput, Palayamkottai and Coimbatore constitute obviously the first charge on our resources. A provision of Rs. 77 lakhs has been made for these three Medical Colleges. With a provision of about Rs. 180 lakhs, of which Rs. 137 lakhs will be met by Central assistance over and above the normal assistance for our Plan, we have tried to ensure that there is no slackening in the pace of implementation of Family Planning programmes. The Government also attach importance to the development of Siddha system of medicine. Sanction has recently been accorded to the construction of a 100 bedded hospital for Indian System of Medicine at Arumbakkam. Government have also proposals under consideration for the opening of Siddha wings in all District headquarters hospitals. With the continuation of schemes for eradication of small-pox, malaria and filariasis, preventive aspects will be taken adequate care of. Government also propose to start soon a Cancer Control Pilot Project in collaboration with the World Health Organisation at Kancheepuram.

Water-supply and drainage

The pace of execution of Water-supply and Drainage Schemes relating to the Madras Corporation will be maintained at the same level as in the current year. But Government consider that it should be possible for the Corporation to meet a significant portion of the cost of these schemes by raising an open market loan as other major Corporations are doing. On the assumption that the Corporation itself will be able to meet the cost of Water-supply and Drainage Schemes next year to the extent of at least Rs. 75 lakhs, provision has been made in the Budget Estimates for 1968-69 for loan and grant assistance of Rs. 60 lakhs only to the Corporation for its normal Water-supply and Drainage Schemes. The House is aware of the proposal of the Government for finding permanent solution for the water-supply problem in the City by drawing water from the Cauvery System at Veeranam. Detailed estimates for this scheme have now been prepared. A provision of Rs. 25 lakhs at this stage has been made for this programme and the completion of the scheme will be accorded high priority in the Fourth Plan. Though the allocation for Water-supply and Drainage Schemes relating to other urban centres at Rs. 125 lakhs in the Annual Plan for 1968-69 may look small, in relation to current year's anticipated outlay of Rs. 155 lakhs, it should be remembered that the Planning Commission had proposed an outlay of only Rs. 120 lakhs for water-supply schemes inclusive of those of the

Corporation. Attention will be concentrated on completion of schemes in advanced stage of execution. The schemes for supply of water at Avadi, Wandiwash, Dindigul, Yercaud, Namakkal and Villivakkam and as also drainage schemes relating to Mannargudi and Tuticorin will be completed in the coming financial year.

Next year's Plan as emerging from the Budget Estimates will be of the order of Rs. 79.68 crores. Though this may look small in relation to what we expect to achieve in the current year, for a comparative assessment of the dimensions of the developmental programmes in the current year and next we should also take into account the agricultural developmental programmes which we propose to finance outside the Plan through funds obtained from institutional agencies. When these outlays are also included, as they should be, by and large, we would have maintained the pace of execution of developmental programmes at about the same level as in the current year. Central assistance has always been of crucial significance in determining the size of the Plan.

Budget Estimates

We have reason to feel aggrieved that we have not been given our due share of assistance and that even assistance in the agreed proportion had not been released in 1966-67 and 1967-68. The least that the Planning Commission should do is to make good in full the shortfall which has occurred in these two years and if possible, provide a measure of accelerated assistance having regard to the fact that many of our irrigation and power programmes are now in an advanced stage of execution. We have taken credit in our Budget Estimates for Central assistance of Rs. 47.9 crores for the Plan, as we are clearly entitled to the same though at this stage the Government of India have firmly committed themselves to a figure of only Rs. 42.9 crores.

The House will recall that the Budget Estimates for 1967-68 which I presented to this House in June last had envisaged a deficit on revenue account of Rs. 112 lakhs. The provision for subsidy on sale of foodgrains which was then provided for under the capital head "124. Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading" has now been written back to revenue and this has increased the revenue expenditure by Rs. 5.10 crores. Notwithstanding this, we now place the revenue receipts in the current year at Rs. 227.95 crores and expenditure at Rs. 228.40 crores, revealing a revenue deficit of only Rs. 45 lakhs.

Thanks to the improvements under deposit and loan heads, it is seen that even though our original expectations of additional assistance from the Centre for the Plan have not materialised, it will be possible for us now to finance a bigger Plan of Rs. 88.10 crores as against Rs. 85.28 crores originally budgeted and at

the same time close the year with an authorised ways and means advance of only Rs. 295 lakhs outstanding with the Reserve Bank as against Rs. 495 lakhs originally anticipated.

State Raffles

The Budget for 1968-69 after providing for a reasonable element of growth under all elastic sources of revenue such as Motor Vehicles Tax, Sales Tax and Electricity Duties, estimates the receipts on Revenue Account at Rs. 248.28 crores and expenditure at Rs. 247.54 crores, resulting in a small surplus of Rs. 74 lakhs. This surplus has been arrived at after providing for a sum of Rs. 7.24 crores to meet the element of subsidy on sale of foodgrains in areas in which the scheme is now in force. The budget estimates also fully reflect the incidence of city compensatory allowance (Rs. 75 lakhs), additional expenditure now involved in the extension of the scheme of city compensatory allowance to suburban areas, teachers in aided institutions and Madurai City (Rs. 40 lakhs) and increase in rates of dearness allowance sanctioned in November last.

While our position on revenue account does not cause concern, it will be only prudent to bear in mind that our ways and means position will be extremely difficult in the year to come on account of the large increase in repayments of loans to the Government of India and open market loan. It is therefore necessary to take some steps to harness the savings of our people for the purpose of economic development on new lines. While the existing schemes for mobilisation of small savings will be pursued with vigour, Government have felt it necessary also to draw up a scheme for State Raffles so as to enable even poor people to contribute to the development of the State. Details of the scheme will be finalised shortly and will be implemented early in the next financial year. We have taken credit under Unfunded Debt for a sum of Rs. 1 crore towards the anticipated net receipts (i.e.), receipts after payments of prizes and commission for authorised agents under the Raffle Scheme. I have no doubt that almost every family in our State will participate in the scheme and thus assist in the development of our State's economy.

New Finance Commission—its tasks

We have had four Finance Commissions. Their efforts have been mainly directed towards assessing the needs of the States for maintenance of existing institutions and services and providing resources just adequate for their maintenance. The needs of development have been left to be taken care of entirely by discretionary assistance from the Centre, thus reducing the States to a position of absolute dependence on the Centre. With the decision to have a new Fourth Plan from 1969-70 the need for appointing a new Finance Commission has been widely recognised.

May I take this opportunity therefore to suggest that the terms of reference of the new Finance Commission should be widened to cover, among other things, a searching review of the constitutional provisions relating to distribution of resources? This review could be undertaken by the Finance Commission without prejudice to any interim report which may become necessary for them to make, well in advance of the commencement of the new Fourth Plan, on the limited question of providing resources by devolution for the maintenance expenditure of the three annual Plans covering the interregnum between the Third

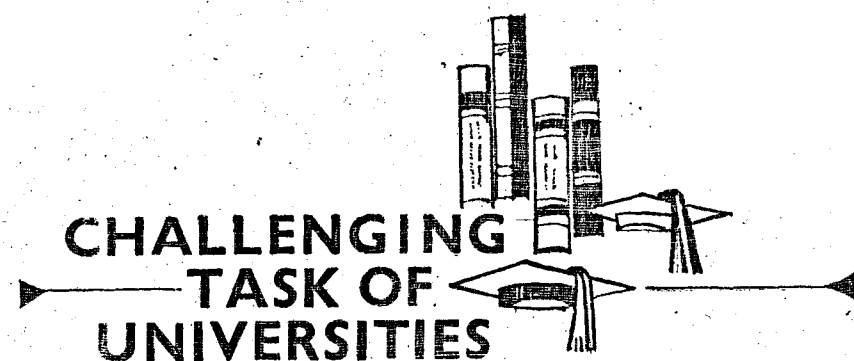
Plan and the Fourth. There is no reason to apprehend that the review which I have proposed is in any way calculated to weaken the Centre or impair the unity of the country. On the contrary, with provision of larger resources to the States on a statutory basis so as to equip them better to discharge their responsibilities, there will be less opportunities for friction and mutual recrimination between the State and Centre in day-to-day financial relations and it will become possible to evolve a fraternal and fruitful partnership between them in all matters of common concern to the nation.

BUDGET AT A GLANCE

	Accounts, 1966-67.	Budget Estimate (Revised) 1967-68.	Revised Estimate, 1967-68.	Budget Estimate 1968-69.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(FIGURES IN LAKHS OF RUPEES)				
REVENUE ACCOUNT				
Revenue Receipts	1,94,55	2,16,07	2,27,95	2,48,28
Expenditure on Revenue Account. ..	2,01,43	2,17,19	2,28,40	2,47,54
Revenue Deficit (—) or Surplus (+) ..	— 6,88	— 1,12	— 45	+ 74

ALL ACCOUNTS

Receipts—				
Opening Balance	7,35	6,00	6,00	55
Revenue Surplus	..	..	..	74
Loans from the Government of India. ..	49,60	57,73	53,11	54,82
Open Market Loan	13,29	18,00	18,05	20,00
Inter-State Settlements (Net)	..	1,81	1,81	2,34
Loans from Autonomous Bodies	11,19	17,07	19,17	24,92
Ways and Means Advances	— 3,75	4,95	2,95	2,00
Deposits	4,53	3,43	12,27	18,80
Total	82,21	1,13,99	1,13,36	1,24,17
Disbursements—				
Revenue Deficit	6,83	1,12	45	..
Capital Expenditure	46	32,06	35,56	21,43
Repayment of Government of India Loans. ..	25,29	33,12	29,43	43,16
Loans and Advances (Net)	29,12	20,88	26,48	23,65
Repayment of Loans from Autonomous Bodies. ..	14,49	15,79	10,23	21,45
Repayments of Open Market Loans	6	10,47	10,66	13,83
Land Ceiling Compensation Bonds (Net). ..	..	..	..	10
Closing Balance	6,00	55	55	55
Total	82,21	1,13,99	1,13,36	1,24,17



DR. ZAKIR HUSAIN
President of India

(Speech delivered on 5th January 1968 on the occasion of laying the foundation stone for Madurai University Buildings.)

Mr. Chancellor, Mr. Vice-Chancellor and Friends,

I am grateful to the authorities of the Madurai University for inviting me to this auspicious function of laying the foundation stone of the University buildings. By itself, it is a rare privilege and an honour to be thus associated with the development of this University; and you have crowned it, in keeping with the great tradition of hospitality of the Tamil people, by conferring upon me a degree which I am not at all sure I deserve but of which I shall ever feel proud. I am deeply touched by the affection which all of you bear for me and which is symbolised in this function which I shall ever remember. And to show you how deeply I feel it, let me say it again in Tamil.

நான் என்றும் மறவாத வகையில் நீங்கள்
காட்டும்
அன்பிற்கும் பாசத்திற்கும் விருந்தோம்பலுக்கும்
பெரிதும் கடமைப்பட்டு இருக்கிறேன்.

"I am deeply grateful for your love, kindness and hospitality which I shall never forget."

A wise decision

It was a very wise decision of the Government of Madras to establish a University in Madurai, the second largest city in the State. It is one of the few places in India which manifestly deserves this honour. It has the famous temple of Meenakshi which is one of the finest specimens of Indian architecture. It has been the centre of Tamil culture and civilisation for the last two thousand years; and it was in Madurai

that three successive Tamil Akadamies flourished under the patronage of Tamil Kings and attracted many great scholars of the South. It has also a long historical tradition and was the capital of the Pandya Empire of ancient times. It has always been a centre of trade and industry. In ancient times, it used to carry on extensive trade with Greece and Rome; and today it is the centre of the modern textile industry whose products have distinguished themselves, not only in India, but also in foreign markets. The establishment of this University at Madurai thus brings together the spiritual and the temporal, the old and the new, the local and the universal, and provides the atmosphere necessary for a University. You are also very fortunate in having, as your first Vice-Chancellor, Prof. T. P. Meenakshi Sundaram, an eminent scholar of Tamil, under whose able guidance, the University is expected to make a material contribution to the further development of Tamil and to its use in all branches of learning and at all stages. I have no doubt that a great future lies before this University and I wish you all success in this noble undertaking.

I would also like to compliment the people and the Government of Madras on the great work they have been doing to improve education. The extent of voluntary enterprise, the generous contributions made by local communities for educational purposes, and the large band of dedicated and competent teachers which you have, shows a faith and dedication to education and a determination to improve it, which are unique in India. You have given a lead to the country in several fields. You were the first to levy a library cess and

promote a library movement. You were also the first to develop a very big programme of school meals and of providing free books and uniforms to children in primary schools. You also took the lead in making all education free at the secondary stage. Science education has taken deep roots in your area—I find, for instance, that about 56 per cent of the students of this University are studying in science courses. Unlike some other States, you have not established many Universities; but the elaborate preparations which you have made for the purpose and the careful planning you have done make your approach to the problem unique and significant. This very university, for instance, first began as University Centre, which was raised to the status of a University only after the situation was ripe; and the caution exercised in its creation will, I am sure, be matched by a liberal provision of resources for its growth. I wish that other States in India also would adopt similar policies.

The challenge

Universities in India are facing tremendous challenges today. Some of these are a legacy of the past. For instance, they have the onerous and difficult task of shaking off the heavy load of their early tradition which gives an undue prominence to external and terminal examinations and to strive to substitute the desire of the average student to 'pass' an examination for a genuine awakening of curiosity and dedication to the pursuit of truth and excellence.

A second group of their challenges arises from the role they are expected to play in national development in an underdeveloped country like ours which is trying to modernise itself. They have to serve as Dr. Saiyidain has pointed out, as the 'conscience of the nation' and to carry on a sustained national debate—sympathetic, objective and fearless—regarding our national goals and the programmes that are being developed to realise them. This responsibility becomes all the greater in the absence of an enlightened public opinion. They must also actively participate in programmes of national development by evolving a plan of national service for their students with a view to creating in them a sense of social responsibility and a commitment to nation building. It is their main responsibility to develop the languages of the people—if Indian Universities do not take it up, who will? They cannot also rest content by blaming the schools for sending up students of poor quality. It is their imperative duty to take interest in schools and to undertake concrete programmes for improving school education itself.

A third group of challenges arises out of the period of excessive stresses and strains through which we are passing. The old values and organizational forms

which held society together are being eroded; and as there is no effective programme to replace them by a new sense of social responsibility suited to modern needs, innumerable signs of social disorganisation are evident everywhere. These include strikes, increasing lawlessness, violence and disregard for public property, communal tensions and troubles, and growth of local, regional, linguistic and State loyalties which tend to make the people forget 'India' herself. It is natural but unfortunate that these should affect higher education which is a sensitive and significant sector of national life. Student unrest, which is thus a reflection of this wider social malaise, presents a difficult challenge. It disturbs and often paralyses the functioning of the educational system itself and its recent intensification augurs ill for the future.

You can, therefore, see how crucial these days are for our Universities; and the crisis becomes worse because the resources available to them have been continuously dwindling as their challenges have been mounting. For instance, the cost per student in Government Arts Colleges was Rs. 354 in 1882 when national income per head was only Rs. 20 and prices were so low. But even at present, the cost per student is only about Rs. 400, in spite of the rise in prices and the increase in national income per head which now stands at Rs. 425. In fact, never were our Universities confronted with challenges of such magnitude from different quarters as they now are and never were their resources so inadequate as they happen to be at present.

Role of politicians

I am not dismayed either by the magnitude of these challenges or by the inadequacies of our resources. In my view, the Central theme in all education is to enable Man to face his challenges boldly and squarely. I, therefore, believe that education thrives on challenges and that its quality improves in proportion to their magnitude. My main object in referring to these factors is, therefore, to make an appeal to all concerned to rise to the occasion and to do their best to improve higher education. Let us remember its significance. "If the Universities discharged their duties adequately", said Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, "it is well with the nation and with the people". If the present challenges to higher education are not met, social disorganisation and national disintegration may be accelerated. But if they are met fully and in time, social cohesion will be strengthened, national integration will be promoted and the pace of national development will be quickened.

In order to enable the Universities to meet these challenges, I appeal to Government, Central and State, to provide resources on a liberal scale. Enrolments in higher education are now increasing at about ten per cent per year; and if the University system is to keep abreast of these, to clear at least partially—

the backlog of the past, and to improve standards, our investment in higher education, for several years to come, will have to be about twice the rate of the increase in enrolments. This is basically and inescapably the responsibility of Governments.

I also appeal to politicians to take a long range view of the problem and not to live solely for the immediate present. It is their duty to help the system of higher education to function smoothly and to grow effectively. If they cannot do so, let them at least leave the Universities and Colleges to function in peace and not try to convert them into foci of discontent deliberately fostered for narrow and short-term political ends.

Advantages and handicaps

But as a teacher, I would like to address my most ardent appeal to teachers and students. I do realise that additional resources and peace are needed. But I cannot also forget that the results will depend, not so much on the additional resources or opportunities as on the use which teachers and students make of these resources and opportunities. It is, therefore, their primary responsibility to improve higher education by creating a climate of discipline, dedication, hard work and relentless pursuit of truth. In this, the lead must come from the teachers because of the quality of education and its contribution to national development and their identification with the interests of the students are entrusted to their charge. On their part, the students also have to realise their responsibilities. They are the members of the University Community; and it is therefore their duty to set an example of responsible and civilized life and to eschew all violence. I concede that they have several difficulties and problems. But violence and anti-social behaviour can only make these worse. These problems can be solved only through peaceful and constitutional methods, through discussion and persuasion, and through the

democratic methods of give and take. It is these which they should adopt in dealing with their problems and thereby strengthen the forces of democracy and create an atmosphere conducive to national development.

Yours is a young University; and as compared with the older ones, you have both advantages as well as handicaps. It is true that you do not have their ancient tradition and established repute. But it is no small compensation to be free from their inherited conservatism and unshakable red-tape and to be able to venture out in search of "fresh woods and pastures new". I am happy to find that you are already trying to get out of the ivory tower existence which is so common in the older Universities and that you are trying to develop programmes which will relate you intimately to your local community. From this point of view, I commend your proposal to establish a Centre for Advanced Specialisation in botanical studies and research on medicinal plants to exploit the varied flora which is available on the Western Ghats in your neighbourhood and your proposal to specialise in industrial chemistry pertaining to textiles and dyes which can be of immense use to the most important modern industry of this region. I feel equally happy about your proposals to establish advanced studies and research centres in Tamil and in South Indian History and Archaeology. I request you to carry this idea still further in other walks of life and make this University a Centre for the development of this region; and side by side, you should also tackle some problems of national significance. These are significant undertakings in which I wish you all success.

Friends, I do not want to take more of your time.

இந்த விழாவிற்கு என்னை அழைத்ததற்கும் எனக்குப் பட்டம் அளித்ததற்கும் என் நன்றி)

"I thank you for inviting me to this function and for giving me this degree."

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

The total number of towns, villages and hamlets electrified in Madras State as on 1st January 1968 was 27,672 and the total number of pumpsets given power connection was 326,153.



FUNCTIONS IN THE CITY

1. Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister of Tamilnad, who inaugurated the Major Gauge Defence Exhibition at Madras Beach station on 7-1-1968. He is going round the exhibition. Thiru K. K. Shah, Union Minister for Information and Broadcasting presided.

2. Chief Minister of Tamilnad declared open the Kurelagam at Expland and Thiru M. Karunanidhi Minister for Public Works inaugurated "Khadi Kruti - Khadi and Village Industries Emporium" on 14-1-1968. Thiru M. Muthuswamy Minister for Local Administration presided. They are going round the emporium.

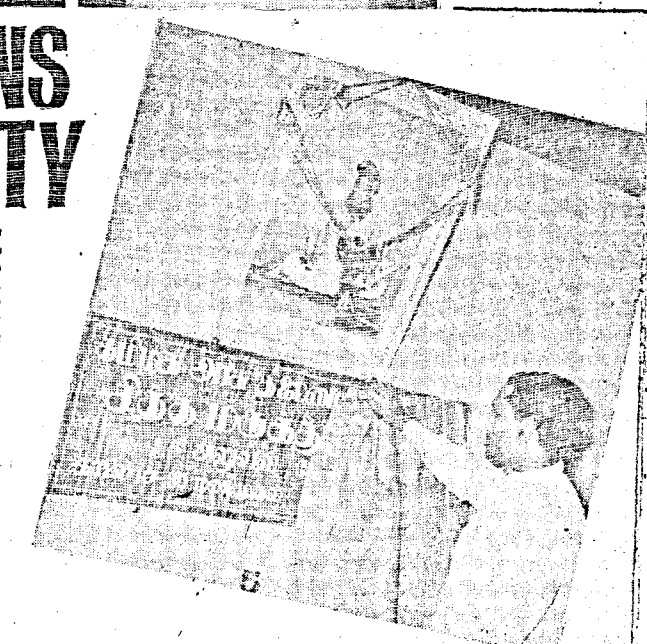
3. Periyar E. V. Ramasamy Leader of the Dravida Kazhagam unveiled the portrait of Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister of Tamilnad, on 2-2-1968 at a function organised by the Tamilnad Secretariat Association to commemorate the provision of drinking water inside the Secretariat from Red Hills through the good efforts of the Chief Minister.

4. Thiru C. N. Annadurai is presenting a memento to Thiru S. S. Vasan, Chairman of the Paganee Committee which organised the program on 3-1-1968 during the Second World Tamil Conference at a function arranged on 12-2-1968 to felicitate the members of the Committee.

5. The Siddha System of Dispensary was inaugurated at the Secretariat on 28-1-1968 by Thiru S. J. Sadiq Pasha, Minister for Public Health.

6. Thirumathi Sathiyawathi Murthy, Minister for Human Welfare and Information, with the members of the Madras Women's Cottage Industries Central Co-operative Society on the occasion of the Anniversary of the Society held on 4-2-1968 at Madras.

7. Thiru C. N. Annadurai is addressing the gathering at the Tamilnad Day celebrated at the Indian International Trade and Indus-

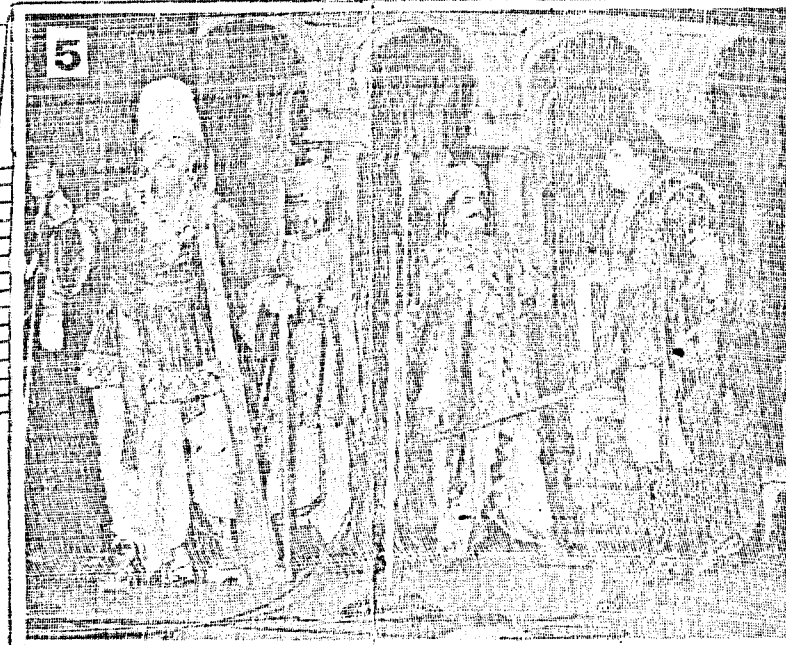




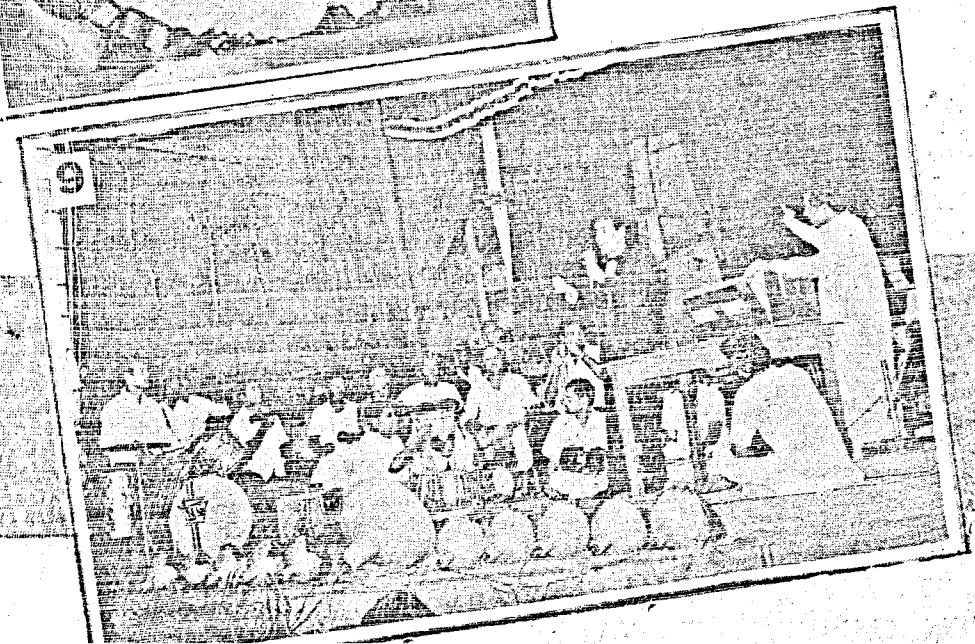
small savings cultural programme

The Small Savings Cultural Show was held at Nehru Stadium, Madras on 25th February 1968 for the promotion of Small Savings. Tanjore Art plates were presented to all those who have taken active part in the programme.

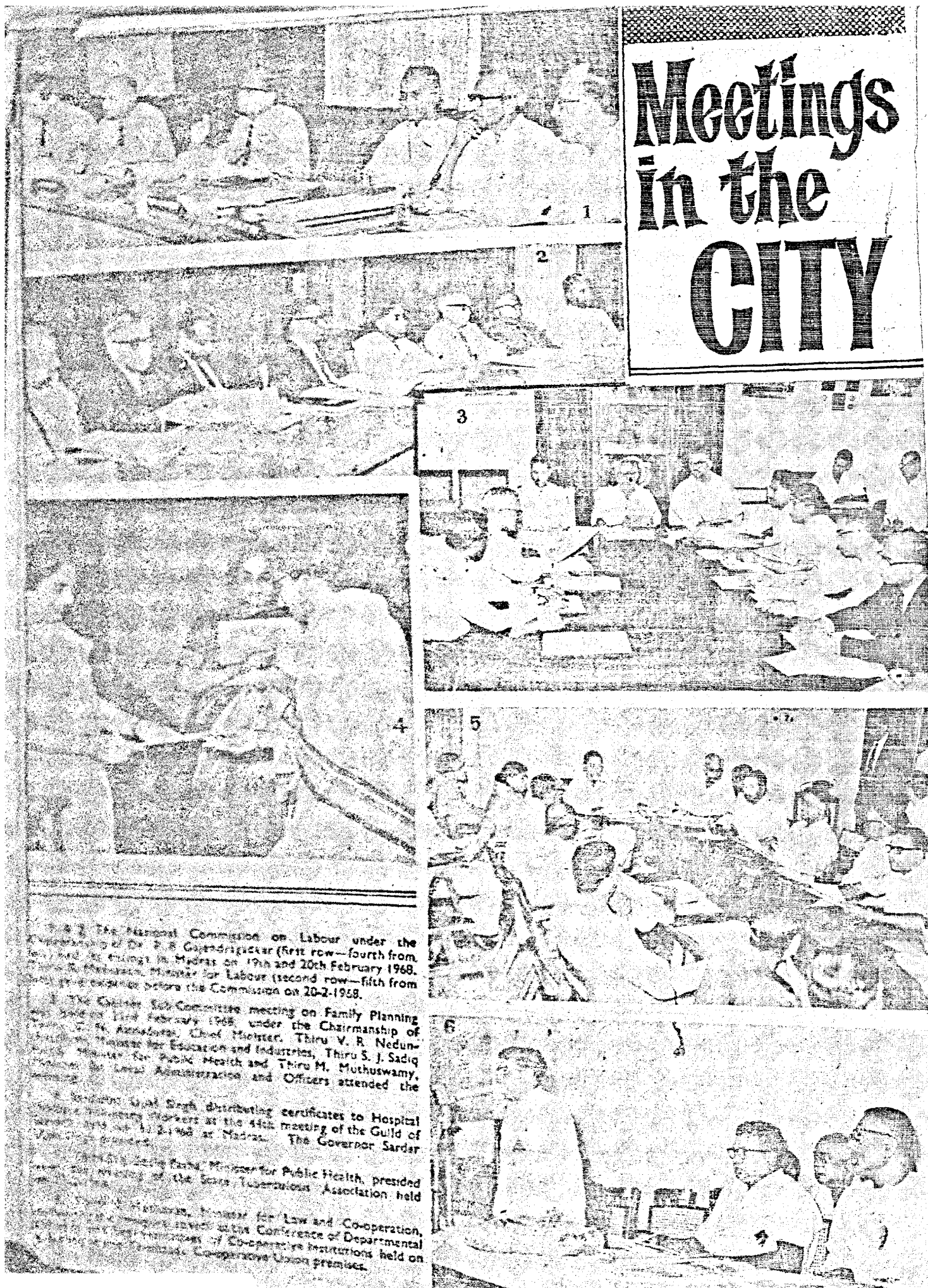
1. Thiru M. G. Ramachandran, M.L.A., Vice-Chairman, State Advisory Board on Small Savings, is receiving the Governor on his arrival. The Governor presided over the function.
2. Sardarini Ujjal Singh is presenting a Tanjore plate to Thiru A. L. Srinivasan who has taken active part in arranging the Show.



3. Sardarini Ujjal Singh is presenting a Tanjore plate to Thirumathi Vijayakumari, Cine Artiste, who participated in the Cultural Show.
4. Cine Artistes Muthuraman and Manimala in "Puthu Vazhu" staged on the occasion.
5. A scene from "Thamizh Engal Uyir" staged on the occasion by Thiru S. S. Rajendran and Party.
6. Hema Malini in a dance pose.
7. Thiru M. G. Ramachandran addressing the student gathering at S. I. E. T. College premises on 17-2-1968 in connection with the inauguration of Mobile Post Office for augmenting Small Savings among students.
8. Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister, addressing the gathering at the Cultural Show on 25-2-1968.
9. Thiru Chandrababu, Cine Artiste, rendering a song with M. S. Viswanathan and Party at the Cultural Show.



Meetings in the CITY



1. The National Commission on Labour under the Chairmanship of Dr. P. S. Gajendragadkar (first row—fourth from left) and its findings in Madras on 19th and 20th February 1968. Thiru M. Muthuswamy, Minister for Labour (second row—fifth from left) gave evidence before the Commission on 20-2-1968.

2. The Cabinet Sub-Committee meeting on Family Planning and Control held on 19th February 1968, under the Chairmanship of Thiru J. K. Annadurai, Chief Minister. Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Education and Industries, Thiru S. J. Sadiq, Minister for Public Health and Thiru M. Muthuswamy, Minister for Local Administration and Officers attended the meeting.

3. Minister J. K. Annadurai distributing certificates to Hospital workers at the 44th meeting of the Guild of Hospital Workers held on 13-2-1968 at Madras. The Governor Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was also present.

4. Thiru S. J. Sadiq, Minister for Public Health, presided over the meeting of the Tamil Nadu Tuberculosis Association held on 13-2-1968 at Madras.

5. Thiru M. Muthuswamy, Minister for Law and Co-operation, presided over the meeting of the Conference of Departmental Secretaries and Joint Secretaries of Co-operative Institutions held on 13-2-1968 at Madras.

OUR BOUNDEN DUTY

THIRU V. V. GIRI
Vice-President of India

It is two decades, since the greatest apostle of truth and non-violence, Mahatma Gandhi was removed from our midst by a senseless assassin and thus the light not only of India, but in a way of the entire world was extinguished. We are still unable to believe that he is no longer with us. His mortal coils might have perished but his soul and his spirit is always alive and is ever with us, the people of India. His sacrifices towards the brotherhood of man, his universal love, his sense of detachment, and self-abnegation will remain eternal. His armour was his honest thought, and simple truth, his highest skill. His conscience was his strong retreat. As a rare personage who practised whatever he preached, his name will always be remembered and will continue to inspire and guide humanity for ages to come. He was the greatest personage of our times and he has indeed found a place amongst the greatest martyrs of humanity like Jesus Christ.

Inspiring leadership

It is but fitting that we should observe martyrdom day on 30th January and it is a great occasion for introspection and retrospection as well as rededication. It is a time for solemn appraisal. Let us look back on the years that have rolled by; years of hope and tears, ups and downs, omissions and commissions, fulfilments and frustrations, stumbling blocks and stepping stones.

The martyrs of India have, by dint of their monumental services and supreme sacrifices under Gandhiji's inspiring leadership, carved out for themselves an abiding niche in the annals of Mother India.

No one other than Bapu could have worked the miracle of changing in the course of a short span of a quarter of a century in removing the curse of untouchability in all its forms. He held that humanity could never be safe unless nations of the world adopted righteousness and truth in solving mutual differences and without a desire for territorial aggrandisement.

On the eve of our Independence, Mahatmaji stressed that he would not rest content unless and until economic freedom is assured to everyone in the country. This task has yet to be accomplished. It is only by following his teachings and philosophy can we be able to attain these cherished goals.

Even before United Nations Organisation was thought of he stood for a world order wherein nations should live in amity and concord and settle all their differences through the spirit of non-violence and truth by methods of conciliation, mediation and arbitration. If only he had been spared to the world for some more time, I am confident he would have set the pace for ushering in a world order where peace and goodwill would reign among all.

Now it is our bounden duty to rededicate ourselves to the service of the nation by following the sacrifices of Gandhiji and other martyrs who have laid their lives at the altar of freedom so that India may attain its proper place in the comity of nations.

Hospital for Indian Systems of Medicine

The Government has sanctioned the construction of a 100 bed hospital for the Indian Systems of Medicine at Arumbakkam herbal farm of Indian Medicine near Madras at an estimated cost of Rs. 8.18 lakhs—Source : G.O. Ms. No. 411, Public Works Department, dated 23rd February 1968.

We need Global Strategy of Development

THIRUMATHI INDIRA GANDHI
Prime Minister of India.

The elimination of poverty and the development of impoverished regions are now widely accepted as international obligations. It is imperative that the international community find ways and means to intervene effectively in defining the responsibility of economic power, in matching resources, to needs and in guiding economic forces towards progress and peace.

Mr. Chairman and distinguished delegates to this conference,

May I extend a warm welcome to all of you who have come from many countries to take part in this great assembly of nations in a joint endeavour to build a better world. We had greatly looked forward to the distinguished presence of Secretary-General U Thant who more than anyone else has helped us in our moment of despondency and urged us to remain true to the ideals embodied in the Charter of the United Nations over which he presides with such distinction. It is a matter of deep regret to us all that he is not here with us today to launch this truly historic conference which is no less important for the peace of the world and the well-being of the vast majority of its people than any other issue confronting us today.

Spirit of the country

I am glad you have chosen this country for your deliberations. Here you will find the problems which all struggling nations face, and you will see them if I may say so, projected on a giant screen. You will see them not as statistics but in the expectant glances of our bright eyed young people and in the anxious faces of their elders. We are conscious that we bear the mark of the storms we have weathered. I hope you will also recognise the spirit of the country, a spirit which has seen our people through countless difficulties, natural calamities, man made complexities. It is this spirit which has inspired our great men through the ages. Some of our problems are centuries old, and some are very new—parched land and bursting cities, illiteracy and brain drain.

For more than a hundred years, the most sensitive and perceptive minds in our country have been obsessed with poverty and have striven to remove its causes. Our fight for freedom was itself part of the greater fight to liberate our people from the grip of poverty and the fear of economic insecurity. The vastness of our country makes the challenges so much the greater. Whatever we do, must be done for 560,000 villages. In the last fifteen years, we have almost doubled agricultural production, created 30 million jobs, put 45 million more children in schools, added 20 years to the life-span, and established a base of heavy industries but we cannot even take time off to think of this as achievement. We must go on with our work, for what is unfinished is so much larger than what is done.

In our unending labour, our consolation is that we are not alone. Through the long hard struggle for political independence, we were keenly aware of other nations and of peoples who also were oppressed by their fellow-men. We shared with them the indignities and humiliations of discrimination and exploitation, of this was forged a kinship. It has been our hope and constant endeavour that India should work not only for herself but for the larger world community. At the greatest moment of our lives, when we became free and sovereign, my father pledged us to the service of India. He said, "The service of India means the service of the millions who suffer. It means the ending of poverty and ignorance and disease and inequality of opportunity. . . . And so we have to labour and to work and work hard, to give reality to our dreams. Those dreams are for India, but they are also for the world, for, all nations and peoples are too closely knit together today, for any one of them to imagine that it can live

apart. Peace has been said to be indivisible, so is freedom, so is prosperity now, and so also is disaster in this One World that can no longer be split into isolated fragments".

Peace and prosperity

The United Nations was established twenty-three years ago to keep world peace and promote human prosperity. The juxtaposition of peace and prosperity is not a contrivance for stating moral precepts. The two are indissolubly linked together. Without peace there can be no prosperity for any people, rich or poor. And yet, there can be no peace without erasing the harshness of the growing contrast between the rich and the poor. Unless we sense this urgency and use our energy to eradicate the economic causes which make for conflict, men and women will be impelled to revolt, and to use violent means to bring about change.

Wherever a wide gulf has divided the small section of the rich from the vast masses of the poor, the State has either imposed a forced peace on the opposing camps or faced instability from within. What has been true within a nation is equally valid for the international community. Apart from reducing the inequalities within their social structures, the developing nations must adopt modern technology to create a new balance of benefits to all their citizens. In this endeavour, can we not apply to the problems of the world community the accumulated experience of some of the member States of the United Nations who are now in the vanguard of progress? Can we not co-operate to give meaning and substance to the very concept of a world community? These are the questions before this Conference.

Hope reawakened

This is not the first occasion for the United Nations to address itself to the problems of world poverty and hunger. The Charter of this great Organisation calls upon it to work for the removal of want. To achieve this objective, a number of international organisations were set up. In December 1961, the General Assembly declared the Sixties to be the Decade of Development. In June 1964, the first UN Conference on Trade and Development adopted its Final Act, a blueprint drawn up to achieve a better balance in international economic relationships. But we find that concrete action has fallen far short of its declaration. In the meantime, year by year, the needs of the developing nations are becoming more acute, more urgent.

Some success has of course been achieved. Funds raised by diverse methods have been invested in the process of development. Difficulties have been studied in depth and the continuing machinery of this Conference has been engaged in a search for solutions. Under the able guidance of its distinguished Secretary-General,

the Secretariat has produced valuable documents which I am sure you will find useful. The Group of '77' has even prepared a modest though practical programme of action. Naturally, hope is reawakened by the presence of so many distinguished statesmen from different parts of the world. But we are also haunted by the fear that historic opportunities to set the world community firmly on the road to peace and prosperity might again be missed.

Are these fears altogether groundless? The Development Decade is drawing to a close. During the last years, most Member States have laboured, individually or collectively, to promote economic advancement in under-developed countries. An average growth rate of 4.6 per cent per annum has been achieved, but it dwindles to a mere 2 per cent, if we take into account the increases in population. Anyhow, the average growth rate is at best an imperfect measure of social and economic development. A much surer guide is the per capita income, on which the efforts so far made have had little impact. It is the human aspect—the opportunity for men and women everywhere to lead a fuller life—which is of the utmost importance. So long as the fundamental rights of millions of people in regard to employment, food, shelter and other needs remain unsatisfied, so long will their urge to rise to their full stature and serve their fellowmen remain unfulfilled.

Economic co-operation

This situation is a source of anxiety. The goal is distant. But impatience and dissatisfaction sap our will to preserve. Those who look upon development assistance as repayable charity will inevitably miss the expected gratitude from its beneficiaries. Those who view it as investment to earn political support or to collect dividends or to promote trade will be disappointed with the meagre returns. At the same time, growing numbers in the developing countries are beginning to look upon external capital and know-how, not as aids to their own strength and achievement of economic freedom, but as bonds which increase their dependence on dominant economies. We must all plead guilty to being tempted by the illusion that small efforts can yield big results. This is why we became disenchanted, and international economic co-operation is the first casualty. Thus domestic pressures mount. Our affluent friends seek to curtail their contribution to development. In turn the recipients of aid retreat inwards.

Sovereign nations are gathered here. But in some cases the structure of their mutual economic relationship has been inherited from their colonial past. We are all familiar with the part colonialism has played in the exploitation of dependent countries. The dominant powers introduced modern science as industry to

agricultural lands. But they developed only those segments or dependent economies which met metropolitan needs. They did not build the economic base for the development of material and human resources and of self-generating growth.

Today the rich nations find it more rewarding to invest their savings in their own security, in the advance of their technology, or even in establishing contacts with distant planets. They find it more interesting to trade amongst themselves than with the developing nations. Their markets and profit patterns are protected by tariff and non-tariff barriers. The efforts of the less developed countries to process their natural products and increase their share of international trade in manufactured and processed goods are thus frustrated. The continuous invention of synthetic substitutes further deprives poor nations of the resources they could derive from the use of their products.

Gap keeps growing

Thus, the gap keeps growing. The technological and scientific advances achieved by industrial nations accelerate this process. While industrial nations naturally use their resources to improve their technology, developing nations do not have even the means to borrow it. Even so, modern technology offers to the developing nations the possibility of avoiding the earlier stages of development and thus overcoming the challenge of poverty.

How can this possibility be realised? How can nations, now embarking on the difficult task of modernising their economies, be helped to telescope their industrial effort — spread over two to three generations in most advanced countries — into a decade or two? How can they mobilise the immense capital needed for investment in developmental projects, while making at least some provision for social welfare? How long can the hope of a minimum improvement in the standard

of personal consumption be postponed, when the people are so conscious of their rights as well as of the grim realities of their comparative situations? How can economic activities meet the requirements of efficiency and be geared to the achievement of rapid advance, while ensuring the dignity of the human being and guaranteeing to the individual full enjoyment of his fundamental rights?

Advanced nations' responsibilities

These conflicts cannot be resolved in a day or even in a decade. Their solution demands patience, understanding, right motivation and above all, a far greater effort and bigger sacrifices than we have so far volunteered. Poverty corrodes the spirit of the poor and weakens their will to overcome it. The wealth of the prosperous grows in isolation and does not provide support to those who need it. The world economy has no built in corrective. Economic processes must therefore be guided by a moral purpose and directed towards desirable ends by the political will of the international community. Otherwise only those nations which have inherited economic advantage from historical accidents can hope to achieve the maximum gains within the area of their political control.

Responsibility for development must primarily be shouldered by the developing nations themselves. Political domination over the process of development by nations which wield economic power is inconsistent with the provisions of the Charter to which we all subscribe. What we need is a global strategy of development, an integrated programme of international co-operation, which outlines convergent measures to be undertaken by every Member State. The elimination of poverty and the development of impoverished regions are now widely accepted as international obligations. In order to discharge them, it is imperative that the international community finds ways and means to

The Second United Nations Conference on Trade and Development was inaugurated by the Prime Minister Thirumathi Indira Gandhi in the new Convention Hall of Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi, on February 1, 1968.



intervene effectively in defining the responsibility of economic power, in matching resources to needs, and in guiding economic forces towards progress and peace.

Perils of weakness

Distinguished delegates assembled here have the experience of the last seven years of the Development Decade to guide them in their deliberations. Seven years is too short a period for mankind to tire of despair in this unprecedented endeavour. On the contrary, any shortcomings and inadequacies should spur us to a bigger and bolder effort. Remember, millions of people hopefully await on your decision—the growers of jute, copra and cocoa, the miners of manganese and tin, the spinners and the weavers, to mention only a few. Their future is at stake, their own livelihood and the lives of their children, as also the capacity of their governments to provide the base for development.

The consequences of failure are too terrible to contemplate. Years ago Rabindranath Tagore wrote,

“Power has to be made secure not only against power, but also against weakness for there lies the perils of its losing balance. The weak are as great a danger for the strong as quicksand for an elephant. They do not assist progress because they do not resist, they only drag down. The people who grow accustomed to wield absolute power over others are apt to forget that by so doing they generate an unseen force which some day rends that power into pieces.” The question before the advanced nations is not whether they can afford to help the developing nations, but whether they can afford not to do so.

Poverty cannot be the destiny of the majority of mankind. I believe we have the power and the wisdom to give all these people new hope. With this faith I inaugurate the Second Conference of the United Nations on Trade and Development—Inaugural speech delivered at the Second United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at New Delhi on February 1, 1968.

Statement about ownership and other particulars about newspaper MADRAS (INFORMATION) to be published in the first issue every year after last day of February

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(See Rule 8)

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I, T. V. Vasudevan, hereby declare that the particulars given above are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

1st March 1968.

T. V. VASUDEVAN,
Signature of Publisher.

சேமிப்பேசியும் சமுதாய நலனும்

[தமிழக முதலமைச்சர் முனைப்பிற்கு திரு. சி. என். அண்ணாதுரை அவர்கள் 1968-ம் வருடம் சனவரி மாதம் 6-ம் தேதி அன்று ராஜாஜி மன்றத்தில் தொழிலதிபர்களுக்கு அளிக்கப்பட்ட தேநீர் விருந்தில் ஆற்றிய உரை.]

சிறு சேமிப்பு இயக்கத்தின் துணைத் தலைவர் திரு. எம். ஜி. ராமச்சந்திரன் அவர்களே, நண்பர்களே, உங்களுையெல்லாம் இங்கு வரவழைத்தது வழக்கமாக உங்களிடத்தில் எடுத்துச் சொல்கின்ற வேண்டுகோளை மீண்டும் எடுத்துச் சொல்வதற்காகத்தான். நீங்களும் அதை தெரிந்து தான் இங்கு வந்திருக்கிறீர்கள். சிறு சேமிப்பைப் பற்றி நான் அதிகமாக வலியுறுத்தி சொல்லத் தேவையில்லை. அதை எல்லோரும் ஏற்றுக் கொள்கிறார்கள். அதை வெற்றிகரமாகக், வெற்றிகரமாக நிறைவேற்றுவதற்கு உங்களைப் போன்ற பெரியவர்கள் ஒத்துழைக்க வேண்டும்.

திட்டம் வெற்றிபெற

சர்க்கார் பணம் கேட்கிறார்கள், சர்க்காராக இருப்பதாலே கேட்கிறார்கள் என்று மக்கள் ஏக்கத்தோடு கவனிக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் சிறு சேமிப்பைப் பொறுத்த வரையில் இதனால் திரட்டப்படும் பணம் சமுதாயத்தின் நலனுக்காக, சமுதாயத்தை சீர் செய்வதற்காக பயன்படுகிறது என்பதை மக்கள் உணரும்படி செய்ய வேண்டும். அப்படி உணருவார்களேயானால் இந்த இயக்கத்திற்கு மேலும் ஆதரவு பெருகும்.

தொழிலதிபர்களாகிய உங்களுக்கு சிறு சேமிப்பில் முதலீடு செய்யப்படும் முதலீட்டிற்கு வட்டி விசிறம் குறைவு என்பது தெரியும். சிறு சேமிப்பு இயக்கம் என்பது பலதரப்பட்ட மக்களுடைய ஒத்துழைப்பைக் கொண்டு பின்னப்பட்ட வேண்டிய ஒரு இயக்கமாகும். ஆகவே வட்டியைப்பற்றி நீங்கள் எண்ணிப்பார்க்கத் தேவையில்லை, எண்ணிப்பார்க்க மாட்டீர்கள் என்று கருதுகிறேன். சாதாரணமாக தொழிற்சாலையிலே பணியாற்றுவவர்கள், ஓசிரியர்களாக உள்ளவர்கள், படத் துறையிலே பணியாற்றுவவர்கள் இப்படிப்பட்ட மக்கள் இதில் ஈடுபடுவார்களேயானால் இந்த திட்டம் வெற்றியுடன் பணியாற்றும்.

நமது துணைத் தலைவர் அவர்கள் அடுத்த வருடத்தில் 50 முதல் 60 கோடி ரூபாய் அளவுக்கு இந்த திட்டத்தின் மூலம் கிடைக்கும் என்று சொன்னதைக் கேட்ட பொழுது கொஞ்ச நேரத்திற்கு முன்பு சாப்பிட்ட,

இனிப்பு திரும்ப நாக்கிற்கு வருகிறது. உண்மையிலேயே நாம் திட்டமிட்டு பணியாற்றினால் அவர் சொன்ன அளவு திரட்டுவது நடக்கக் கூடிய ஒரு காரியம் தான்.

இந்த சிறு சேமிப்புக்கு என்று ஒவ்வொரு ஊரிலும் சென்று பள்ளி மாணவர்களையும், கல்லூரி மாணவர்களையும், ஓசிரியர்களையும் சந்தித்து அவர்களிடம் சிறு சேமிப்புக்கு நிதி திரட்டித்தர கேட்பது என்று ஒரு திட்டத்தை மேற்கொள்ளுவார்களேயானால் அவர்கள் சொன்ன அளவை எட்டிப்பிடிப்பது என்பது மிகவும் சுலபம்.

அவர்கள் இந்த இயக்கத்தில் நல்ல வெற்றியை தேடித் தருவார்கள் என்பதில் எனக்கு மிகுந்த நம்பிக்கை யுண்டு. அதற்கு காரணம் அவர்கள் ஆடம்பரமற்ற தன்மையான வாழ்க்கையை நடத்திக் காட்டிவருவது தான். படத்துறையிலும் சமுதாயத்திற்கு மிக நல்ல பணியை செய்து வருகிறார்கள். அவர்களுடைய முயற்சியில் நம்முடைய மாநிலத்திற்கு அதிக நிதியை திரட்ட முடியும்.

குறையை போக்க வேண்டும்

ஆனால் இப்போது மேற்கு வங்காளமும், மகாராஷ்டிர மாநிலமும் அடைந்துள்ள வெற்றியை நாம் இந்தத் துறையிலே அடையவில்லை. வேண்டுமானால் மகாராஷ்டிரம் நம் மாநிலத்தைவிட பெரிய மாநிலம் என்று ஒப்புக்கொள்ளலாம். ஆனால் நாம் வங்காளத் துடன் ஒப்பிட்டுப் பார்க்கும் பொழுது அந்த அளவுக்கு நமது வளர்ச்சி இல்லை என்பது தெரிகிறது. இந்தக் குறையை போக்க வேண்டும்.

நாம் குறைந்தது 3 மாதத்திற்கு ஒரு தடவையாவது மக்களிடத்தில் எதாவது ஒரு காரணத்திற்காக சென்று பணம் கேட்கின்றோம். அது சிலருக்கு ஓர் அளவுக்கு வருத்தமாக இருக்கிறது.

நான்காவது ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டத்திற்கு இன்னும் வடிவம் கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை. அடுத்து வரும் வருடங்களிலே திட்டம் எந்த அளவில் இருக்க வேண்டும் என்று நிர்ணயிக்க சர்க்காரிடத்திலே உள்ள எல்லா துறைகளையும்

உங்களுக்கு என்ன என்ன திட்டங்கள் இருக்கின்றன என்று கேட்பறிந்து நாங்கள் திட்டம் தீட்டிய பொழுது 135 கோடி ரூபாய்க்கு திட்டம் தீட்டினோம். அன்று இரவு எனக்கு நிம்மதியான தூக்கம். நாம் 135 கோடி ரூபாய்க்கு திட்டம் தீட்டியிருக்கிறோம். அதை நிறைவேற்றும்போது இன்னும் பல புதிய கல்லூரி கட்டிடங்களைக் கட்டலாம், மருத்துவ மனையிலே இன்னும் பல படுக்கை வசதிகள் செய்யலாம், இன்னும் நல்ல போக்குவரத்து வசதிகள் செய்யலாம் என்று நினைத்தோம். ஆனால் அதன் பிறகு ஆய்வாளர்களின் ஆலோசனைப்படி அது ரூபாய் 95 கோடியாக குறைந்தது, பிறகு திட்டம் கொடுக்கின்ற நேரத்தில் அது 85 கோடி ரூபாய் நிலைக்கு வந்து நின்றது.

நாங்கள் டெல்லியிலே நிதித் துறையிடம் ரூபாய் 85 கோடிக்கு திட்டம் தீட்டியிருக்கிறோம் என்று சொன்ன போது, அவர்கள் 85 கோடி ரூபாய்க்கு திட்டம் தீட்டினாலும் எங்களால் 42 கோடி ரூபாய் தான் கொடுக்க முடியும். மேலும் தேவைப்படும் பணத் திற்கு நீங்கள், உங்கள் மாநிலத்திலேயே எதாவது வழி செய்துகொள்ளுங்கள் என்று கூறிவிட்டார்கள். நாங்கள் உடனே அரசு அதிகாரிகளை அழைத்து மக்களிடமிருந்து எவ்வளவு பணம் திரட்ட முடியும் என்று கேட்போது அவர்கள் 23 கோடி ரூபாய் திரட்டலாம் என்று மதிப்பீடு கொடுத்தார்கள். மிச்சமுள்ள 20 கோடி ரூபாய்க்கு எதாவது வழி கண்டு பிடித்தாக வேண்டும் என்ற நிலையில் தமிழக அரசு இருக்கிறது. ஆகவே தான் அரசு சிறு சேமிப்பு துறையில் திட்டமிட்ட அளவு நிதி திரட்ட வேண்டுமென்பதில் மிகுந்த அக்கறை காட்டிவருகிறது.

கடனும் கடமையும்

துணைத் தலைவர் அவர்கள் பேசும் பொழுது கணக்கிலே கடன் வாங்குவது என்று வருகிறது என்பதைக் குறிப்பிட்டார்கள். கடன் என்ற வார்த்தையை நாம் சுலபத்தில் விட்டுவிடுவதற்கில்லை. கடன் என்பது கடமை என்று கூட தமிழிலே ஒரு அர்த்தம் இருக்கிறது. ஆகவே கடன் என்பதை கடமை என்று எடுத்துக் கொள்ளலாம்.

சிறு சேமிப்பில் இருந்து எவ்வளவு தொகை கிடைக்கும் என்று ஒரு கணக்கிட்டிருக்கிறோம். அந்த தொகையாவது திட்டங்களை நிறைவேற்ற உதவ வேண்டும். ஆகவே அந்த தொகை கிடைக்க வழி செய்ய வேண்டும் என்று உங்களைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

நீங்கள் ஒவ்வொருவரும் ஒவ்வொரு துறைக்கு தலைவர்கள். எனக்கு பெயர்தான் அண்ணாதுரையே தவிர, நீங்கள் ஒவ்வொருவரும் ஒவ்வொரு துறையை

கவனித்துக் கொண்டால்தான் நான் ஒரு துறையை கவனித்துக்கொள்ள முடியும். எல்லாத் துறையிலும் உள்ள நீங்கள் இதில் ஊக்கம் காட்டினால் தான் இந்த இயக்கம் நல்ல முறையிலே நடக்கும்.

படத் துறையிலே உள்ளவர்கள் பலர் இங்கே இருக்கிறார்கள். திரைப் படத்திலே சிறு சேமிப்பைப் பற்றி ஒரு சிறு துணுக்கு நல்ல முறையிலே சேர்க்க வேண்டும் என்று துணைத்தலைவர் அவர்கள் கேட்டுக் கொண்டார்கள். நான் சொல்ல விரும்புவது படத்துறையிலே உள்ளவர்கள் இது போன்ற, செய்ய வேண்டிய, நல்ல காரியங்களை எப்பொழுதும் செய்யத் தவறியதே இல்லை. அவர்களுக்கு இந்த சிறு சேமிப்பின் அவசியத்தைப் பற்றி நிச்சயமாகத் தெரியும். அவர்கள் அப்படிப்பட்ட படங்களை எடுப்பார்களே யானால் அது உருக்கம் நிறைந்த படமாக இருக்கும் என்று எனக்கு தெரியும்.

ஆலோசனை நல்குங்கள்

இங்கு வந்துள்ள நீங்கள் உங்களுடைய ஆலோசனைகளை எடுத்துச் சொல்லி, சிறு சேமிப்பு இயக்கம் வெற்றி பெறுவதற்கான முறையில் நல்ல வழி வகுக்க வேண்டும் என்று விரும்பி வேண்டி கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். நீங்கள் உங்களுடைய கருத்துக்களையும், ஆலோசனைகளையும் துணைத் தலைவர் அவர்களிடம் எடுத்துச் சொல்லலாம். இப்பொழுதே எடுத்துச் சொல்ல வேண்டுமென்ற அவசரம் இல்லை. நீங்கள் நேரிலும் சொல்லலாம். கடித மூலமாகவும் கருத்துக் களைத் தெரிவிக்கலாம்.

கிராமத்திலே ஒரு பழக்கம் உண்டு. எதாவது ஒரு நல்ல காரியத்திற்கு நிதி திரட்டும்போது எல்லோரிடமும் சென்று நிதி திரட்டுவார்கள். அதிலே முதல் தொகை கிடைப்பது தான் கடினம். முதலில் ஒருவர் 100 ரூபாய் கொடுத்து விட்டால், பிறகு தானே கூட வந்து மற்றவர்களிடமிருந்தும் அவர் மிகுந்த பணத்தை கேடுத்துத் தருவார். அது மனித சபாவம்.

அதுபோல் நீங்கள் மட்டுமன்றி உங்களுக்கு தெரிந்தவர்களிடமும் எடுத்துச் சொல்லி இந்த திட்டத்திற்கு வெற்றி தேடித்தருவீர்கள் என்று நம்புகிறேன். கிராமப் புறத்திற்கும், சிறு சேமிப்புக்கும் ஒப்புவமை காட்டியது தவறு என்று யாரும் கருத மாட்டீர்கள் என்று நினைக்கிறேன்.

நீங்கள் அனைவரும் இந்த திட்டத்திற்கு நல்ல ஆதரவு கொடுத்து வெற்றி தேடித்தரவேண்டுமென்று உங்கள் ஒவ்வொருவரையும் விரும்பி, வேண்டி கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன்.

உங்கள் சேமிப்பால் பயனடைவது குடும்பம் மட்டுமல்ல—நாடும் தான்

தொழிலாளர் நலன்

மாண்புமிகு திரு. எஸ். மாதவன்
தமிழக சட்ட அமைச்சர்

ஒரு நாட்டின் பொருளாதார, சமுதாய நல்வாழ்விற்கு தொழில் துறையில் நல்லுறவு மிக முக்கியமானதாகும். தொழில் துறையில், தொழிலாளருக்கும் தொழில்திபர்களுக்கும் இடையே நல்லுறவு இல்லையெனில் உற்பத்திப் பெருக்கமோ தொழில் முன்னேற்றமோ காண இயலாது. இயந்திரத் தொழிலில் முன்னேற்றம் காண முயன்று கொண்டிருக்கும் நம் நாட்டில், இத் தகைய நல்லுறவு இன்றியமையாத தேவையாகும். எனவே, இந்த நல்லுறவை நிலை நிறுத்துவதில் அரசாங்கம் மட்டுமன்றி, பொதுமக்களும் மிகுந்த அக்கறை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டும்.

தொழில்துறை நல்லுறவிற்கு அடிப்படை தொழிலாளர் நலன்தான். அவர்களது நலனைக் குறிக்கோளாகக் கொண்டே, தொழில்துறை சம்பந்தமாகச் சட்டங்கள் இயற்றப்படுகின்றன. தொழிலாளர்—தொழில்திபர் இடையே ஏற்படும் பூசல்களையும், வழக்குகளையும் தீர்ப்பதற்கென்று தனி நீதிமன்றங்கள் செயல்படுகின்றன. எத்தனையோ சட்டங்கள் இருந்தாலும், எத்தனையோ வழி முறைகள் வகுக்கப்பட்டிருந்தாலும், தொழில்துறைப் பூசல்கள் எழுத்தான் செய்யும். வேலை நிறுத்தங்களும், கடவடைப்புகளும் நடக்கின்றன. இதன் பயனாக உற்பத்தி குறைந்து தொழில் வளர்ச்சி குன்றுகிறது.

தொழிலாளியின் தேவைகள்

தொழிலாளியினுடைய உழைப்பை விலை கொடுத்து வாங்கலாம் என்ற எண்ணத்தில் தொழிலாளர்களை வாணிகப் பொருள்களாகக் கருதும் காலம் மறைந்து விட்டது. உழைக்கும் தொழிலாளி, பாடுபடும் பாட்டாளி நாட்டின் செல்வங்கள். உழைக்கும் சட்டத்திற்கு தேவை உணவு, உடை, தங்க இடம். இந்தக் குறைந்த பட்சத் தேவைகள் கிடைக்காத தொழிலாளியின் வாழ்க்கையில் அமைதியைக் காண முடியுமா?

சட்டம் இயற்றியோ, சமூக பொருளாதார அமைப்பை மாற்றியோ பாடுபடும் பாட்டாளிக்கு ஏற்ற வேலையும், போதிய ஊதியமும், தரமான வாழ்வும், தகுந்த ஓய்வும் கிடைக்கும் கைையில் வேலை வசதிகளும், சமூக பண்பாடு வாய்ப்புக்களும் கிட்டுமாறு அரசு ஆவன

செய்யவேண்டும் என்று அரசியலமைப்புச் சட்டம் ஆணையிடுகின்றது. தொழிலாளர் நலனைப் பேணுவது அரசாங்கத்தின் கடமைகளுள் ஒன்றாகும்.

சமுதாய, பொருளாதார, அரசியல் நீதியை மக்களிடையே நிலை நிறுத்துவது இந்தியக் குடியரசின் குறிக்கோள் என்று நம் அரசமைப்புச் சட்டத்தில் அறிவுறுத்தப்பட்டுள்ளது. தொழிலாளர் நலம் பேணும் முயற்சிகள் சமுதாய நீதியின்பாற்பட்டவை, பொருளாதார, நீதியைக் குறிக்கோளாகக் கொண்டவை. இவை உணர்ந்து செயலாற்றும் பாங்கினை புதிய தமிழக அரசின் சீரிய பணிகளில் காணலாம்.

தகராறுகளைத் தீர்க்க

உழவும் தொழிலும், சமுதாய நலனுக்கு அடிப்படை யானவை. தொழில் வளர்ச்சியால் உற்பத்தி பெருகிறது. பொருளாதார வளம் பெருகுகின்றது. உற்பத்திப் பெருக்கம் இல்லையென்றால் சமுதாயம் வளம் இழந்து வாடிநிற்கும். தொழில் வளர்ச்சியில் தடங்கல் ஏற்பட்டால் சமுதாய நலம் குன்றும். சமுதாய நலம் குறைந்தால் தொழிலாளர் நலமும் குறைகிறது. தொழில் வளர்ச்சி என்ற அடிப்படை இல்லையெல் சமுதாய நலம் இல்லை; தொழிலாளர் நலம் இல்லை. தொழிலாளர் நலனுக்கென்று எடுக்கப்படும் முயற்சிகள் அனைத்தும் தொழில் வளர்ச்சியைப் பெருக்க ஏதுவாக அமைதல் வேண்டும். இந்த அடிப்படை உண்மையை உள்ளத்தில் ஏற்க வேண்டும். இந்த உண்மையை மறவாது செயல்பட்டால்தான் தொழிலாளர் நலனுக்கென மேற் கொள்ளப்படும் செயல் திட்டங்கள் சீராகப் பயன்தரும்.

வளரும் பொருளாதார அமைப்பில் தொழில் தகராறுகள் பெருகுவது இயற்கை. பெருகுவரும் தகராறுகளின் பெரும்பான்மையானவை பொருளாதார ஏற்றத்தாழ்வுகளின் விளைவால் தோன்றுபவை. ஒரு தொழில் நிறுவனத்தில் தொழிலாளர் குறைபாடுகள் எத்தனையோ ஏழலாம். ஒவ்வொரு குறைபாடும் தொழில் பூசலாக உருவெடுக்கவிடலாகாது. அவற்றைப் பற்றி உடனே விவாதித்து முடிவு காண வேண்டும். இதற்கான வழி முறைகள் காணாததால் சுலபமாகத் தீர்க்கப்பட வேண்டிய குறைபாடுகள் எல்லாம் தொழிற் பூசல்களாக முற்றி விடுகின்றன. குறைபாடுகள்,

தகராறுகளாக முற்றிப்போன பிறகுதான் அரசாங்கம் தலையிறும் நிலை உள்ளது. இதிலே மாற வேண்டும். தவிர்க்கத் தக்க தகராறுகள் தோன்றாதவாறு கண் காணிப்பதில் கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டும். இதற்கென “குறைபாட்டுக் குழு” (Grievance Machinery) ஒன்றை ஒவ்வொரு தொழில் நிறுவனத்திலும் ஏற்படுத்துவதற்கு முயற்சிக்க வேண்டும்.

தொழில் தகராறுகளைச் சமரசம் மேற்கி் தீர்ப்பதிலும் அதிகமாகக் கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டும். இவ்வாறு தீர்ப்பதில் காலதாமதம் அதிகமாக இருக்கிறது. சமரசப் பேச்சுக்களை நடத்துவதிலும், காலதாமதம் இன்றித் தகராறுகளைத் தீர்ப்பதிலும் முயற்சிகள் பெருக வேண்டும். தொழில் தகராறுகளுக்கு நீதி மன்றங்களில் தீர்வு பெற முடியும் என்று எண்ணுவது தவறு. இதில் ஏற்படும் காலதாமதம், மனக்கசப்பு தொழில் மறவைப் பாதிக்கும். பெரும்பாலும் நடுவர் தீர்வுக்கு (Arbitration) இருசாராரும் இசைவுதருவது பெருமளவுக்கு பிரச்சினைகளைத் தீர்க்க, ஏதுவாக அமையும்.

ஒவ்வொரு தொழில் நிறுவனத்திலும் சட்டநிர்வாகக் குழு (Joint Management Council) இருத்தல் வேண்டும். நிர்வாகத்தின் பிரதிநிதிகளும் தொழிலாளரின் பிரதிநிதிகளும் இக்குழுவில் இடம் பெறுதல் அவசியம். இக்குழு திறம்பட இயங்கினால், தொழில் தகராறுகள் எழுவதற்கு இடமே இல்லாத நிலை காணலாம். தமிழகத்தில் 18 நிறுவனங்களில் தான் இத்தகைய சட்டநிர்வாகக் குழுக்கள் இப்பொழுது இருக்கின்றன. தொழிற் சாலையின் நிர்வாகத்தில் தொழிலாளர்களும் பங்குபெறுவது அவர்களது கடமை உணர்வைப் பெருக்கும்.

விட்டு வசதி

தொழிலாளர்கள் குடியிருப்பதற்கு வீட்டுவசதி மிக முக்கியமானதாகும். இதில் நாம் இன்னும் நலம் முன்னேற்றும் கானவில்லை. செங்கை நகரில் பல தொழிலாளர்கள் சேரிகளில்தான் குடியிருக்கின்றனர். சுகாதார வசதிகள் இல்லாத நிலையில் தொழிலாளர்களின் குடும்பங்கள் வாழ்வதைக் காணும்பொழுது வேதனையால் உள்ளம் துடிக்கின்றது. தொழிலாளர் விட்டு வசதிக்கென அரசாங்கம் ஆவீக்குமா? தீதி உதவி வாய்ப்பினை நிர்வாகத்தினர் பயன்படுத்த வேண்டும். தொழிலாளர் அளவு சட்டுறுதித் (Insurance) திட்டம் தமிழகத்தில் பெரும்பயனைத் தர வாய்ப்புள்ளது. தொழிலாளர்கள் குடும்பங்களுக்கு வைத்திய வசதி அளிக்கும் திட்டம் விரிவு படுத்தப்பட்டு வருகின்றது.

தொழில்துறை உறவு, தொழிலாளர் நலத்துக்கான சட்டங்கள், இவைபற்றி அவ்வப்போது அரசிற்கு ஆலோசனை கூறுவதற்கென்று தொழில் ஆலோசனைக் கூட்டுக் குழு (Labour Advisory Board) ஒன்றை அரசு நிறுவிியுள்ளது. பணிதிறப்பட்ட தொழிலாளர்களின் பிரதிநிதிகள் இக்குழுவில் இடம் பெறுவார்கள். இதனால் தொழில் அதிகர்கள் அடங்கிய குழு ஒன்றும் தொழிலாளர் பிரச்சினைகளில் அரசுக்கு ஆலோசனை

சுடற அமைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. அனைத்து சாசிகளின் ஆதரவோடு தொழிலாளர்களின் துன்பங்களைத் துடைக்க புதிய அரசின் புது முயற்சிகள் இவை.

தொழில் துறையில் அமைதி நிலவவேண்டும் எனில் தொழிலாளர், தொழில்திபர்கள் ஒழுங்குமுறை விதிகள் வகுத்து கட்டுப்பாட்டோடு பின்பற்ற வேண்டும். ஒரு தொழிலுக்கு ஒரு தொழிற் சங்கமே என்ற நிலை ஏற்று தொழிலாளர் சக்தி பெருக்க வேண்டும். ஆனால், நாட்டிலுள்ள அரசியல் நிலை காரணமாக ஒரே தொழிலுக்கு ஒன்றுக்கு மேற்பட்ட சங்கங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அரசியல் கருத்துக்கள் தொழிற் சங்கங்களில் இணைந்து அரசியல் குழுவிலைகளுக்கேற்பத் தொழிற் சங்கங்கள் செயல்படுகின்றன. இந்த நிலை மாறவேண்டும்.

முக்கியமான ஒன்று

நாம் நினைவிற கொள்ளவேண்டிய முக்கியமான ஒன்றைக் கூற விரும்புகிறேன். நாட்டின் அமைதியும் ஒழுங்குமே நல்வாழ்வின் அடிப்படையானவை. ஒழுங்கு முறைகளை மீறி அடிமதியைக் குலைக்கும் செயல்களால் தீமையின்றி நன்மை கிடைக்காது. அன்முறைச் செயல்களில் ஈடுபடாமல் தொழிற் சங்கங்கள் இயங்கவேண்டும், வன்முறையில் இறங்கிய உடனே சமுதாயத்தின் அமைதி கெடுகின்றது. பொது மக்களுக்குத் தொழிலாளர்கள் மீதுள்ள நல்லெண்ணம் மறைகின்றது. வழிதவறி வன்முறைகளில் இறங்குவோர்களையும் நாம் திருத்த வேண்டும். அதே சமயத்தில் தொழிலாளர் இயக்கம் ஒவ்வொன்றையுமே சட்டம், ஒழுங்கு, அமைதி என்ற பெயரால் ஒடுக்க முயலுவதும் கூடாது. சட்டம், ஒழுங்கு, அமைதி இவை பாதுகாக்கப்பட்ட வேண்டியது தலையாய கடன். ஆயினும், இவற்றின் பெயரால் தொழிலாளர்களின் நியாயமான நடவடிக்கைகளை அடக்க முற்படுவதும், தொழிலாளரின் உரிமைகளை நசுக்குவதும் எதிர் மாறான விளைவுகளையே ஏற்படுத்தும்.

ஒவ்வொரு தொழிலாளரின் மனத்திலும் தானும் தொழிலில், உற்பத்தியில், பொருளாதார வளர்ச்சியில் பங்கு கொள்ளுகிறோம் என்ற பெருமிதம் தோன்றும் வண்ணம் தொழில்கள் நடைபெற வேண்டும். தனிப் பட்டவர்களின் சொந்த இலாபத்திற்கு மட்டுமே தொழில்கள் நடைபெறுகின்றன என்று யாரும் எண்ணக்கூடாது. சமுதாய நலம்தான் முன் நிற்க வேண்டும்.

சட்டம், நீதிமன்றங்கள் மூலம்தான் தொழிற் பிரச்சனைகளைத் தீர்க்க முடியும் எனக் கருதுவது தவறு. தொழில் தகராறுகள் எழுவதும் அரசாங்கம் தலையிட்டு சமரசம் என்ற பேரால் இரு சாராரையும் கொஞ்சம் கொஞ்சம் விட்டுக்கொடுக்கச் செய்வதும் நமது நாட்டில் பழக்கமாகிவிட்டது. இந்த முறை தொழில் துறையில் நல்ல சூழ்நிலையை தோற்று விக்காது. மாறாக ஒவ்வொரு தொழிற்சாலையின் பொருளாதார நிலைக்கு கற்றவாறு தொழிலாளரின் தேவைகளை நிர்ணயிக்கவேண்டும். இத்தேவைகளை நிர்ணயிக்க நடுவர்களின் தீர்ப்பை இறுதியாக

எற்கவேண்டும். இந்த நிலை எழுத இன்றைக்கு இருக்கும் தொழில் நீதி மன்றங்களின் அமைப்பு முறையில் பெரும் மாறுதல் காணவேண்டும்.

தொழிலாளர்களைப் பழிவாங்கவேண்டும், தொழிற் சங்கங்களை வளரவிடக் கூடாது என்ற எண்ணங்கள் மறைய வேண்டும். அதேபோல் தொழிற்சங்கங்களை அரசியல் நோக்கங்களுக்காகவும், தனிப்பட்டவர்களின் வளர்ச்சிக்காகவும் பயன்படுத்தும் முறைகளும் மாற வேண்டும்.

இருவேறு கருத்துக்கள்

தொழிலாளர் இயக்கங்களில் அரசியல் பொருளாதார தத்துவங்களைப் பரப்பும் முயற்சிகளையும் காண்கின்றோம். அரசியல் கட்சிகளின் நிழல் படிந்திருப்பதாகக் கற்பித்துக்கூறி எல்லாத் தொழிலாளர் இயக்கங்களையும் ஒரேக்க வேண்டுமென்று தம்பட்டம் அடிக்கும் ஆதிக்க உணர்வு உள்ளவர்களையும் காண்கின்றோம். இந்த இருவேறு தீவிர கருத்துக்களும் நாட்டின் பிரச்சனைகளைத் தீர்க்கும் என நான் நம்பவில்லை.

தொழிலாளர் நலம்பேணும் தொழில் அதிகாரிகளும், சிறந்த தொழிலாளர் தலைவர்களும் நிறைந்த தமிழ் நாடு தொழில் வளம் பெருக்கும் என்பதில் ஐயமில்லை.

தொழிலாளர்களுக்குச் சமூக நீதி கிடைத்திட, அரசு நல்ல பயன்தரும் திட்டங்களை உருவாக்க வேண்டும். பொருளாதார வளர்ச்சி பெற்ற வெளிநாடுகளில் காலனும் மறுமலர்ச்சி காண இயலாவிட்டாலும் நிலையான வாழ்வும், நிம்மதி தரும் வசதியும் பெற்றுத்தர முயற்சிகள் எடுக்கவேண்டும்.

“தாளாற்றித் தந்த பொருளெல்லாம் தக்கார்க்கு வேளாண்மை செய்துற் பொருட்டு.”

எனவிரும்பு வள்ளுவர். பாடுபட்டு உழைக்கும் தொழிலாளர்களை விடத் தக்கார்கள் எவர்? தொழிலதிபர்கள் இவ்வாறு தங்கள் ஆதாயத்தில் கணிசமான பகுதியைத் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கென விரும்பியளித்தால் ஒவ்வொரு தொழில் நிறுவனமும் ஒரு குறும்பம்போல் ஒற்றுமையாக விளங்கும். வளமை குன்றாத வயல்களும், வறுமை காணாத தொழில்களும் நாட்டில் நிலைக்க வேண்டுமெனில் நாட்டில் அமைதியும் நல்லுறவும் நிலைபெற வேண்டும். இந்த நல்லுறவின் அடிப்படையில் தான் தொழிலாளர் நலம் பெருக முடியும். நாட்டின் நலனைக் கருத்தில்கொண்டு தொழிலதிபர்களும் தொழிலாளர்களும் தொண்டு செய்யத் தொடங்கி விட்டின் நம் நாட்டின் எதிர்காலம் பொற்காலமாக அமையும் என்பதில் ஐயமில்லை—(சென்னை அகில இந்திய வாடுவாசி நிலையத்தில் இருந்து 13-12-67-ல் ஒலிபரப்பப்பட்ட பேச்சு.)

The Madras Shops and Establishments Act, 1947

The Madras Shops and Establishments Act, 1947, is in force in the City of Madras, in all the Municipal areas and Class I Panchayats in this State and also in some special areas notified by the Government.

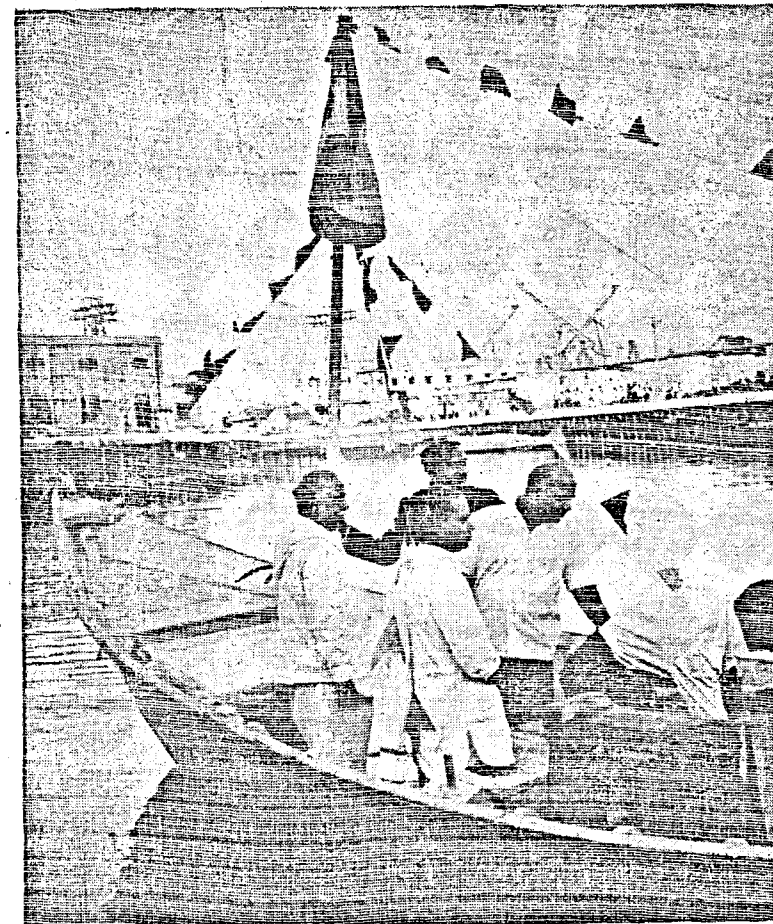
In 1966, there were 1,37,164 establishments covered by this Act in the State including 1,79,569 shops, 7,055 commercial establishments; 540 theatres; out of the 1,79,569 shops, 1,24,078 shops were run by owners without employees. The total number of persons employed in the establishments was 2,27,358.

Temporary exemption from the provisions of the Act relating to working hours, opening and closing hours and weekly holidays was granted by the Commissioner of Labour in the case of 15 fairs and festivals. The stalls situated in six exhibitions were also exempted from all provisions of the Act.

Four hundred and fifty-two prosecutions were sanctioned during the year for contraventions of the provisions of the Act. During the previous year also the number of prosecutions sanctioned was 458. During the year 457 cases ended in conviction, 3 in acquittal. 441 appeals under section 41 of the Act against alleged wrongful dismissal of employees, 18 applications under section 51 for rulings on the applicability of the Act, were filed before the Commissioner of Labour during the year under review. Of the cases filed under section 41 of the Act 517 cases were disposed of during the year.

THE DORIS PROJECT

(Indo-French Collaboration for the advancement of Fishermen on the Coromandal coast of India.)



Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister who inaugurated the Doris Project on 31st January 1968 is seen taking drive in the Doris type boat.

The 'Doris Project' is an Indo-French Fisheries Collaboration for the advancement of the fishermen on the Coromandal coast of India. The main objectives of the Project are—

(a) To provide facilities for training fishermen in improved methods and techniques in line fishing operation.

(b) To build up an organisation which will help the fishermen to obtain a more substantial share in the returns for its efforts.

(c) To establish on the Coromandal coast, a chain of centres which will operate improved methods of fishing.

A Managing Committee has been set up to co-ordinate necessary action for facilitating the work of the French team which has arrived at Madras. The team consists of a leader and four French expert fishermen. They have brought with them two special type of 'Doris' ocean-going launches and other fishing equipments. The experts will demonstrate the use of improved methods and techniques of line fishing to the local Departmental Officers as well as fishermen.

These 'Doris' type boats have been designed and developed at the Island of St. Pierre Miquelon on the Atlantic Ocean, at an estimated cost of Rs. 15,000 per boat. These boats can be operated with two men only and catch an average quantity of 640 kgs. of fish per day. But the catches may even go up to 3,000 kgs. per day. These 'Doris' boats are equipped with electronic 'fish finder' that can indicate availability of fish even at a depth of 40 fathoms. The launches are capable of cruising at a speed of 5 to 6 knots per hour. These boats are 8 metres long and equipped with 2 to 3 h.p. petrol operated engine and rigged with sails.

An added advantage in the design of these launches is that they do not need harbour facilities. These boats can be beached like our 'Masula' boats.

If these are found suitable for the coastal waters of this State, a Boat Building Yard will be set up to fabricate such boats in Madras, for supply to the fishermen who now depend upon indigenous crafts like Catamaran.

Poultry can help raise crop yields

When you keep poultry, you, of course, get wholesome and nutritious food—eggs. In addition, you get rich manure also. This manure can help you get better yields from your field.

A poultry bird weighing 2.5 kilos excretes about 55 grams of droppings in a day. These droppings contain the faeces as well as the urine of the bird. The faecal material includes undigested food, intestinal bacteria, digestive juices, worn-out intestinal living tissues and mineral matter. The urine is seen as a white pasty material on the faecal material or mixed with it. The whole mixture is called poultry manure.

As compared to the dung of domestic animals, poultry manure is much richer in organic matter and in the three important plant nutrients, viz., nitrogen, phosphorus and potash. Most of the nitrogen in poultry manure is easily available to the growing plants, unlike the nitrogen in the manure of domestic animals.

Organic contents

The organic contents of poultry manure—about 29 per cent—are more than in horse, cattle or pig manure, though slightly less than in sheep manure.

It is richer in nitrogen (1.46 per cent), phosphoric acid (1.17 per cent) and potash (0.62 per cent) than the manure from any other domestic animals.

So poultry manure is a good manure. But where and how do you get it?

Under the intensive system of poultry raising, chicks are always kept on a thick layer of litter material in a shed. Now for the litter, a number of materials can be used.

Straw of wheat, rice, oat, barley, jowar, bajra, bean and dry grass and leaves, rice husk, groundnut hulls, peat and saw dust are the materials from which litter is prepared. Each one of these also contains nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash which can be used by plants.

The manure

This litter material is allowed to remain in the poultry shed for a year or more. During this period the droppings of birds get mixed with the litter. The entire material gets decomposed. As a result, a dry, loose, friable material free from bad smell is produced.

How rich the manure is depends on the type of litter used and the time for which it is kept in the poultry shed. On an average, a properly formed poultry litter, after a year, will contain about 3 per cent nitrogen, 2.5 per cent phosphoric acid, 2 per cent potash along with valuable trace elements.

This litter can be straightway used on the land.

About two tons of this litter can be had every year from a poultry house measuring about 350 square feet and having 100 laying hens.

This is how you can get manure from your poultry flock.

So don't be satisfied with eggs alone from the birds, get manure too for your fields.—From *Intensive Agriculture*, August 1967.

Protect Your Sight Against Diseases of the Eye

DR. U. C. GUPTA and THIRU U. S. MISHRA

Eye sight may be impaired or lost due to eye diseases, injuries in sports and war, use of irritants, pernicious activities of the quacks and couchers and other occupational hazards. Visual abnormalities, if not attended to in time, cause considerable loss of vision. Wrong postures, inadequate or too strong light and reading of badly printed books may also account for the diminution of vision.

Certain systemic diseases, especially the diabetes, syphilis, hypertension, tuberculosis, etc. play an important role in causing visual defects.

The problem

Prevention is better than cure.—Early detection and timely treatment of the eye diseases is essential. The problem can be considered in two groups (i) of those that are below 21 years of age and (ii) of those who are above 21 years.

In case of the former the main causes of preventable blindness are trachoma and associated conjunctivitis, smallpox and under nourishment and ophthalmia neonatorum (commonly called as the eye disease of the new born).

In persons aged over 21 years, besides trachoma and associated conjunctivitis, glaucoma and cataract, the injuries, diabetes and venereal diseases also cause impairment of vision. Hence, it is advisable that on the least suspicion of diseases to the eye, immediate attention should be paid to consult an eye specialist for treatment.

Myopia or short-sightedness.—A person suffering from myopia cannot see distant objects clearly, although his vision will be perfectly alright. This may be due to many causes, but can be corrected with a pair of lenses fitted by a qualified optician. In case this does not help, it is advisable to consult immediately an eye specialist. Glasses should never be bought from pavement opticians and hawkers.

Generally children who suffer from short-sight take little interest in outdoor games, since they will find it difficult to see distant objects sharply. If untreated for a long time, it will affect their personality and career in the long run.

Hyper-metropia or long-sightedness.—After 35 years of age, there is a common complaint, that there appears to be difficulty in seeing near objects, reading and doing

fine works, like embroidery, etc. This is also a physiological change due to aging process. This defect, called Hyper-metropia can be corrected with lenses. In early ages, however, this may be an indication of some serious eye disease and hyper-metropia in children should always be taken seriously and a specialist consulted.

Conjunctivitis and Trachoma.—Popularly called as "Rohe", "Kheel" and "Kuthai" in India, Trachoma is a common disease in Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana and Gujarat. In this disease white sago like granules appear inside the eye lids, which cause irritation and some trouble. If not treated in time, it may result in many complications and even cause blindness. Trachoma can be prevented by maintaining ocular hygiene and use of antibiotic eye-ointments. So also conjunctivitis, which is generally associated with Trachoma. However, in case such treatment is not effective, the earliest opportunity should be availed to consult an eye specialist for treatment.

Affects career

Colour blindness.—Colour blindness debars many of the youngmen in taking up a career as Drivers, Railway Guards, Pilots and so on. So far nothing has been known to cure this deficiency. If the vision test is taken up early in the childhood, the person after knowing the deficiency may select a career where colour blindness may not stand as a bar.

Night blindness.—In developing and under-developed countries, permanent blindness frequently occurs due to lack of Vitamin "A". Night blindness is one of the common symptoms generally caused by the deficiency of Vitamin "A".

This nutritional deficiency can easily be made good by taking green leafy vegetables, curry leaves, coriander, *Amaranth*, sap flower, carrot and drumstick. Germinated bengalgram is rich in Vitamin "A" and protein and may form part of a cheap balanced diet. The practice of eating a carrot or tomato a day could be popularised among children. It will go a long way in reducing the nutritional deficiency and its evil broods.

Glaucoma.—Ninety per cent of Glaucoma cases could be saved, if the disease is detected and treated in time. Its first indications are very often, a halo around lights after the dark, rapidly failing up, focussing power of the

eye and occasional blurring of vision. Poor vision and discomfort after a stay in the dark are due to pressure of the iris against the fluid circulation channels around the lens. Headaches may occur, often on one side only.

If the disease is not checked there will be a rapid loss of vision. This disease is caused by the pressure inside the eye ball becoming high enough to stretch the eye ball and press on the sensitive layers.

Physiological change

If you are about 35 years, when you go out at night, look at street lights. If you see coloured rings like halos around the lights, it is better you get yourself checked for Glaucoma by a specialist. It is a preventable and curable disease, if detected in time. Delay may cause irreparable damage to vision.

Cataract.—The natural lens of eye is transparent and permits light rays to enter. Due to physiological changes during the aging process, the transparency is gradually reduced due to certain metabolic change in the lens which are nutritional in nature. This affects the vision and ultimately the whole lens become opaque like a pearl, known as Cataract. This, it is not a disease, but a physiological change. Any treatment by couchers, or quacks should be avoided. If cataract is suspected, an eye specialist should be consulted for treatment.

Veneral disease.—The venereal diseases like, Gonorrhoea and syphilis affect the vision. Hence, the treatment for these diseases should not be neglected. In cases where adverse effect to the vision is detected after the treatment of the venereal diseases, complete history of the disease should be given to the specialist so that he may be able to come to a correct diagnosis and give proper treatment.

Occupational hazards.—Very often the employees engaged in occupations where there is a risk to the eyes, neglect to use protective glasses or goggles. This is a dangerous practice, since slight mishaps may cause permanent loss of vision.

Diabetes and smallpox.—Diabetes and smallpox cause loss of sight. Smallpox vaccination should be taken at proper intervals. In addition to the treatment of diabetes prescribed by the physician, persons suffering from diabetes should get their vision also checked up regularly.

High blood pressure or hypertension.—Hypertension is a systematic disease of our circulatory system mostly in advanced age. Like diabetes, it affects the eyes and the acuity of vision. In extreme cases of high blood pressure there may be haemorrhage or bleeding from the vessels inside the eye ball.

Simultaneous to the treatment of the high blood pressure care of the eyes should always be taken according to the advice of the physician.

Enemy number one

Government efforts and public co-operation.—Trachoma is enemy number one to the eye-sight due to its high prevalence in the country. For the control of trachoma, the Government of India is taking all the measures, wherever necessary, in collaboration with the International Organisations like WHO and UNICEF.

Smallpox has also been brought under control to a great extent with the implementation of the eradication programme. The cases of ophthalmic neonatorum are diminishing, since people are availing the services of trained midwives and of maternity centres.

Nutrition education under the Applied Nutrition Programme is directed to raise the nutritional standards of the people. It would, however, take some time before the ideas propagated under the Programme are accepted by the masses and they are suitably motivated to practise them.

Wrong postures and refractive errors should be detected early to avoid permanent impairment of the vision of youngsters. For detection and correction of these defects, the teachers as well as the parents owe responsibility to their wards. School Health Services, if properly constituted can play an important rôle.

Plantation Workers and Small Savings

Poverty and illiteracy have been problems that have confronted us besides unemployment and underemployment. The Government have moved in the right direction to obliterate the miseries consequent on the above and have achieved a remarkable measure of success. Any plan or scheme that the Government evolve can succeed only if it has the understanding and the spontaneous co-operation of the people.

The Government plan for the welfare of the people. The resources at their disposal are not adequate. Hence the estimates of the Government provides for the people's co-operation and contribution to a certain extent in each of the plan. It is needless to say that if this target is realised the plan becomes a success. Otherwise the opposite is the case.

Facing the problems

The general apathy of the people to the plans and the various schemes of the Government are born of frustration rather than by a critical assessment of the facts. Countries with lesser potential have achieved greater measure of progress, only because the people of these countries have stood steadfastly as one man behind the plans of their Government. It is, therefore, not improbable that we as a nation could easily surmount the problems confronting us, if only we made up our minds to face the challenge with courage and conviction.

One of the simple things expected of us is small savings. The habit of saving is ingrained in us traditionally. Just as the wild animal saves and stock supplies of food, we too save for the rainy day. While we save for ourselves, we should also think of the nation. The savings that we effect if channelised through the Government could perform a double benefit.

Besides, coming to our aid in times of need, it also helps the country achieve its objectives in the fields of development and construction.

In the world of industrial workers, savings is not a new philosophy; workers have saved from time immemorial. Although no worker likes to admit that he has a substantial amount of savings, it is a fact that the worker saves according to his capacity.

Pay Roll Savings Scheme

The small savings scheme envisages savings of small amounts through the Pay Roll for the Industrial Worker. There are millions who are benefited by this scheme. Those who agree to the deduction of a small amount every month have realised after a period of five or ten years that they have been able to save up a tidy sum, without their knowledge.

The Plantation workers with their very low wages have benefited substantially by this scheme. There have been initial oppositions and the hurdles were many, as in the case of Provident Fund. But, once the worker realises to his surprise, that he had such a large amount to his credit, it is not surprising that he speaks so highly of the scheme to his fellow workers, and inculcates the habit of savings in them. The news spreads like wild fire and every one is caught up in this spirit.

Yet there are thousands of Plantation workers, who are not participating in this scheme and benefiting by it. They simply do not realise what they are missing. They not only miss the opportunity to save for the difficult days ahead but the exhilarating experience of participation in the nation building activity and working to the prosperity of themselves and the generations after them.

“Your Small Savings Sustain Big Projects”

“In your Savings Lies your Security and your Children's Prosperity”

Post Office Fixed Deposits Accounts

A new facility, "Fixed Deposits Accounts" has been introduced in the Post Office Savings Bank.

Deposits can be made in these accounts in multiples of Rs. 50. Each deposit will be repayable on the expiry of Five years from the date of deposit, the amount payable being Rs. 62.50 for every deposit of Rs. 50.

Accounts can be opened by—

- (i) Any adult in his own name ;
- (ii) by two adults jointly, to be operated by both depositors or by either or the surviving depositor ;
- (iii) in the name of a minor to be operated by either the minor or the guardian :

AND

- (iv) the guardian on behalf of a person of unsound mind.

An adult can have only one account either in his own name or jointly with another. Only one account can be opened in the name of a minor.

The maximum deposits at credit in a single account at any time will be Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 50,000 in a joint account.

Fixed deposits accounts can be opened in any Head, Sub or Branch Post Office like Post Office Savings Bank Accounts. Cheques will be accepted for deposit at Head Post Offices and Departmental Sub-Post Offices. Commission will be charged in respect of outstation cheques at the prescribed rates.

The return on the deposits will be free of income tax. In all other matters, viz.—opening of fixed deposit accounts, repayment, transfer, etc., the procedure as for Post Office Savings Bank accounts will generally be followed. For details please contact the local Postmaster.

The return on Post Office Savings Bank accounts is 4 per cent and that on Fixed Deposits is 5 per cent. This compares favourably with the rates offered by private institutions. The interest rates on certificates and Cumulative Time Deposit accounts for Rs. 10 and above, have been raised by half a per cent.

New Process to make Sterilized Bone Meal

The Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, has developed a process for the production of bone meal which is completely chemical and is free from the drawbacks of the conventional method. Sterilized bone meal is in great demand at present, particularly for the preparation of poultry and animal feeds. Its use as a phosphatic fertilizer in agriculture has also been recognised.

According to the new process, disintegration of bones can be effected by the action of caustic soda. The paste thus obtained is subjected to a cleaning treatment for removal of caustic soda. At present disintegration of bone is done in a steam digester from which the steamed bone meal is obtained. This method involves the use of expensive steam digesters, which also suffer from limitations of low operational capacity and need for further disintegration of the product. Moreover, the bone meal obtained is not considered sterilized and is not safe to be used as feed.

The advantages of the new process are that (i) it can be worked on a small or larger scale as required and with

little equipment, (ii) that the chemicals required are cheap and easily available, (iii) that complete sterilization is ensured, and (iv) that the equipment required is simple and the process can be adopted without any handicaps in villages.

The laboratory investigations have been completed and the pilot plant trials have been carried out at Bombay with 100 kg. bones. The main raw materials—bones, caustic soda, hydrochloric acid required in the process are indigenously available. No special plant and machinery is required. Only iron drums, plastic cloth for drying, wire gauge sieve, wooden hammers are needed. The total capital outlay for a plant capable of processing 6,000 kg. bones per month has been estimated at Rs. 8,000. The cost of production works out to Rs. 80 per ton.

Those interested in undertaking commercial development of the process may write to the Secretary, National Research Development Corporation of India, New Delhi-1.

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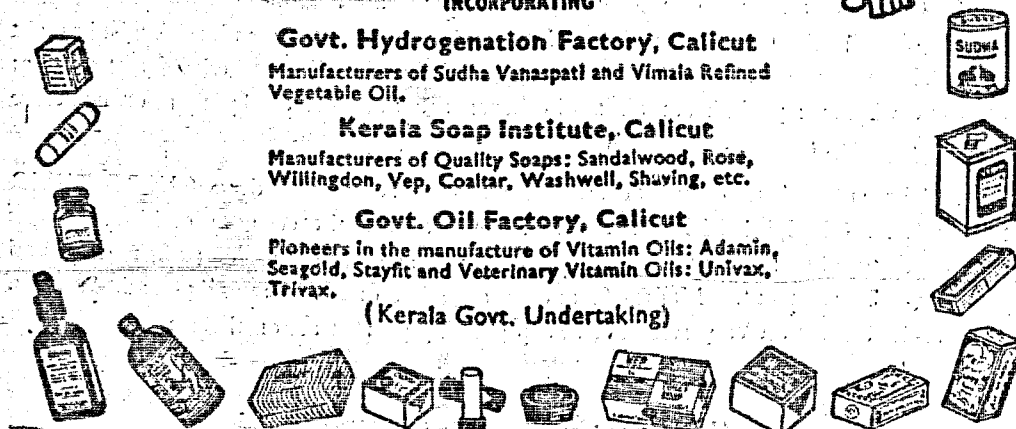
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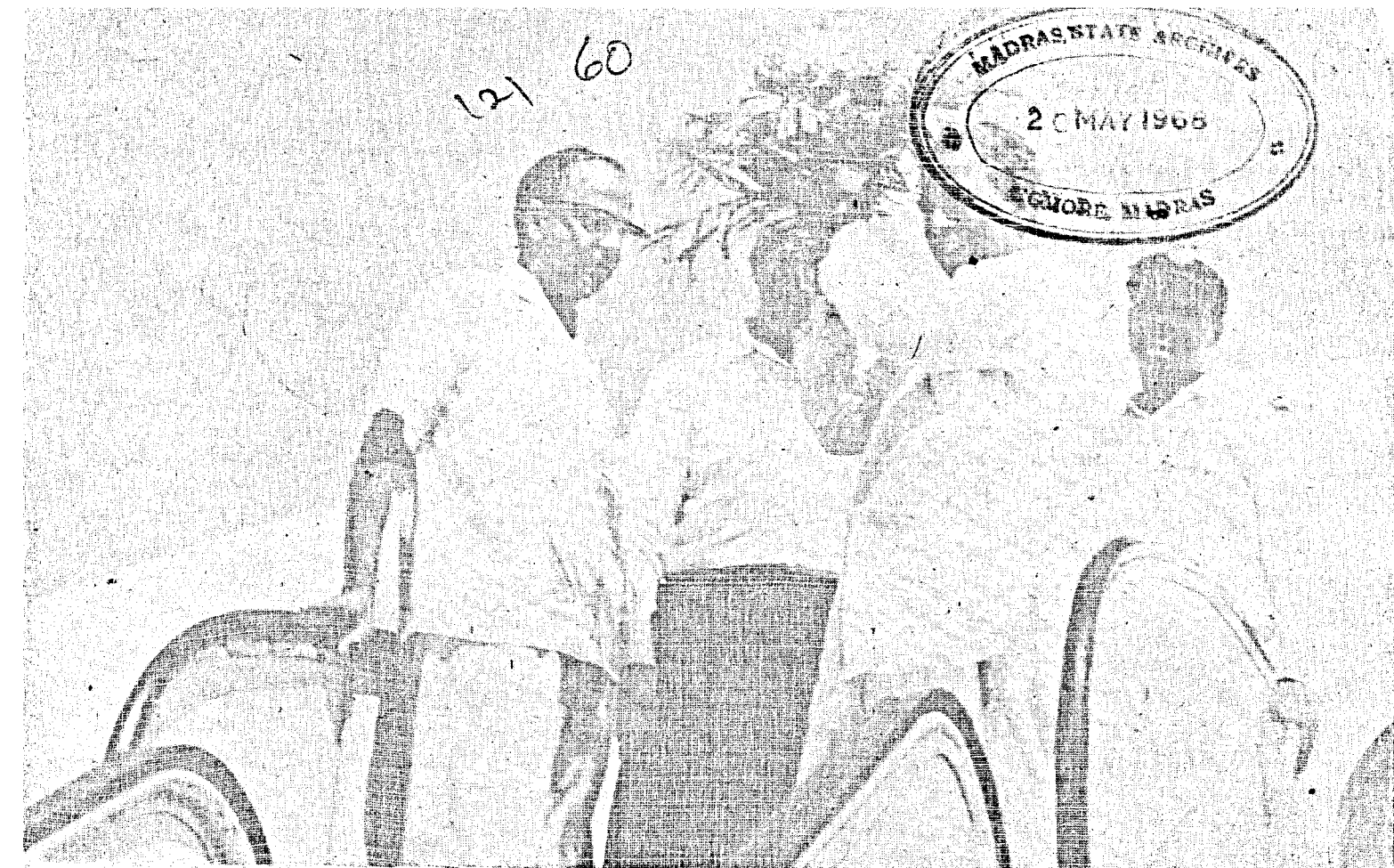
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APRIL 1968 PRICE 20 PAISE

SMASH IT UP

If a natural choice between drunkenness and sobriety were possible in our civilisation, I should have the people free to choose. But when I see enormous capitalist organization on pushing drink under the people's noses at every corner, and pocketing the price whilst leaving me and others to pay the colossal damages then I am prepared to smash that organization and make it as easy for a poor man to be sober if he wants as it is for his dog.

The trade proposals are a sign and a portent but that is all. Ever since I have been alive, the brewers have been going to reform the public house. They have never done so because if they did there would no longer be any public houses.

—G. BERNARD SHAW

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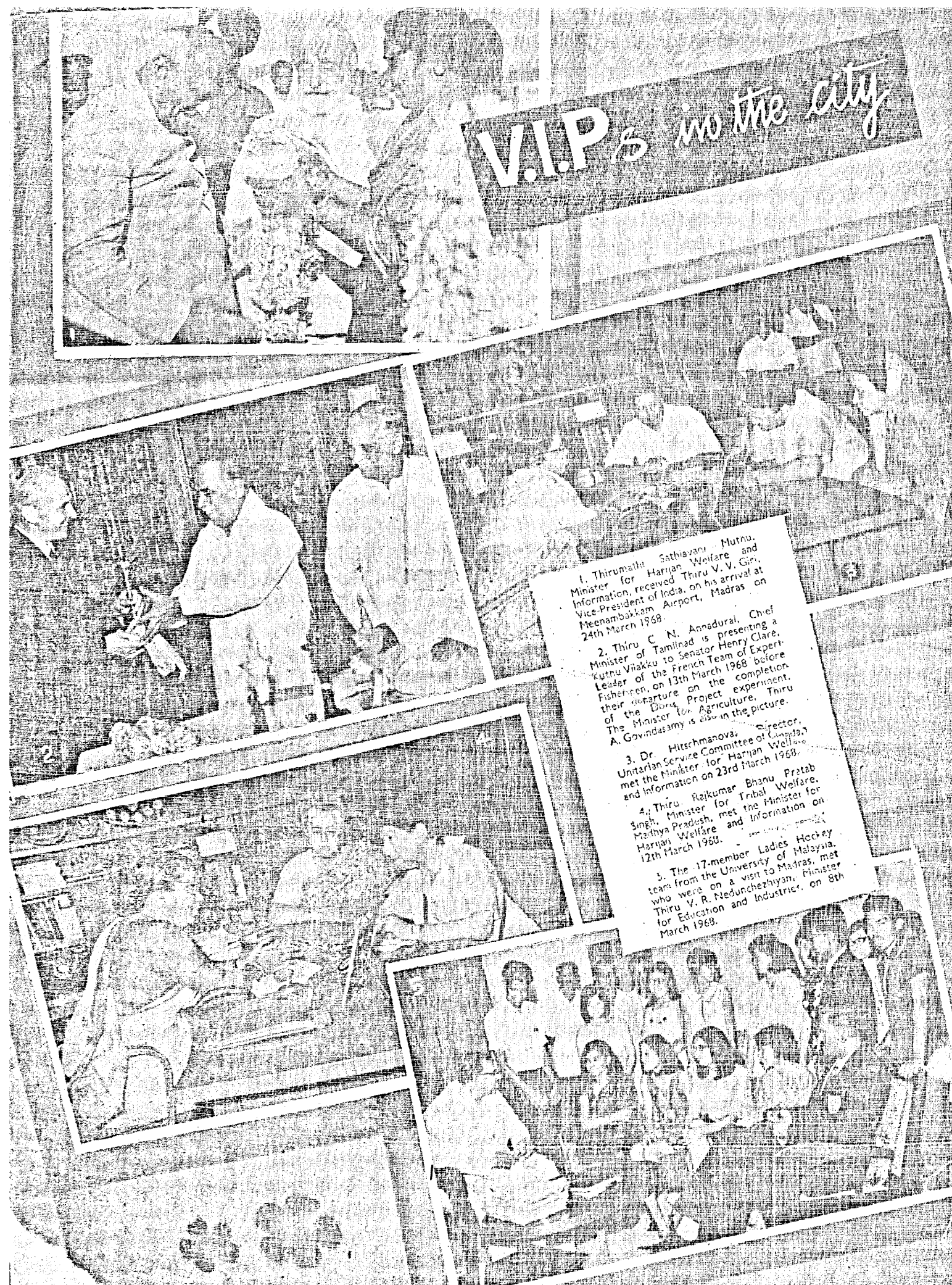
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THIS MONTH'S COVER

Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister greeting the vast gathering at the Meenambakkam Airport before his departure to U.S.A.



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THE POLICE

and their duties



SARDAR UJJAL SINGH
Governor of Madras

Speech delivered at the Madras Police Medal Parade on 29th December 1967

It gives me great pleasure to meet you all at this parade, especially those who, by acts of gallantry, meritorious and dedicated service, have distinguished themselves in the discharge of their duties. I offer my warm felicitations to all the recipients of the awards on the public recognition they have deservedly won for themselves. I find one award has been posthumously made and it is a matter for sorrow that the recipient is not in our midst today to feel the glow of honour.

I have witnessed an impressive parade and I would like to congratulate you on your smart turn out. (Devotion to duty is the hall mark of the Police Force.) The citations in respect of the recipients of the awards indicate how they have earned their well-deserved recognition by a high sense of duty. This should serve as a good incentive to others to emulate their example. It is gratifying to find that the Madras Police which has established great reputation for efficiency, continues to maintain its high traditions. I congratulate all officers and men on this.

Responsibilities of Police

The responsibilities of the Police are many and varied. In November last year (1966) the Police rendered effective help to the victims of the cyclone in parts of the State. This year (1967) is noteworthy for the General Elections held throughout the country. So far as Madras State is concerned, the elections were smoothly held and officers and men of the Police deserve our gratitude and admiration for their contribution to the impartial and peaceful conduct of elections. Soon after the General Elections, mysterious and disastrous fires broke out in slums in South Madras. This caused a good deal of anxiety to the authorities and the Police. It was a testing time for all ranks in handling the situation, and although complaints of complacency were made in the beginning, I am glad to say that prompt action was taken to restore confidence.

It is a matter for satisfaction that on the whole the police-public relationship has been well maintained. The Village Vigilance Committees have been of some assistance to the Police in this regard. The Boys' Clubs, the Home Guards, the Public Relations Office in Madras City, the maintenance of Children's Traffic Park in the compound of the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Traffic and Licensing, Madras, the observance of traffic courtesy weeks, the periodical association of students in Traffic regulations, police stalls in exhibitions and periodical conferences with the representatives of the press, have also helped to foster police-public relationship.

Crime Investigation

As regards crime, there has been a slight increase of 1.1 per cent in the volume of crime against property, up to the end of September 1967 over the figures for the corresponding period of 1966. Reported cases have also been higher than in many of the other States in India. Perhaps there is comparatively unrestricted registration of crime in this State which accounts for higher crime incidence. In any case, effective investigation and apprehending of criminals can greatly help in reducing crime. I am glad that the judicious use of preventive sections of law, effective surveillance over known bad characters and sustained drive against receivers of stolen goods has served to keep the criminals under control. It is essential that the detection of offences should be maintained at a high level and scientific methods should be availed of in an increasing measure. It is worthy of note that we have the needed equipment and trained staff for the purpose and that the intensive training given to officers and the institution of a Diploma Course by the University of Madras in Criminology and Forensic Science steadily tone up the quality of investigation. I am happy to note that the Madras State did well last year in competitive events at all-India level involving theory and practice in legal and scientific aspects of crime investigation.

Maintenance of Law and Order is the supreme responsibility of any Government and the prime duty of the Police is to see that there is no breach of the peace. The Police have to discharge their duties in this regard impartially and fearlessly with firmness and tact. No room should be given for any suspicion to arise in the public mind that the Police failed to act when their assistance was imperatively sought or that they left innocent and law-abiding people unprotected in case of trouble and violence. Causing wanton damage to public and private property is the worst crime against society and the nation. Anti-social elements are enemies of a well-ordered community of people. It does not at all redound to the credit of the Police if such elements are allowed without check to cause destruction of public property and dislocate and damage public undertakings meant for the benefit of the people as a whole. Police investigations should be prompt and complete and the culprits have to be apprehended and brought to book.

It is good that the Home Guard continue to assist the Police. Special mention must be made of the good work done by them during the cricket test match early

this year, the general elections in the State and the slum fire incidents in the City.

The increase in the volume of traffic on the roads and highways has thrown additional burden on the Police. I am glad to note that a scheme costing Rs. 50 lakhs for effecting traffic improvements in the City for the next five years, has been prepared. I have noted with satisfaction the improvements that have been made recently for the safety of pedestrians. The Traffic-wing of the Police have to make determined efforts to reduce road accidents.

The Madras Police Benevolent Fund and the State Police Families Welfare Organisation, I am glad to note, continue to do good work for the improvement of the economic conditions of the families of policemen. I congratulate the Madras State Police teams on the creditable part they played in all India sports events.

In conclusion, I would like to remind you that it is a high sense of duty, integrity, discipline and spirit of true public service that will enhance the prestige of the Police Force and ultimately help in building up a Welfare State.

Loans for Sinking New Wells and Purchases of Pump Sets

The Government have hitherto been extending loans with subsidy to ryots for sinking of new open wells under the New Well Subsidy Scheme. Loans (without subsidy) were being given for the hire purchase of oil engines and motor pumpsets. The Reserve Bank of India, the Life Insurance Corporation and Commercial Banks are now coming forward to support agricultural production programme in a big way. Assistance from these sources will however be available only to the co-operative sector. With a view to getting the assistance available from institutional sources of finance, the Government have, as a matter of policy, decided that new loans for these two purposes should be given wholly by the Land Mortgage Banks. This decision was announced by the Chief Minister in his speech presenting the budget. Thus with effect from 1-4-1968, the issue of new loans directly by Government under the New Well Subsidy Scheme and for the hire purchase of oil engine and motor pumpsets will stop and all loans for sinking of new open wells and for the installation of oil engine and motor pumpsets will be made available to ryots only through Land Mortgage Banks. The Agro-Industries Corporation is

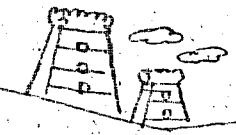
also expected to supplement the efforts of the Land Mortgage Banks, as far as pumpsets are concerned.

Until further orders, the staff in Blocks and the Revenue Department will continue to receive applications for loans for these two purposes as before, enquire into them and forward the processed applications to the Land Mortgage Banks and the Land Mortgage Banks will sanction loans to ryots direct. The loans given by Land Mortgage Banks for sinking of new wells will be eligible for the usual subsidy of 25 per cent of the value of the work done subject to a maximum of Rs. 500 (Rupees five hundred).

The allotment of funds made in the budget under the New Well Subsidy Scheme for 1968-69 will be utilised only for sanction of second and further instalments of loans in respect of wells for which first instalment had already been sanctioned prior to 31-3-1968. Thus, those who have already been given the first instalment will, if they are eligible, be able to get the second and further instalments as hitherto.



TAMILNAD in history



In the historical map of India the Tamil country has a pride of place. As one of the earliest habitats of man, it has a hoary antiquity. Archaeological explorations and excavations have revealed the continuity of civilized life in this region ever since palaeolithic period. It has been found that the palaeolithic man of Tamilnad lived in the region around Madras. The discovery of microlithic tools in the Tirunelveli district establishes that his successor of the mesolithic age lived in that area. Traces of the neolithic man who came next after him are to be found in different parts of the Tamil country. Unlike his predecessors who were food gatherers, he was a food producer with a knowledge of the use of metals like bronze, copper and later, iron. The description of India as an 'ethnological museum' is in a restricted sense applicable to Tamilnad also in whose racial texture one finds the blending of such elements as Negroid, Proto-Austroid, Proto-Mediterranean, Alpine, Armenoid and Nordic.

The really historical period of Tamilnad begins with the fourth century B.C. The Tamilnad of that period, known as Tamilagam, comprised the region between the Vengadam hill in the north, Cape Comorin in the south and the two-seas on the east and west. Our knowledge of the history of this region prior to the Christian era is very vague. The references to the Pandya country in a scholium of Katyayana on Panini and in the works of Megasthenes and Kautilya are the earliest available data. In the second and thirteenth Rock Edicts of Asoka, we hear of the southern kingdoms, besides Ceylon—the Cholas, Pandyas, Satiyaputa, Kerala-putra and Tambaraparani. Of these, the Pandya monarchy was in the extreme south and included the modern districts of Tirunelveli, Madurai, Ramenathapuram and South Travancore. It had Madurai on the banks of Vaigai as its capital and Korkai and Saliyur on the Tambaraparani as ports. The Chola kingdom which comprised the region between the two Vellar rivers, included the present Thanjavur and Tiruchirappalli districts and had Uraiyur in the suburb of the modern Tiruchirappalli Town, as capital and Puhar as port. The Chera kingdom, with Vanji as capital, and Tondi and Musiri as ports, was lying on the western coastal strip. The real identity of the 'Satiyaputa' of Asokan inscriptions is uncertain; the usually accepted view is that they were the same as the Adigaiman chiefs of Tagadur.

The early Sangam classics throw a flood of light on the political institutions, social and economic life of the people and the religious observances prevalent in the early centuries of the Christian era. But, in them, accounts of political history are very meagre and it is not until the rise of the Pallavas of Kanchi that we rise from the twilight of vague historical references to the limelight of recorded history.

The Pallavas appear to have held supremacy in the Tondaimandalam and the present southern districts of Andhra Pradesh from at least about the second quarter of the fourth century A.D. But all their records, until the reign of Simhavarmar, grandfather of Mahendravarman I (610—630 A.D.), are in Sanskrit and not Tamil. It is in the Pallankovil copperplate grant of Simhavarmar that we come across the first instance of Tamil being used for Pallava official records. However, the recent interpretations of the Saka-type of silver coins issued by some Satavahana rulers have shown that Tamil, along with Prakrit, was once extensively used as far north as modern Maharashtra. It is very likely that future researches in this regard will throw more and welcome light, not only on the early history of the southern dynasties, but also on the wider nature of the area under the linguistic and cultural hegemony of Tamil.

The history of the Pallavas from the earliest known ruler, Simhavarmar of the Manickallu stone inscription, to Simhavarmar, father of Simhavisnu, is until now a tentative pedigree of rulers. No two scholars agree either on their genealogy or on chronology. But their history from about the end of the sixth century can be reconstructed largely with the aid of their copper-plate charters and lithic records. Mahendravarman I, the first in this well-known list of Pallava rulers, is taken to be the king in whose reign rock-architecture in the Tamil country was initiated. His son and successor, Narasimhavarmar I, was the famous conqueror of Vatapi and the author of most of the monuments at Mahabalipuram. Rajasimha Narasimhavarmar II was another great ruler of the dynasty, who built the grand structural edifices of the Kailasanatha at Kanchipuram and the Shore Temple at Mahabalipuram. The next important ruler of the dynasty was Nandivarman Pallavamalla, a prince of a collateral branch, who ascended the throne even as a young boy and had a long reign of about sixty-five years. The Pallava

tail-ender was Aparajita, in whose reign the Cholas under Vijayalaya and Aditya asserted themselves in the Thanjavur area.

Under Aditya (871—907 A.D.) and Parantaka (907—955 A.D.), the Chola kingdom expanded in the north, and the entire Tondaimandalam region was absorbed in its fold. Under the illustrious Rajaraja, the Chola kingdom became what may not be incorrectly termed as 'the Chola Empire'. Besides the extension of the Peripheries of the kingdom, an active commercial cultural and, to a lesser extent, also political contact with South-east Asian kingdoms was maintained. Under Kulottunga I, the Chola and Chalukya kingdoms were merged under a single banner; but, in the following centuries, the kingdom shrunk in size under weak hands.

The rise of the Pallavas in the late sixth century in the Tondaimandalam synchronised with the ushering in of a new era in the history of the extreme South. The Pandyas of the Sangam age, whose supremacy was effectively overshadowed by the Kalabhras for nearly three centuries, redeemed themselves and established their power at Madurai. Some of the early rulers of the dynasty were Sendan, Arikesari Maravarman, Koccadaiyan, Rajasimha, Nedunjadaiyan, Srivallabha, etc. The increasing power of the Cholas in the north inevitably eclipsed the Pandyas, though they were occasionally raising their heads. Ultimately they established a second, if short-lived kingdom. History knows also of such minor dynasties like the Banas and Kadambas, Muttaraiyars and other chiefs, who played a secondary role in the political history and whose political loyalties often changed with the exigencies of time.

South India received a rude shock by reason of frequent Muslim raids from the time of Malik Kafur in the early years of the fourteenth century. Though a Muslim Sultanate was established at Madurai in 1334 A.D. and Hindu institutions suffered considerably, it is in the South that one finds to day the pristine Hindu culture; and this, in no small measure, was due to the emergence of the Vijayanagar dynasty, which offered effective resistance to aggressive Islam and encourage the progress of everything that was cherished by the Hindus. With the fall of the Vijayanagar kingdom, the Nayak feudatories rose into prominence in Madurai, Ginji and Thanjavur. The last place was conquered by the Marathas in 1676 and was under their authority till 1800, when the British took over. In the eighteenth century, the European powers, who had come to South India as commercial people, were struggling with one another to establish themselves in the region. The British overcame their rivals, the Dutch and the French, and ultimately entrenched themselves in the region. The Nawabs of the Carnatic, who also appeared on the political horizon in the eighteenth century, sought their protection and handed over to them little by little the administration of the Carnatic and in 1801, it completely went into their hands. Tamilnad became a part of the Madras Province.

Through out the successive historical periods, the Tamil country has contributed to the cultural heritage of India. In fact, her history and institutions are inextricably intertwined with those of the whole country, notwithstanding some of their individualistic features which mark them as distinct. The ancient Tamil genius has been profoundly and succinctly expressed in literature and learning, art and architecture, besides administrative institutions and philosophy. The present-day Panchayat Raj can be traced back to the concept of village autonomy of ancient times. The conduct of election to village assemblies, gleaned from Uttiramerur inscriptions, is an eloquent testimony to enlightened political practices during the period of the Cholas. We hear in inscriptions of educational institutions at Kanchi, Ennayiram and Bahur, which were veritable, if less known, universities of their own kind.

It is indeed significant that two of the greatest philosophers and reformers in Hinduism, Sankara and Ramanuja hailed from the South. The bhakti movement in this region, which saw its beginning in the seventh century and ran its course through the twin streams of Saivism and Vaisnavism, produced a large volume of religious literature, ranging from the ecstatic hymns of devotional poetry of the Nayanmars and Alvars to recondite philosophical works, both in Tamil and Sanskrit, which it is not possible to list here.

The greatest contribution of Tamilnad to Indian and world thought and culture alike is the Tirukkural of Valluvar. This work, written in the 'Augustan Age' of Tamil literature, incorporates in small couplets, among other things, the best ethical codes to be adopted in life.

In the field of art, the inner creative urge of the Tamils has found ample expression in architecture and sculpture, painting and music. The imposing tower in the temple complex, which should not be confused with the superstructure over the sanctum sanctorum, is a speciality of South India, particularly Tamilnad. The best age of Tamil sculpture was the period between the middle of the ninth to the end of the eleventh centuries and productions of this phase are found in numerous temples, built during the period throughout the Tamil country. In the art of metal casting, which rose to great prominence under the Cholas, the Tamil sthapatis attained much technical perfection that is really superb.

More than all, it must be recognised that Tamilnad was second to none in maintaining a harmonious liaison with different countries and varying cultures and assimilating the best among them. The eternal universal outlook of Tamilagam is best expressed in the old maxim 'yadum ure yavarum kelir'. It can be asserted without fear of contradiction that the entire history of Tamilnad, covering over nearly two thousand years in time-scale, bears witness to this claim—*Reproduced from the World Tamil Conference Souvenir.*



THIRU D. NATARAJAN, M.A., DIP. ANTHROP.,
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"Worship thou the Light of the Universe; who is One;

Who made the world in a moment, and placed good men in it;

Who afterwards himself dawned upon the earth as a guru;

Who, without wife or family, as a hermit performed austerities;

Who appointing loving sages (siddhars) to succeed him,

Departed again into heaven :—worship Him."

—(Agattiya, Gnanam Nuru).

Tamilnad has been a land which has witnessed a continual and continued succession of mystics. It could count with pride a number of glorious Siddhars, whose thoughts had greatly influenced its people. Therefore, Tamil literature is abundantly rich in its material on Siddhars. This article attempts to focus attention on the term Siddhar (செந்தர்) and its use in early Tamil literature. As the exhaustive delineation of details and illustrations is not possible within the short compass of an article, attention is focussed only on broad trends.

The term Siddhar (or Siddhan—செந்தன்) denotes one who has achieved Siddhi (செதி). The word Siddhi in its ordinary sense means success, realization or attainment. It also means moksha (final liberation). But with particular reference to the term Siddhar, as it is popularly understood now, it means the supernatural powers—more specifically the eight supernatural powers known as attamasiddhi (அட்டமசிதி). Therefore, Siddhars in the generally accepted sense of the term, are 'the Perfected Ones' or the mystics who have acquired the eight supernatural powers. The Thiruvilayadarpuranam records interesting accounts of the exploits of Lord Siva in the role of a Siddhar. More traditionally, the word Siddhar refers to the Supernals

who inhabit the intermediate region between the earth and the Sun and who are one of the Patinen, Kanam (பதினெண் கணம்) of the Lord Siva.

The term Siddhan (or Siddhar) has been in use in Tamil literature from very early times. We find the word Siddhan occurring in the great Tamil epic Silappadhikaram, written as early as the 2nd century A.D. Ilango Adigal, the royal-ascetic poet of this unsurpassed gem of early Tamil literature, uses the word Siddhan in a particular context, to mean the one who has achieved all his desired goals or one who has completed all that he has to do or one who has cleansed himself of all past deeds. In another context, Ilango makes use of the word Siddhan to denote the one who had originated the eight types of Siddhis. The term Siddhan referred to above has been utilised to describe Vardhamana Mahavira, the great sage who established Jainism as a separate religion. In the epic, the words are uttered by the Jaina Siddhar known as Saranar (சரணர்) to the Jaina lady monk, Kavunthadigal.

Among the Buddhists and the Jains, the sages who had achieved supernatural powers were referred to by the term Saranar. There are references to Saranar in Silappadhikaram, as already seen. The epic reveals that the Saranars are capable of raising themselves up from the ground and standing in thin air and that they are capable of flying fast in the high skies.

There are also references to Saranar in the Tamil classical work, Manimekalai, a Buddhist poem, which also dates back to the 2nd century A.D. This work which narrates the life story of Manimekalai, a Buddhist Bhiksuni (nun) reveals that Saranar had supernatural powers like flying in the high skies above as if to catch the Sun and the Moon, delving into the land below as if it is just a sheet of water and walking on water with the same ease of walking on the land. According to the Buddhist tradition, the Saranar visited many

sacred places flying in the high skies, gave enlightenment to appropriate individuals and granted to others their genuine requests.

The Jaina lexicon Chudamani Nigandu (சூடாமணி நிகண்டு) of Mandala Purāṇa (மண்டல புராணம்) of the 10th century A.D., records that the Jaina Saranar were of eight divisions.

Further in the Jaina philosophy, the term Siddha-charanam (சித்தசரணம்) occurs, which means seeking refuge with the Siddhars or 'the Perfected Ones'. Again there is also the term Siddhaparamestikal (சித்த பரமேஸ்திகல்), which means the Supernals or 'the Perfected Ones'. There are references to them in the commentary on the Chintamani (the Jivaka-Chintamani—சிவக சிந்தாமணி) of Thiruttakadevar (early 10th century A.D.), the Jaina ascetic-poet.

Though the word Siddhar does not occur as such in Kurunthogai (a collection of short-poems) included in the celebrated Sangam collection called Ettuthogai (எட்டுத்தொகை), there are references in a verse about those who possessed supernatural powers. The gist of the Kurunthogai verse (attributed to the poetess Vellividhiyar—வெள்ளிவிதியார்) which makes interesting reading is given below. The verse is in the form of confident words of consolation uttered by a girl-friend to a lady in love, who had been temporarily separated from her lover.

"Our lord (though separated from you) is not one who can delve into the earth and disappear. Neither is he one that can fly in the high skies, nor is he one who can walk over the sea that crosses his path, with his feet. Therefore, is he one that cannot be found if he is looked for in country after country, in village after village and in settlement after settlement?" (He is sure to be found; therefore, thou despair not of thy lover).

In the Thevaram hymns, which are melodious outbursts of highly spiritual souls in moments of supreme rapture, there are indeed many references to Siddhars. For instance in one of his hymns, Sundaramurthi Nayanar addresses the Lord Siva Himself as a Siddha and the Siva who exhibits His glorious siddhis. There are also other references. The Thevaram hymns differentiate those who are trying to realize God as Bhakthars (பக்தர்கள்) and those who have realized God as Siddhars.

There are also indeed usages of the term Siddhar in the compositions of the Vaishnava Acharyas and saints who go by the name Alvars and who are the famous authors of the great and well-known collection, the Nalayirappirabandam or the Divyappirabandam.

The references to Siddhars in the Saiva lyrics of Thayumanavar of the early eighteenth century are well-known. The collection of his lyrics (Thayumana Swamigal Thiruppadartiratu—தாயுமான சுவாமிகள் திருப்பாடற் றிரட்டு) carries a full canto in praise of the glorious assemblage of Siddhars (Siddhar Ganam—சித்தரணம்).

Siddhars: The Lady Siddhars: The feminine form of the term Siddhar is Siddhiyer (சித்தியர்). The Siddhiyers are considered to be a class of celestial women. There is a reference to Siddhiyer in Kambaramayanam.

The term Siddhar in other senses: The word Siddhar has been used in early Tamil literature in other senses also. For instance in the celebrated commentator Nachinarkkiniyar's gloss on Thirumurugatrappadai (திருமுருகாற்றுப்படை) of poet Nakkirar, the word Siddhan refers to Lord Muruga, the traditional Tamil God of the hills.

From the commentary of Nachinarkkiniyar it is seen that the place now known as Palani (Madurai district) was in early times, known as Siddhanvazhvu (சித்தன் வாழ்வு) and that it is this Siddhanvazhvu that is referred to as Avinankudi (ஆவினன்குடி) in Thirumurugatrappadai. The word Siddhanvazhvu also occurs in one of the poems of Avvaiyar (1st or 2nd century A.D.), the popular poetess of Tamilnad.

The ancient Tamil nigandu (lexicon) known as Pingalanigandu or Pingalam (பிங்கல நிகண்டு அல்லது பிங்கலம்) after the name of its author Pingala Munivar (பிங்கல முனிவர்) records that the term Siddhan refers to Bhairava (பைரவன்), Arhat (அருகன்) and Jupiter (வியாழன்). The term was also commonly used to refer to Lord Sivan (சிவன்).

According to the Vaidhiya Malayagarathi (வைத்திய மலையகராதி) of Pathinen Siddhar (பதினெண் சித்தர்), the word Siddhan also refers to a type of tree—the red-flowered silk cotton tree (இலவம்). The word Siddhan also connotes loadstone (காந்தக்கல்).

"But now where'er I sit,
Or stand or walk,
Thou (God) art forever near."

—(Sivavakkyam).

"There is a land of pure delight
Where saints immortal reign."

—(Watts' Hymns—Hymn 66).

(From the Souvenir released Conference of the Sidha System of Medicine, during World Tamil Conference).

History of Prohibition in India

This article will be of much interest in view of the fact that the Fourth All India Prohibition Conference held at Madras on 12th, 13th and 14th April 1968.

The story of modern Indian Prohibition is, in its essence, but a chapter in the ageless biography of Mahatma Gandhi. To him drink by itself was not the question of the moment. In this issue he saw the evil of drink as symptomatic of the malaise that global humanity was suffering from. When he saw the Indian humanity in the clutches of the alien imperialism, emasculated, aimless on the verge of extinction he diagnosed the disease. He traced its origin to a definite cause.

The cause in his opinion was the nations straying away from cultural values, evolved by it in its hoary history. These values he had no difficulty in finding, were time and again taught by the Gita, the Buddha and every saint and sage without exemption. He summarised them in these words: 'Satya, Ahimsa and Brahmacharya'.

To the Mahatma, Prohibition was a spontaneous result of a voluntary life of abstinence—Brahmacharya. This much misunderstood word Brahmacharya actually means abstaining from all sensual desire. Drink is only a pleasure of the senses.

He therefore adopted Prohibition scheme and got the Indian National Congress to incorporate it in its eleven essential schemes of national reconstruction in a special sitting in Bombay in 1921. Prohibition after this became an issue of national importance.

Drinking was and is a Western convention. The Westerners brought this convention to the East and although so to say through the force of circumstances, some of the Eastern peoples took to drinking, they yet had reserves of mental sanity to wish to refrain from the habit forming usage and kept on demanding and occasionally obtaining Prohibition as occurred in India in Tipu Sultan's time.

The frame work of the British Indian Excise Policy was laid down in 1790. About this time Tipu Sultan's famous Prohibition Edict had gone out. This princeling was only following the excise policy of other great kings like Allaudin Kilji, Sultana Razia, Aurangazib and nearly all muslim rulers.

Then there was Emperor Asoka who was a Buddhist. His religion definitely debarred indulgence in drink and drugs. One of the five commandments of Buddhism is:

"The householder who delights in Dharma should not partake of intoxicating drinks and drugs, should not make others to use both and should not sanction the (alcoholic) indulgence of those who do so, knowing that the use results in loss of sanity."

Role of Religion

In those distant days religions played the role of sustaining society. In stressing the essential features of human activity and outlawing those based on the pleasures of the senses, Buddhism can banish not only drink but also theft, adultery, gambling and all similar aberration of human conducts. This period of balanced life lasted for centuries.

"Nothing but ruin shares a nation in the face that is a prey to the drink habit. History records that empires have been destroyed through this habit. We have it in India that the great community to which Lord Krishna belonged was ruined by that habit."

—Mahatma Gandhi.

In a later epoch of Indian history comes the set back of human values vis-a-vis the Prohibition proposition. When due to another renaissance traced to the revival of vedic Hinduism in about 187 AD the use of alcoholic drinks was introduced in religious rituals, the state under Mauryan Emperors came to minimise the evil effects of drinks as witnessed in Kautilya's code, where the Government carried on a strict supervision of the manufacture and sale of spirituous beverages.

During the British Rule

During the British rule, they had to find money in ever greater amounts both to carry on an empire defence system and also to make remittances to the Home Treasury. New sources of a recurring revenue had to be found and in 1790 the frame work of the British Indian liquor laws and also of an excerpt of Indian grown drugs like opium were framed and enforced.

India did not love liquor yet love of liquor had to be fostered. Unhappily the object of the rulers was achieved, though very gradually. Thus liquor revenue and revenue from imported and house consumed drugs began to grow.

By the time Mahatma Gandhi appeared on the Indian scene in 1914 the revenue was fully one quarter of the total revenue of the whole Indian Empire. And this climax was reached inspite of the principles of Akbari administration as laid down by the Secretary of State and accepted by the House of Commons in 1892.

Gandhiji enters

When Gandhiji incorporated the evergreen aspirations of the Nation for total Prohibition into his general scheme of human life the demand came automatically to be one of the eleven major issues before the National Congress in 1921. Prior to this date it was not as if the Congress has overlooked the issue.

"Prohibition is one of the cornerstones of the new society of Gandhiji's dreams. I am convinced that this policy in the Congress will benefit the workers and the peasant of our country."

—Rajendra Prasad.

In July 1912 the late Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale while leading a deputation to wait on Marquis of Crewe, Secretary of State for India, as leader of the Indian nationalists, stoutly condemned the Indian Empire liquor policy and declared that the habit of drinking was not inherent in the Indian way of life which has been always demanding total prohibition.

On April 30 1889, Samuel, Member of Parliament, moved the following resolution in the House of Commons—

"That in the opinion of this House the fiscal system of the Government of India leads to the establishment of spirit distilleries, liquor and opium shops in large number of places where till recently they never existed in defiance of native opinion and the protests of inhabitants and that such increased facilities for drinking produce a steadily increasing consumption and spread misery and ruin among the industrial classes of India calling for immediate action on the part of Government of India with a view to their abatement."

When put to vote this resolution of Censure was passed 110 voting for and 103 against.

Growing demand

Ever since this date activity motivated by the public demand for Prohibition continued steadily to grow, perhaps accentuated by increasing consumption of intoxicating liquor. The excise revenue was only £ 1,750,000 in 1875 but by 1905 it had grown to £ 5,861,000. An Official Enquiry Committee was therefore appointed in 1905 to enquire into the whole question of excise administration.

The Committee merely white-washed the Government policy. Beyond recommending appointment of local committees nothing was done as a result. An influential deputation of Indian leaders waited on Lord Morley, Secretary of State for India on August 1, 1907. On full enquiry Lord Morley indicated the Government of India of introducing into the country "this new, dire and additional plague". The reaction of the Government of India was that no action was taken as suggested. The whole excise machinery was, on the contrary, more efficiently organised from a revenue stand point with the result that the financial returns became more substantial from year to year.

The first and the greatest of all prohibitionist was perhaps Raja Ram Mohan Roy. Kesub Chandra Sen, founder of the Brahma Samaj was another such. Dr. H. D. Pesikka, D. D. Gilder (father of Dr. Gilder one time Minister of Bombay Government) worked for temperance between 1890 and 1900.

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William Sproston Caine, M.P., who founded the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association of London in 1890 was the greatest of old World Englishmen who helped the Indian demand for Prohibition. The Rev. Thomas Evans, a Welsh Missionary also helped the cause at about the same time.

Nearly every Christian Missionary working in India espoused the cause of temperance. Dr. Annie Besant, that fearless fighter for Indian Freedom always had a lot to say for Prohibition. Lokamanya Tilak devoted time and energy towards this cause.

Of the Congress stalwarts C. Rajagopalachari has been championing Prohibition ever since he took up politics. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, B. G. Kher, K. M. Munshi, Satyamurthy and Sadanand, the veteran journalist who took prominent part in the Freedom struggle and the founder of the "Free Press Journal", Bombay are among others.

The 1923 liquor picketing movement in which thousands of men and women went to jail scarcely needs particular mention. This picketing continued all over the country for a considerable time. The gallantry of men and women who participated attracted country wide attention. To try and circumvent Congress propaganda for Prohibition many a Commission was appointed by the rulers to sidetrack the demand. Nothing however succeeded and in 1937 the Congress came into its own even though partially.

First effort

In 1922 Dewan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao, first sought to introduce a local option Bill in the Madras Legislative Council. The Punjab had already passed this measure in 1921. In Bombay Sir Chunilal Mehta rationed country liquor and within four years that is between 1919 and 1923 reduced country liquor's consumption by 50 per cent.

Bengal improved and extended the Licensing Board System through the inspiration of Sir Deva Prasad Senadhikari, President of the Temperance Federation and had all liquor shops removed from those wards of Calcutta where the Principal Colleges and Schools were situated and prohibited the sale of liquor to those under sixteen years of age.

The Uttar Pradesh followed the Bengal System and began gradually to reduce existing liquor shops. Assam went in local Option to give power to Electors to control

the issue of liquor licences within certain areas, gradually to effect local Prohibition throughout the province.

Total Prohibition

Against the All-India picture total Prohibition came to be introduced in some states. Bhopal a State only smaller than Hyderabad prohibited liquor to all Muslim subjects, allowing controlled supply to non-Muslims.

Sir Prabha Shankar Pattani, President of the Council of Administration of Bhavanagar State visited America in 1925 to study the question of Prohibition and on his return home influenced the State Council to issue strict Prohibition orders on October 1, 1925. The neighbouring states of Palitana and Jasdan soon followed Bhavanagar's example. Mysore the then second largest state adopted local option. So did Travancore and Baroda. Hyderabad removed all liquor shops from its midst.

When in 1937 the Congress came into power the fight against drink rose in tempo and had it not gone out of office immediately total prohibition would have been brought out in India in 1940.

When the Congress Governments were formed in the States in 1947 (after Independence) Prohibition policy was taken up in right earnest.

Madras was the first State in whole of India to introduce Prohibition. The Prohibition Act is an epoch making piece of provincial legislation.

Prohibition in the composite State of Madras was introduced area-wise in three stages. Eight districts were made dry with effect from October 1946, eight more in 1947 and in the last stage Prohibition was extended from 2nd October 1948.

Following the Madras example Maharashtra came in a big way and introduced total Prohibition. The other states which later towed the line were Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Mysore. Kerala and Andhra when they became separate by Reorganisation Plan continued to follow the total Prohibition.

The Congress rule in Madras State continued this policy unabated.

"To give the poor people drinking water and to wean them from drink are, if there were nothing else, achievements of which any ministry might be proud."

—The Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri

TAMILNAD TO CONTINUE PROHIBITION

When the Congress Governments in some States are wavering over this important social reform and relaxing it to get more revenue, the D.M.K. Government in Madras is determined to continue total Prohibition, since it happens to be main plank to afford peace and tranquility in poor man family. There is no denying the fact that Prohibition is an essential reform and the necessity of it is not disputed. But the entire problem is how best it can be implemented. The Government of Madras is not vacillating on this issue. The Chief Minister Thiru C. N. Annadurai is fully aware of what Thiru C. Rajagopalachari once said. He said "As a lover of my country men and as one who believes in good Government, I insist that alcohol with its well-known habit forming property should not be distributed at the instance of Government and made easily available to unthinking people and that organised Governments should cease making a business of it. It is not really a profitable business for the State to organise continuous temptation on the part of people."

The very fact that the D.M.K. is in power after 20 years of continued Congress Rule shows beyond doubt that it has popular backing. It will be possible for this Government to implement Prohibition successfully, since the people are convinced that schemes benefiting common man are being implemented.

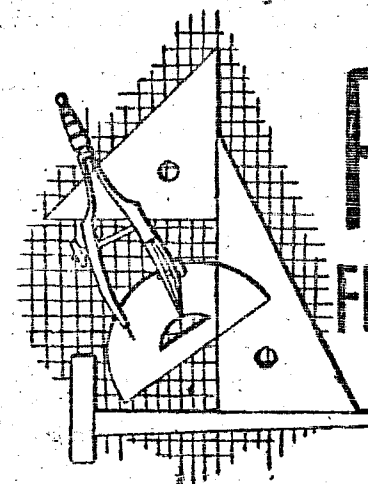
While Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and lately Maharashtra, the States which implemented total Prohibition, had relaxed it, it is left to the Tamil Nad Government to implement this social reform and give a lead to the whole country.



HEALTH OF THE PEOPLE

The State shall regard the raising the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people and the improvements of Public Health as among its primary duties and in particular the State shall endeavour to bring about prohibition of the consumption except for medicinal purposes of intoxicating drinks and of drugs which are injurious to health.

—Article 47 of the Constitution of India.



PLANNING FROM BELOW

PROF. D. R. GADGIL
Member, Planning Commission

This is the first of a series of meetings discussions, etc., which will be held during the course of this year or the preparation of the Fourth Five-Year Plan, scheduled to commence from 1st April 1969. The Fourth Five-Year Plan will begin after a break of a three-year period of annual plans. This break indicates the intervention of a critical phase in the progress of our planned development, and has necessarily many lessons for those involved in the process of planning. We have to internalise these lessons and to reorient appropriately our methods, procedures and policies. It may be useful to start with a statement of what appear to be the most important of the needed adaptations and adjustments.

We have to look on planning not as a series of distinct programmes of five year effort but as a continuous, ongoing process; and planning has to be thought out not only in relation to possibilities of long term development of the economy but also to short and intermediate term variations and fluctuations in its fortunes. Therefore, while the five year plans of the future will continue to embody the best estimates and judgments made on the basis of intensive investigations, analysis, and thinking at the beginning of the period, they need not be treated as either not being capable of or not needing adjustments from time to time during the currency of the five year period.

Planning from below

There is general agreement that planning so far has not sufficiently taken into account the specific circumstances and requirements of particular States and areas and that an element of "planning from the bottom" has to be introduced in our approach and procedures. However, because finalised elaborate plans are required to be fully prepared at the beginning of each five year period the pressure of time, etc., has invariably led to this being ignored and the final

effort has tended to be put in the form of a series of standardised schemes in an already accepted frame. The same pressures are likely to lead to the same results this time unless the approach is changed. The change suggested is two-fold. Firstly, exercises made at the State and the district level should begin with collating all available information in regard to development resources, requirements and prospects, so that programmes of action are formulated directly in relation to these and not modelled on or limited by any set of standardised schemes. The change implied is that of inviting State and District planners to look at their own data afresh, formulate their objectives and requirements and prepare corresponding programmes of action.

The second change is that while this will be done in as great a detail as possible, the full working out of all programmes should not be insisted on at the very outset. Every programme must, of course, be worked out in full relevant detail before its execution is undertaken. However, at the time of formulation of the five year plan the extent of the detail worked out should be of the order needed only to justify the place and priority of the programme in the plan. Not only will such an approach give the needed flexibility to planning but it will also ensure that the work of investigation, collection, collation and analysis will continue throughout the plan period. It has to be recognised that in most respects the information available at the state and the district and even at the national level is today not fully adequate. It is, however, natural that investigations are not undertaken or data collated and analysed unless these are required for a specific purpose and can be meaningfully utilised. When plan formulation, implementation and evaluation become continuous, successive processes and each successive stage of planning requires more intensive effort, enquiry and research would come to be integrated

with planning and will acquire a newer dimension. The enquiry may be local and highly specific and the research mainly an exercise in adaptation; such activities will none the less prove highly essential and useful in planning. Therefore, the planning organisations, of the future will not only need to have at their disposal adequate economic and statistical expertise but will also require to be in touch with local agencies of investigation and research in all relevant subjects.

The natural corollary of beginning to plan from the bottom is to recognise that planning is not something that comes from outside or the above but what each State, district, locality and community does to develop its own resources and potentialities. This emphasises a wide diffusion of initiative, decision-making and participation; it also implies a parallel shouldering of responsibilities. That we have reached a point in planning where our resources are highly strained is by now glaringly evident. Logically, this should be a chronic condition in all poor countries in the early stages of development.

Self-reliance

With us the situation has been partly concealed so far because of two factors. Firstly our plans were limited in scope and objectives and pressures from all sectors and areas for development effort had not mounted up. Secondly, timely and generous foreign aid enabled us to continue with fairly large development expenditures without making adequate internal efforts. The situation has changed in both respects. Expectations are rising all along the line and the limit has been reached in the raising of foreign resources; also as they have become somewhat uncertain, the importance of self-reliance has come to be stressed. The time has come to do all we can to raise progressively larger internal resources for development planning; if the effort is not to slacken and the economy allowed to stagnate. The effort is not likely to succeed unless its base is widened as much as possible. This involves a number of things; the maximum effort by all taxing authorities, an appropriate policy regarding rates and charges by all public utilities and services and the maximum contribution by all public enterprises. It also means restraint on non-essential consumption expenditure by all establishments and households (and this in our case has to be brought about largely by voluntary discipline), maximising individual savings and maximum effort by all companies, unincorporated establishments and households, who require resources for development, to find these to the greatest possible extent from out of their own surpluses. Planned action to encourage or explore all these sources has to be equally vigorous at all levels, the Centre, the State and the district.

It is likely that through a number of convergent trends the formulation and financing of plans at each level will, in future, be more autonomous. So that while at each tier planning will proceed within a given broad frame and for a set of objectives and some financial contribution from above will be available, these will be relatively fixed and the size and quality of plans at each level will be largely shaped by action of appropriate authority at that level. It may be premature to generalise in this manner regarding planning at the district level, as conditions in this respect vary greatly from State to State and are at present relatively fluid. There is not, however, much uncertainty regarding development in this direction in relation, to planning at the State level in the near future.

Financial restraints

I consider this a highly desirable development. Planning loses all meaning and direction unless it is undertaken within certain constraints and is related to a given effort. The need for making choices, defining priorities and attempting balanced and co-ordinated effort become evident only in the context of financial and other restraints. Above all, in the absence of such compulsions, efficiency and economy are usually disregarded. Constant awareness of financial restraints is thus of extreme importance in planning in a poor country.

The two main stages in plan formulation are firstly, setting the objectives and targets for the ultimate or long-term achievements, and secondly, defining precisely what you expect to do within a definitive period of five years, one year, etc. While the first sets the main directions and looks, if fairly realistic, to general feasibility, the other has to be a much more detailed and it must take full account not only of resources, financial and physical and how they will be made available, but also of possible administrative performance, the implications for economic policy and of the socio-political milieu. Also, it has to be internally fully co-ordinated so that at each stage appropriate effort is made in every direction, and is currently fully synchronised. We are to consider how each State (and by implication each district or such lower level authority) will initiate and complete these tasks for itself for the next five-year period.

Collection and analysis of data

Planning activity during the last fifteen years has thrown up some amount of information and led to collection of a body of statistical data. The first stage is the collation and analysis of the available data with a view to assessing the extent of progress made or development achieved in various directions.

The next requirement is to define carefully the objectives of future effort in each important direction. Let me explain what I mean by definition of objectives at different levels by reference to the instance I gave in my statement before the N.D.C. I quote "For example, while a national road plan would be concerned chiefly with construction and maintenance of through routes important for inter-State traffic and for the country as a whole, a road plan of a State would have to be oriented to such objectives as opening up backward areas, integrating the various regions and making for a disposal of economic development uniformly over the entire area of the State. A district road plan, on the other hand, may well be directed to creating centres from which socio-economic services are provided for individual villages and to integrating such centres with the area of surrounding villages and with each other".

Differing needs

Similarly, in respect of activities like co-operation or education while the very distant goals may be similar the goals set for the next five year period may differ widely from State to State and district to district. It is often pointed out that vitality of co-operative activity and the progress made by it in different areas are so disparate that general prescription in relation to them have no validity. While this may be accepted, there is no reason to hold that what can be achieved in one part of the country cannot, with appropriate effort and in time, be accomplished elsewhere. However, two types of steps have to be taken in the intervening period. Firstly, an organisational substitute must be found for performing the development functions which in the advanced areas devolve on the co-operatives and secondly an appropriate programme of action for building up over a time the required co-operative structure be drawn up. This means that careful analysis of the situation in each area relating to such aspects as official policy and attitudes, the quality of non-official leadership and the areas in which a breakthrough appears most likely must be undertaken, apart from the usual statistics regarding needed revitalisation, extent of linking the State of overdues, etc.

The physico-geographical conditions vary within the country even more widely than the socio-economic; and the only way in which full account can be taken of these variations in planning is to spell out for each type of area and activity the goals of proximate development effort in physical terms. The point need not be laboured. It is, however, clear that the definition of objectives when attempted in some detail will involve not only analysis of the existing situation but also an assessment of limitations and possibilities. And this assessment will be related to scientific and technological advance as well as to social and economic structure and attitudes. I trust I am not making

the task appear unduly difficult. That is not my intention, also I do not believe it to be too difficult. It would be wrong in this regard to set our sights too high. In planning in an underdeveloped country inadequacy of data must be taken for granted. What I would like to emphasise is not so much full information or elaborate tools of analysis as the desire to understand the situation, to define a set of co-ordinated goals with some precision and to think-out possibilities carefully and in some detail. If such an approach is fully accepted and there is readiness to take pains, planning at the State and the district level is bound to get a good start.

In collecting information

In the initial stage of collecting information and defining objectives attention will naturally be concentrated on particular areas of activities, such as agriculture, roads, small industry, education or health. However, for making progress towards a properly co-ordinated plan meaningful frames in which a number of activities could be fitted must be found. It appears that in the context of State and district planning it is important to integrate plan formulations relating to (1) provision of socio-economic overheads and (2) the conservation and development of natural resources. The State has the responsibility of providing universally the utilities and services which are needed for the development of economic activities of individual establishments.

An economic way of planning for the diffusion of these facilities is to locate them in a series of well-distributed centres each of which serves a convenient surrounding area. This approach could take care of not only the vital system of communications but also of the location of schools and health centres, of bank branches and warehouses as also of the location of industry. The concept of such a physico-geographical frame for the planning of socio-economic overheads at various levels could prove a powerful device in economic, effective and also objective planning of an important area of State activity. Though less comprehensive, the concept of co-ordinated conservation and development of natural resources will also meaningfully bring together a number of important functions of the State. This exercise will also provide the needed secure and broadening base for planning the development of agriculture, other primary production and of the necessarily resource-based, widely spreading small industry.

Development plans of individual productive activity will have to be formulated separately. However, especially at the district level an important consideration in the planning of all aspects i.e., of the socio-economic overheads, of resource development and of productive activities will be the provision of employment or

rather as full utilisation as possible of labour resources. This requirement should provide an important directing and integrating factor in all area or regional plans.

Spade work

Finally, I may touch upon an important aspect of our data about which firm indications may not be available for some time. As you are aware a Finance Commission is due to be appointed which will investigate a large area of Central—State financial relations. Until its interim report is available an exact picture of the availability of resources for each State plan would not emerge. Though this information is vital for the final drawing up of the plans I consider that a very large part of the preparatory work can be done in advance. Taking stock of the existing situation, collecting information, defining objectives and ascertaining possibilities can for the most part be completed in advance. Similarly preparing the physico-geographical frames for provision of socio-economic overheads or compiling long term plans of conservation and development of natural resources and of agricultural and industrial activity need not wait for an exact idea of the results of financial devolution. Moreover, consideration of raising of resources at the State or local level and of other aspects such as policies for encouraging investment of private resources in own business, inducing savings and restraining non-essential consumption (public and private) have also a little to do with the findings of the Finance Commission. All these subjects can be carefully studied and attention can be concentrated on what could be done in the earlier years of the next five year plan; so that we could be in a position to put the plan in the final

form soon after the Finance Commission's recommendations are known.

If all this is properly planned there is no reason why satisfactory formulation of plans along new lines should not be achieved within the year. It will, however, require strenuous organised efforts. The organisation will have to be fairly elaborate. Planning activities will have to be initiated in all areas and departments and the Central Coordinating Unit will have to be greatly strengthened. Also, elements outside the official circle will have to be drawn into the process. Leaders of opinion and knowledgeable people in all areas and subjects must be invited to participate in plan formulation, and to contribute towards thinking about raising of resources. It has to be widely recognised that planning is not sending up lists of demands to somebody high up and that the revolution of rising expectations could produce lasting results only if matched by an upsurge of matching effort.

We realise that parts of the suggested approach are unfamiliar and have not been fully worked out. In relation to these and also in relation to other aspects of the work such as surveys, analysis or project reports some State Governments may desire to be assisted. The States Plans division within the Planning Commission is being specially strengthened to enable it to give such assistance. Also the Committee on Plan Projects is being reorganised for helping with surveys and project reports in particular. We shall be glad to learn from representatives of States of the directions in which any of them would like to have such assistance.

High Power Committee on Land Acquisition

The High Power Committee on Land Acquisition which arrived at Madurai on 5th February 1968 from Madras met at the Collectors Office and recorded evidence from 25 witnesses. Some of the members were of the opinion that the quantum of compensation should be decided by a judge and not by a Collector. Another important point stressed by most of the witnesses was that the agricultural lands should be acquired only when the other types of lands are not available for public purposes. Some witnesses said that land should be acquired only for Governmental purposes. They stressed that the existing procedure should be streamlined so as to avoid unnecessary delays and inconveniences in completion of the Land Acquisition proceedings.

Among the members present at the sitting were Prof. N.G. Ranga, Thiru Onkarlal Bohra, Thiru Kanwarlal Gupta, Thiru V. Krishnamurthy, Members of Parliament, Thiru M.P. Raja Rao, M.L.A., Andhra Pradesh

and Thiru D. B. Kulkarni, Joint Secretary to the Government of India and Member-Secretary of the Committee.

Witnesses representing various interests namely agriculture land owners and lawyers, gave evidence before the Committee. Prominent among them were Thiru T. A. Viswanathan representing kisans and peasants, Thiru Sambhushankar Rao, Thiru A.L. Krishna murthy, Thiru Savaranatha Pillai, Thiru Dhanushkodi, Secretary, Bar Association, Madurai.

The Committee headed by Thiru Anand Narain Mulla, M.P., consists of 28 Members. The Committee was appointed by the Government of India to review the entire working of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 and to suggest improvements in its administration which have become necessary on account of the developing economy of the country.



1. The Madras State has been adjudged as BEST STATE in INDIA in the Fourth All-India Skills Competition of the Industrial Training Institutes.

Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Education and Industries, received the President's Shield from Thiru Jaisukhalal Hathi, Union Minister for Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation, at a function held on 9th March 1968 at Madras.

2. The Minister for Education and Industries is inspecting some of the handloom fabrics displayed at the Prize Award Competition for Handloom Fabrics of Madras, Chingleput and North Arcot districts at Rajaji Hall on 21st March 1968.

3. & 4. The Minister for Education and Industries distributing prizes to the winners in the Prize Award Competition for Handloom Fabrics.

5. The Union Minister for Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation presenting awards to the winners in the All-India Skills Competition of the Industrial Training Institutes.



1. The Governor of Madras in conversation with the Chief Minister at the tea party given by the former to meet the Legislators on 24th March 1968.

2. Tirumathi Sathiyani, Minister for Harijan Welfare and Information, presenting a final cheque for Rs. 10,000 on behalf of the Madras Hut Dwellers' Fire Accident Committee to Thiru C. N. Annaswami, Chief Minister of Tamilnad, at the concluding function of the committee held at Queen Mary's College Gardens on 24th March 1968.

3. The Minister for Harijan Welfare and Information is presenting a Ponnadai to Padma Bhushan Mary Chinnappa Jadhav, who was felicitated at the 26th meeting of the State Social Welfare Board on 28th March 1968. The Minister inaugurated the meeting.

4. Thiru S. P. Adinar, Speaker, Legislative Assembly raising his vote in the Biennial Election to the Council of States held on 28th March 1968.

5. Thiru S. J. Sadiq Pasha, Minister for Public Health, inaugurated the Annual Conference of the Madras Health Inspectors Association on 9th March 1968. Welcome address is being presented to him on the occasion.

6. Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Education and Industries, who inaugurated the low priced Indian edition of American University text books exhibition at Guindy, on 21st March 1968 is looking at some of the books.

7. Dr. S. Chandrasekhar, Union Minister for Health and Family Planning is distributing Artificial Limbs to poor, handicapped persons at a function held at Madras Medical College on 15th March 1968. The State Public Health Minister also participated.

8. The General Secretary of the Madras State Health Visitors Association is pinning the conference badge of the Association on the Minister for Public Health as he arrives to inaugurate the conference held on 12th March 1968.

Events in the City

Tamilnad Day

Thamizhagam Day was celebrated on the 22nd February 1968 at the Madras Government Pavilion in the Indian International Trade and Industries Fair. The function started with a visit by the distinguished invitees to the Tamilnad pavilion, where the Agriculture, Industries, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Power, Irrigation and Information and Publicity Departments had put up their stalls in a very impressive manner depicting their activities.

After the visits, the distinguished visitors adjourned to the International Centre, where light refreshments were served. While welcoming the distinguished gathering present on the occasion, Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan Minister for Education and Industries said that the Madras Government was considering the idea of maintaining the Fair ground permanently as an exhibition site for the State. He also expressed the hope that some of the structures put up by foreign countries would be given as a parting gift to this State.

Delivering the inaugural address, Sardar Ujjal Singh, Governor of Madras, referred to the great progress made by Madras in the Industrial sphere in recent years. He paid a tribute to the handloom industry of the State which accounted for nearly half of the handloom exports of the country amounting to Rs. 6 crores out of the total of Rs. 12 crores. Though the industry was not in a very good way now, he hoped with good crops, etc., the purchasing power of the people would increase. He stressed the need for a co-ordinated development of both agriculture and industry.

Speaking on the occasion, Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister of Madras, said that there were some people who had expressed doubts about the possibility of holding the Fair in the midst of the recession in industry and import cuts but thanks to the vigorous steps taken by the organisers, the Fair had been a grand success.

He said that though our country was blessed with vast natural resources it was still lagging far behind other advanced countries of the world and the progress recorded in the country fell far short of what could be

achieved with a proper and fuller utilisation of our resources nor was it adequate to meet the needs of a rapidly growing population. Besides, he added, lakhs of Indian Repatriates would be coming from Ceylon, Burma and other countries and they would have to be rehabilitated in the coming years. He pointed out that a tremendous lot of planning would be necessary in rehabilitating the repatriates as agriculturists, plantation workers and also as participants in industry. Hence he appealed to all to whichever political party they might belong to work together for ten or fifteen years, pooling all their resources. If this was done, he was sure that, our country would be able to achieve a high stage of economic prosperity comparable with that of foreign countries. In this context he explained, how Britain, Germany and the Soviet Union, whose economies were ravaged by the war were able to reconstruct themselves by hard effort and were now in a position to help the less developed countries and expressed the hope that India would follow the inspiring example of these countries and would reach an eminent position in Asia.

Thiru Annadurai also touched on the problems facing the handloom industry and said that if the foreign visitors to the fair were to buy one piece of handloom cloth, it would be helpful. In the context, of the expanding demand for our handloom products abroad, he stressed the need for maintaining quality at all costs.

Thiru C. A. Ramakrishnan, Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, proposed the Vote of Thanks.

The function ended with pleasant cultural shows, arranged for the occasion, which include Music, Dance Kummi and Kolattam and Villupattu.

The Tamil Nadu Pavilion had attracted a very large number of visitors everyday. Prominent among them being Ministers from Central Government, Mysore, Andhra, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Assam, West Bengal, Prominent Industrialists, Delegates of the UNCTAD conference and leading Educationalists.



The State Awards for Artistes and Teachers were distributed by the Governor Sardar Ujjal Singh on 22nd and 29th March 1968 respectively.

1. & 2. The Governor is distributing the State awards for elementary school teachers.

3. Cine Artiste Thirumathi Vijayakumari (cinema actress) is receiving the Madras State Sangeetha Nataka Sangam's award.

4. Thiru Injikudi Pitchaikannu (Nathaswaram) is receiving the award.

5. Thiru S. Balachander (Veena) is receiving the award.

6. Thiru S. S. Rajendran (cinema actor) is being honoured with medal.

Experts on Health

"Health in the World of Tomorrow" is the theme of World Health Day Celebrations of this year which was celebrated on 7th April. This year's celebration marks the 20th Anniversary of the coming into force of the Constitution of the World Health Organisation (WHO).

Prediction is an art as difficult as it is dangerous—and a theme such as "Health in the World of Tomorrow" is no exception to the rule. On the contrary, in so vast a domain as the physical and mental well-being of man there are too many imponderables—on the debit as on the credit side—for anybody to be justified in adopting an attitude of serene assurance as regards the future. The economic, social, and demographic changes that are emerging on the horizon suggest that no form of progress will ever put a stop to man's efforts to improve his health and that the quest for discoveries, which can barely be guessed at today, will continue unabated. This perhaps is the very human conclusion to be drawn from the statements of some of today's experts quoted in the following pages.

Suleiman the Magnificent, the famous Turkish Sultan of the 16th century, in one of his poems compared health with sovereignty and said that there is nothing superior to a breath of health. It is indeed true: health is the most precious treasure of a man. Therefore the funds which are allocated for building up new industries, improving agriculture, giving better education and health services to the public must be balanced carefully. The need of industry and agriculture for man-power also makes it necessary to improve education and health services.—Dr. Nusret H. Fisek, School of Public Health, Ankara.

Health means progress

"Health goals, as is more and more widely recognized, must be seen within the larger frame work of the other aspirations of any country. A healthier population will grow more food, build more dams, schools and roads—but it will develop greater demands, and there will be more people to make them."—Dr. Leona Baumgartner, Assistant Secretary of State, Agency for International Development.

Everybody plays his part

"Health education will form an integral part of general education and be taught at all ages beginning

with nursery school. From their earliest years, children will learn about cleanliness in primary school, and acquire knowledge about communicable diseases and the importance of early treatment for the health and development of man. All of these ideas will also be disseminated by newspapers, magazines and lectures for adults so that the entire population will be convinced of the importance of health care."—Dr. D. C. Doineau, Ministry of Health, Yaounde Cameroon.

Better than cure

"In the future the health services in the Soviet Union will gradually go over to a system of complete 'dispensarization', i.e., the examination not of individual groups of people on the basis of some feature of their work or physiology, but examination of the whole population regardless of other factors. Work has already begun on methods of determining the optimum frequency of examinations and the extent to which doctors in various specialities should take part in them, depending on the age and sex of those examined. It is proposed that the whole adult population, regardless of age, sex and occupation, should be examined annually by therapists and stomatologists. In addition all women are to be examined by an obstetrician-gynaecologist. Furthermore, it is proposed to establish extra examinations by doctors in various branches of medicine

for various age groups."—Professor I. Bogatyrev, Semashko Institute of Social Hygiene and Public Health Administration in WHO radio interview.

Indelible Imprints

"The future of paediatrics should be to penetrate into the intimacies of life in the family, at school and at university. As the human being develops, especially in the early years, he is plastic, open to impressions, sensitive and influenced by the environment and the mental and physical impressions which will mould him for life."—Professor Robert Debre, Member of the Institute, Paris, from a WHO radio interview.

Get a good start

"If malnutrition during the first two years of life could be largely eliminated, and breast-feeding could be supplemented and followed by feedings free from heavy bacterial growth, there is reason to expect a very significant reduction in the current, tragic infantile mortality, even though 'dirty' hands might continue to transmit infectious agents for a long time to come."—Cause and control of fatal, infantile diarrhoeal diseases, by Albert B. Sabin, M.D., University of Cincinnati.

More than too much

"The diets to which we have become accustomed in North America, Western Europe and Australasia represent about ten times subsistence requirements. This does not, of course, mean that we eat more cereal; in fact we eat much less. The rest is made up of the meat, milk, eggs, bacon, fruit, etc., which have required large quantities of cereals to be fed to livestock in order that they might be produced, or have used up the grain equivalent of substantial quantities of agricultural land and labour. Many doctors tell us that we would be healthier if we ate less."—Colin Clark, Director Agricultural Economics Research Institute, Oxford, "Man and his future".

Not by bread alone

"Excellent human subjects will not be produced without an abundance of cultural as well as material resources. We are likely to run out of copper before we run out of food, of paper before we run out of copper. We are short even in this country now of

housing, of hospitals, and of educational institutions."—Jean Mayer, Ph.D., D.Sc., Department of Nutrition, Harvard University, School of Public Health, Boston, Massachusetts in "Nutrition Reviews".

Science to the fore

"The increasing pace of industrialization, the revolutionary changes in methods of transport and communication, the swelling tide of migration from the villages to the cities and the new social orders replacing the old ones constitute sizeable factors which have an impact on each other and on the total health picture. Science and technology being in a way responsible for these trends should also be in a position to meet the challenge of this changing world order."—Dr. T. R. Tewani, Director, Contributory Health Service Scheme, Ministry of Health, India.

The modern tussle

"The enormous confluence of human life and interest in the metropolitan city has resulted in self-destructive building densities, and haphazard overlapping and mutual hampering of areas of habitation, industry, business, storage, recreation and education. The private car has expelled civic life from its natural centres and from many residential and recreational areas. Unsolved traffic problems are only a physical expression of the confusion ruling all human communication and interaction in the metropolis and even in smaller towns", —Arthur Glikson, Architect, Tel Aviv, "Man and his future".

Little man, big city

"The fall-out from the population explosion is already affecting us in many unpleasant ways. Over-increase of population leads inevitably to over-large cities; and this, as we see for ourselves in our daily London lives, leads to traffic paralysis, to frustrating rush and long hours of commuting for millions of men and women and to the city-dweller being more and more cut off from nature."—Sir Julian Huxley, Biologist and writer in "Man and his future".

Double or quits

"If we are to lose on the mental health side what we are gaining on the physical, today's medicine will obviously have failed in its task."—Louis Armand, Member of the French Academy in a WHO radio interview.

"In the next twenty years, research will be pursued along the same avenues as today, that is to say into parasitic, bacterial and virus diseases, into malnutrition, immunology and mental health problems which are extremely important. However, I am afraid that this growth will not be significantly amplified and intensified unless governmental and international bodies play a more active part."—*Dr. M. Roche, Director, Instituto Venezolano de Investigaciones Cientificas, Caracas, in a WHO radio interview.*

Slow revolutions

"The future depends on scientific research. Sometimes discoveries come about quite unexpectedly as for example, radio-activity and antibiotics, which revolutionized medicine. But we can also imagine some advances based on the research now under way. In psycho-pharmacology, for example, the use of drugs in mental health will do away with the traditional psychiatric hospital. Surgery has a future in the use of grafts, replacing "spare parts" of the human body. Furthermore, the study of abnormal chromosomes will eventually lead to modifications of heredity."—*Professor Robert Courrier, Academie des Sciences, Paris in a WHO radio interview.*

Remnants of the distant past

"A new aspect of research is appearing in areas where conditions are primitive; in such areas it is possible to study in their primeval state epidemiological or pathological conditions which, elsewhere, have been complicated or modified by civilized life. Such research is of more than historical interest because it will allow us to follow up the thread which leads to today's problems. A good example has been the research carried out in the "archeological" home of plague in Iranian Kurdistan which has led to the solution of many plague problems in India and Java as well as in other parts of the world."—*M. Chamsa, Pasteur Institute of Iran, Teheran.*

Research reciprocity

"Kwashiorkor, though unknown in the United States, is profoundly interesting for what it may teach about protein deficiency. The study of yellow fever may yield valuable information on the transmission of virus diseases. By the same token, the less-developed countries may greatly benefit from the collaborative exploitation of unique research opportunities, such as those afforded by Kuru in New Guinea, the apparent

low incidence of cancer in Ceylon and Egypt, and the diversity of animal forms in Africa."—*The role of medical research in less-developed areas, James A. Shannon, M.D., Director, National Institutes of Health, Public Health Service, Washington D.C.*

Drugs

"If drugs in a given country are distributed free of charge to patients in hospital or generally, or if the cost of drugs is partly covered under health insurance systems, one has—by selecting carefully the drugs used a powerful means of educating the public to understand which drugs are really vital or necessary and which drugs in fact represent extravagant and unnecessary expense."—*Dr. Karl Evang, Director-General, Health Services of Norway.*

Yesterday it was impossible

"Chemotherapy has already remarkable success to its credit in the fight against endemic diseases in a number of lesser developed countries. Without being excessively optimistic, it is possible to predict that in the not too distant future certain diseases which have been major causes of under-development will have disappeared."—*J. Schneider, Faculty of Medicine, Paris.*

Attack the "flu" virus

"If you take into account that in the Soviet Union about 20 million people become ill every year with influenza, you understand that even if we could reduce this morbidity to half it would give tremendous economy. And this is our next goal. But we are moving step by step because there has been a lot of confusion in the past. Within the next ten years we will have an influenza vaccine which will give a moderate but certain effect."—*Professor V. M. Zhdanov, Director of the Iermovsky Institute of Virology, USSR Academy of Medical Sciences in WHO radio interview.*

Synthetic antibodies

"Immunology undoubtedly has a great future. We shall soon be able to make synthetic antibodies since we already know the molecular structure of natural antibodies with their four chains, their sequence of amino acids, etc. These synthetic antibodies that biochemists

will be able to make available for human use will not produce the reactions or allergies which still characterize our present sera."—*Professor Bernard Halpern, Institute d'Immuno-Biologic, Paris. In a WHO radio interview.*

Coeexistence

"The future of infectious diseases will depend on the resources and ingenuity of men of the future. If they understand, as many people do not, that man has to live with his infections in a state of ecological bliss which cannot be upset by wild applications of drug therapy and attempts at eradication, then control of infectious diseases will improve even in the face of possible invasion by extra terrestrial micro-organisms."—*Dr. H. Koprowski, Director of the Wistar Institute, Philadelphia in "Man and his future".*

Whither vaccination

"The question is more and more being raised as to what should be the scientific cut-off in terms of the use of vaccines. Whenever one puts a strange protein material in the human body one gets benefits, but one also runs a small risk of harm. At some point the harm may be increased to a point where it outweighs the benefits. We have to watch out step. Careful research will tell us when we approach this point."—*Dr. Thomas H. Weller, Nobel Prize winner, in a WHO radio-interview.*

Inequalities in the human clockwork

"The next stage in the struggle for health will be against congenital diseases and those of middle and late life. I do not doubt that these are largely congenital in the sense that a baby of one genotype is likely to die of cerebral haemorrhage due to renal failure at the age of seventy, another of chronic bronchitis at the same age, while a third, of still another genotype, survive both of them but is crippled by arthritis. Perhaps fortunately, we cannot yet predict which organs of a child will break down in old age."—*J. B. S. Haldane, Genetics and Biometry Laboratory, Government of Orissa, India.*

Immunology revealed

"..... Twenty years from now our various types of diseases, such as communicable diseases, will disappear, the individual age of the population will increase, and by that increase certain diseases which were less prevalent when people died younger, namely diseases of aging, will become more prominent. Twenty years from now there will be very few mysteries left in the field of immunology. We will entirely understand the principle

by which our immune system works and we will be able to manipulate it to the benefit of individuals in ways which we cannot, at the moment, even imagine."—*Dr. Niels K. Jerne, Director, Paul-Ehrlich Institute, Frankfurt-am-Main in WHO radio interview.*

New horizons in perception

"We must expect explosive changes in our understanding when we begin to understand the brain. The learning system builds a model of the world out of units with which it is probably pre-endowed by heredity. This is a form of representation which is produced by selecting certain items from a pre-set alphabet and transmitting the information in terms of this selection from the code. If we get to know something about this alphabet, which I think is embodied to some extent in the shapes of the cells in the brain, we should understand a great deal more about how we recognize shapes, how we read, how we teach children to read, how we see ourselves, shapes, faces and people."—*T. Z. Young, Professor of Anatomy, University College, London "Man and his future".*

The secrets of life

"We can expect three great periods in the future history of biology and medicine. The first is a continuation of the present one, that of molecular biology, which is still far from having run its course. The next great period I expect to come from the application of wave mechanics to biology. This period has already made most spectacular beginnings but may depend, for its full development, on progress still to be made in the parent science of physics. My feeling is that beyond all this lies a third period, which may depend, for its initiation, on hitherto unknown physical principles, or on a far advanced refinement of our present knowledge, which will then open the way to the understanding of the deepest problems, the nature of life, how it originated and perfected itself."—*Dr. A. Szent-Gyorgyi, Nobel Prize winner, Director of Research, Marine Biological Laboratories, Woods Hole, Massachusetts.*

More ways than one...

"The best way of getting carbon monoxide into your blood is by smoking cigarettes. From the work we have done so far, it appears that whereas traffic policemen and people exposed to high concentrations of traffic might get 4 per cent saturation of their blood with carbon monoxide, it is very common to find somebody who smokes some 20 cigarettes a day having 8 per cent saturation."—*Dr. P. J. Lawther, Director, Medical Research Council Air Pollution Research Unit, London, in a WHO radio interview.*

THE INDUSTRIAL SCENE OF TAMILNAD

Tamilnad is known for its monuments—cultural and historical, holiday resorts, health resorts, beauty spots and verdant natural scenes.

Yet there is another more interesting and more enchanting scene—That is the Industrial Scene!

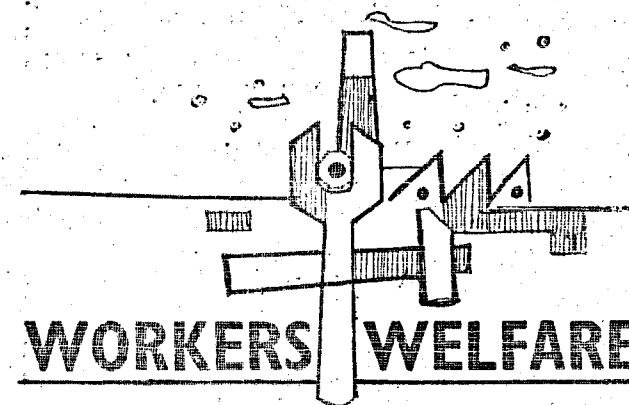
Big factories around sprawling cities of Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore and all over the State; energetic workers moving around the factories in large numbers amidst humming and buzzing sound—All at once provide a splendid scene.

It speaks for the determined efforts of the people to move forward.

The new Government takes pride in helping the capital and labour in fostering this memorable industrial scene for ever, paving the way for industrial peace and prosperity.

Visit Tamilnad and enjoy the novel experience which the industrial scene of Tamilnad provides.

Issued by
**THE DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS**



A nation may do without its millionaires and without its Capitalists, but a nation can never do without its labour.

—Mahatma Gandhi.

At the time of Independence, the Government inherited was a labour force utterly emaciated with extremely low wages, no security of job, and almost non-existent welfare measures. To-day, we have a labour force which is proud of its contribution to the industrial development of the country, enjoys the security of the job, lives in better houses, is sure of medical facilities and in case of accidents of adequate compensation for dependents. The worker's wages have increased, he has a share in the profits of the industry by way of bonus. Thus, from a mere-wage earner at the mercy of the industrialist he is gradually becoming a partner in industry.

This fascinating—and fast moving—transformation has taken place through the socialist regulation of the various phases of the life of an industrial worker. Let us begin with the wages.

Wages

One of the earliest measures, undertaken by the Government after independence was to pass in 1948, the Minimum Wages Act which prevented employers in certain fields from paying wages below a certain minimum when the labourers were not in a position to bargain collectively through organised Unions. Such workers included labour in Oil Mills, Tobacco, Lac and Mica Factories, Public Transport and tanneries, construction workers and women workers.

The State Governments were authorised to fix this amount according to local conditions. The Act thus

ensured a minimum standard of living to the labourers and saved them from exploitation by unscrupulous employers.

In case of organised labour, the determination of wages in major industries has been left to the Trade Unions through the process of collective bargaining, conciliation, arbitration and adjudication, as this has been considered as the most suitable and democratic method of settling wage disputes in a democracy.

For this purpose, the Government has given encouragement to the Trade Union Movement under which strong Trade Unions with ever-increasing membership function all over the country. The number of Trade Unions has increased from about 4,600 in 1951-52 to about 11,900 in 1963-64 with a total membership of 39 lakhs.

In the case of large industries, wage boards consisting of representatives of workers and employers have been set up. There were 19 such Wage Boards in 1963, embracing a major portion of the organised sector. The number of workers covered by the Wage Boards is nearly 4 million.

With the passing of the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965, the labourers have become partner in industry by receiving a share from the profits. Since the passing of this Act, a number of industries have paid bonus to their employees. In Coal Mines where the labourers have to work inside the pits, they get as much as a third of their earnings as quarterly bonus.

Security against illness and accident

After the wages and bonus, the next important thing for a worker is security against various risks to which his job exposes him.

Accident or illness disables him from earning his daily bread and in most cases lands him into debts. The Employees' State Insurance Scheme has, therefore been devised as an important step towards the social security of the workers. The scheme provides free and complete medical care. The medical facilities given to labourers include consultation, provision of medicines, hospital facilities and visit of the doctor at the house. By the end of 1965, medical care under this scheme was provided to 30-36 lakh of families of workers. Besides medical aid, the worker also receives some sickness benefit by way of cash. This is to the extent of about half the average wages he would have earned had he not fallen ill and been at work.

The insecurity of job under which women workers before Independence remained was still greater. Besides the risk of illness which they ran like male workers women

during the period of maternity had an additional disadvantage of losing the earnings at a time when they needed them the most. If she happened to be the bread-earner for the family, her dependents were equal sufferers. With the introduction of this scheme, a women worker is entitled to additional benefits by way of maternity benefits for 12 weeks. The rate of these benefits is 75 paise per day or the sickness benefit whichever is more. A cash payment of Rs. 24.24 lakhs was made as maternity benefit to women workers till the end of 1964-65.

The scheme also covers the risk from accident. If a worker who is insured under the scheme is injured during the course of work and permanently or temporarily disabled, he is entitled to receive cash benefit in instalments.

The amount distributed among the workers as disablement benefit came to Rs. 1.25 crores at the end of 1964-65.

Provident Fund

Steps have also been taken to provide for a carefree old age to those who have worked hard throughout their life by passing the Employees' Provident Fund Act in 1952.

Under this Act, all employees whose wages do not exceed Rs. 1,000 per month are eligible for the membership of the Fund. All that they have to do is to contribute at the rate of 6½ per cent of their basic wages. An equal amount has to be contributed by the employers. This encourages thrift and adds to the earnings of the labour. After retirement from work, they can fall back on the accumulated balance of their provident fund.

The scheme has already been implemented in 32,181 industries and establishments. It covers more than 4,050,000 workers and the total amount of contribution comes to Rs. 710.70 crores since the inception of the scheme. Similarly, 1,286 coal mines are covered under the Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme which benefits as many as 450,000 workers.

The maximum hours of work have been fixed and the health, safety and welfare of the workers are ensured by law. Regular leave and holidays with pay are allowed to them from time to time. They cannot be forced to work for more than 48 hours in a week or 9 hours a day. They get at least half-an-hour's rest after working

for five hours continuously. Mine workers do not work for more than 9 hours a day on the surface and 8 hours a day below the ground. The working hours for plantation workers have similarly been limited to 54 hours a week. Women and children cannot be sent inside the mines to work, or asked to work in the night.

A regular system of inspection of mines to ensure that working conditions are kept up to the standard has been instituted, so that the safety and health of the workers is ensured.

Entertainment and Recreation

To promote cultural and welfare activities among labourers and provide entertainment to them Labour Welfare Centres have been set up in all industrial centres. The workers now have facilities like canteens, creches, rest shelters, washing houses, drinking water booths, recreation clubs, etc. Whole-time Welfare Officers in all factories employing 500 workers or more are appointed for the purpose. These Welfare Centres also organize classes for sewing, knitting, embroidery, music and adult education in arts and crafts for labourers who can join these in spare time. Libraries and reading rooms are maintained in most of the centres. Films and other entertainment shows are regularly organised for the recreation of workers and their families.

Housing Schemes have been specially promoted by the Government to meet the needs of the working class.

The Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme serves those who do not earn more than Rs. 350 a month. Under this scheme, the Central Government provides for the construction of houses for industrial workers. By the end of December 1965, a sum of Rs. 63.77 crores was sanctioned for the construction of 179,458 houses. Out of these 154,933 houses have already been completed.

Under a similar scheme plantation labour receives 80 per cent of the cost of a house as loan. A sum of Rs. 40.64 lakhs was sanctioned for the construction of 1,825 houses for plantation workers by December 1965. Out of this 999 houses were completed.

Under the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund and the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund houses are constructed for miners. By the end of the year 1965-66, as many as 36,578 houses and 33 barracks were completed and 11,037 houses and 90 barracks were in different stages of construction.



An evaluation report on youth clubs in the rural areas has stated that, in the present context of reorientation of the community development programme and emphasis on intensive agricultural development, the role of youth in the villages has assumed significance. The report has also stressed that officials of block and panchayat raj institutions should channelise the energies of youth in constructive developmental activities.

The report, prepared by the Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission, is based on a study undertaken in 1966 to ascertain the potentialities of youth clubs for promoting rural development programmes and factors which contribute to their successful functioning in the rural areas. The 200-page report is in the nature of case study of 11 youth clubs, one each from a State, selected in consultation with State Governments on the basis of their successful functioning and having specific economic programmes.

It has also been stated in the report that a definite policy at the State level should be formulated for activating youth club movement in rural areas.

The objective of the youth club programme in community development was to help youths in rural areas to enable them to function in an organised manner and encourage co-operative activities and team work. The guiding principle of the programme was "to learn by doing and to earn while learning".

Balanced programmes

The report says that two of the clubs, selected for the study, situated in Mysore and Orissa, had reported outstanding success in their activities. They had balanced programmes with attention having been paid equally to both economic and social activities. The two clubs also had the added advantage of energetic and enthusiastic leadership, besides assistance and support from block and panchayat agencies.

The report lists the activities undertaken by the eleven youth clubs, such as economic projects like kitchen gardening, group farming and poultry development, educational and cultural activities, including literary centres, sports and games and bhajans and kirtans, and community programmes like construction of roads, drains and schools.

The interests of the club members, the report says seemed to be sustained when the activities were more broad-based with some worthwhile economic projects. Although some clubs were quite enthusiastic in undertaking economic projects either on a group or on an individual basis, they were not successful because, in a few cases, the selection of projects was not properly made.

Membership

The report states that the most important bottleneck in the functioning of youth clubs was absence of a clear cut programme relating to the involvement of development agencies at the block and village levels as also of panchayat organisations. It had been found in the case of comparatively successful youth clubs that the association and degree of involvement of the block, panchayat and other agencies with their functioning was one of the primary reasons for their success. In some cases, says the report, multiplicity of agencies, none with complete responsibility, had been hampering the programmes. It was desirable that a single agency, charged with the responsibilities of co-ordinating and implementing youth activities, should function at the State level.

The clubs, on an average, had a membership of 38 during the year 1965-66. Four clubs, however, had a membership exceeding 50. Club members were not drawn equally from all castes and occupational groups in the villages. Richer cultivating classes seemed to dominate.

The task of increasing membership in the clubs of members of all groups and castes could be achieved, the report states, only through extension of liberal education.

The report points out that the decision by some States to abolish the post of social education organiser or to redesignate such an officer as panchayat officer has meant negligence of the task of initiation of the youths' and women's programmes. The education organiser could give proper orientation to the task of bringing the higher and lower castes and richer and weaker sections of the community together in one common task of developing and bettering their economic and social conditions.

Training in leadership

The report emphasises the need for maintenance of essential records by the clubs for helping in periodical assessment of their programmes. There was also need for giving suitable training in leadership, organisation and club projects to youth club members at the State level.

The progress of rural economy and society, the report adds, depends very much on the extent the youth community was activated, trained and enlightened. While formal education, both in general terms and in agriculture, may be the starting point in such a task, it was essential that rural youths were drawn into active participation in formation and running of local democratic institutions and also in undertaking worthwhile economic projects on individual and group basis.

The report points out that the applied nutrition programme which has been successful in a large number of States had also been due largely to the involvement of the youth and women members of the youth community.

The report recommends institutions of awards and incentives to clubs having successful record of work as this would foster a sense of competition and healthy rivalry among the clubs in different areas.

I AM ALCOHOL!

I am the greatest criminal in history. I have killed more men than have fallen in all the wars of the world. I have turned men into boutes. I have made millions of homes unhappy.

I have transported many ambitious youths into hopeless parasites. I destroy the weak and weaken the strong.

I make the wise man fool and trample the fool into his folly. The abandoned wife knows me; the hungry children knows me.

I have worried millions and shall try to ruin millions more. I am alcohol!

—H. W. Gibson in "Boyology".



ANDAMANS BREATHE THE AIR OF PROGRESS

The winds of change have blown from the mainland to the Andaman and Nicobar islands. For the first time, the islanders elected their representative to the Lok Sabha in the last General Elections.

Despite the unfortunate past of having been a penal Settlement, the Andaman and Nicobar islands began to breathe the air of progress in the last two decades.

The Andaman and Nicobar group constitute some 200 islands, of which five are large closely connected ones. About 750 miles from the mainland, they form a land area of 2,500 square miles.

The population of the islands, according to the 1961 census, was 63,548 and present estimates place it at 75,000.

Population and economy

The tribal population of 14,122 according to the 1961 census, is composed of the friendly and short-statured Onges, the hostile Jarawas, the Negritos and the Nicobarese. In Little Andamans, 130 Onges are to be found, and a few families of Negritos live in southern Andamans. The Negritos are a very ancient race and might have probably occupied the whole of South-East Asia in pre-historic times. Some 500 Jarawas live in the dense forest of middle Andamans.

The Andaman tribes are on the verge of extinction, whilst the Nicobarese, who are believed to have come from Burma, have adjusted themselves to modern ways of life. The rest of the inhabitants range from the santhals from Ranchi to Tamils and Malayalces who are settled here at the rate of 500 every month.

The islands have vast timber resources, and the sea around abound in fish and other marine wealth. Plantation work, fishing, rearing pig, cultivation of food crops, as also of cocoanuts and arecanuts, are the main occupation of the inhabitants, in addition to organised exploitation of the forest wealth. The working force, according to the 1961 census, was about 31,000.

The islands are known as a "gold mine of timber". There is a large variety of timber from the Padauk—which compares well with superior teak varieties—to the bamboo. Plywood and match industries and saw mills have sprung up to exploit the timber wealth. The forest produce out-turn in 1965-66 was worth Rs. 97.56 lakhs and 20,843 tons of timber went for export. Cocoanut plantations cover over 4,000 acres.

Minerals

The islands are ideally suited for rubber plantation. It is believed that they may also abound in rich mineral

wealth, including coal, iron, precious stones and commercially exploitable deposits of the nickel group of metals and flux grade limestone. In addition, they hold out prospects of striking oil and natural gas.

There is good scope for commercial exploitation of fish and other marine products, since the islands have a coastline of 1,200 miles with a fishable area of nearly 18,000 square miles. In 1965, 223,676 tonnes of fish was landed.

The total developmental outlay for the islands during the Third Plan was Rs. 979.32 lakhs. The largest share of this was devoted to transport and communications with an estimated Rs. 514 lakhs. For agricultural development the outlay was Rs. 253.07 lakhs, and for social services Rs. 132.89 lakhs. Development of minor ports claimed a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs.

Education and communications

In 1965-66, there were 121 educational institutions in the islands. Forty new primary schools were opened and thirty schools were converted into basic pattern schools. Six middle senior/basic schools were also established. Port Blair has a Government High School. There are many middle and primary schools catering to various language categories of children.

Inter-island and Island-to-mainland transport has been an important problem and the establishment of proper communications was a long-felt need to speed up agricultural and industrial development. Water craft remains the main mode of inter-island communication.

There were 496 kms. of roads in 1965-66. Development schemes included building of new roads and the improvement of existing ones.

The islands have one of the most beautiful beaches in India which could be developed into a tourist spot. The sea, lush green forest, cocoanut palms and the long backwaters provide an enchanting setting. Carbyn's Cove, about five miles from Port Blair, is an ideal lagoon for boating and fishing, and a delightful bathing beach.

There are good tourist homes at Port Blair and Carbyn's Cove. The other tourist spots include the Chidlatapu Caves near Port Blair, and the Rose Islands, where a zoological garden and an aviary are coming up.

BRAVE among the BRAVE

THE GALLANT
ELEVEN

MAJOR R. N. SETH.

The practice of honouring outstanding deeds of gallantry and valour of men of the Defence Services is recognised the world over. India instituted its own gallantry awards on gaining Independence.

The highest decoration for valour is the Param Vir Chakra, which is given for "most conspicuous bravery or some daring or pre-eminent act of valour or self sacrifice, in the presence of the enemy, whether on land, at sea or in the air".

So far, eleven Army men have been decorated with Param Vir Chakra, eight of them posthumously.

Major Som Nath Sharma of the Kumaon Regiment was the first PVC winner. On a cold morning, early in November 1947, Major Sharma, holding an important position in the Kashmir Valley was outnumbered seven to one. But by his gallant leadership, Major Sharma inspired his men who fought the raiders tenaciously for several hours and averted imminent danger to Srinagar. Major Sharma's last message was: "I shall not withdraw an inch, but will fight to the last man and the last round". He lived up to his determination and made the supreme sacrifice.

Some six months later, it was a young 2nd Lieutenant (now Major), R. R. RANE of Engineers, whose grim determination and tireless energy earned him the Param Vir Chakra. The scene was the advance of Indian troops from Nowshera to Rajauri. Unperturbed by enemy mortar and machine gun fire he achieved an almost impossible task of clearing single-handed a formidable road block of five big pine trees surrounded by mines.

On the third page of the Param Vir Chakra Book is inscribed the name of CHM Piru Singh of Rajputana Rifles. He was given the task of capturing a hill

feature in the Tithwal area. Undaunted by heavy casualties, he rallied the rest of his men and pressed forward with unflinching determination. Piru Singh himself was injured. But he not only reached the top of the hill feature but leapt straight into the enemy gun position bayoneting the crew. Blood gushing from his wounds, he cleared one after another three more enemy bunkers. "He left for the rest of his comrades a unique example of single handed bravery and determined courage."

In the same Tithwal area, L/Nk Karam Singh (now Subedar) of the Sikh Regiment wrote a new chapter of glory. He beat back eight attacks on his outpost. His ammunition running out, he crawled from trench to trench inspiring his comrades to carry on the fight. He challenged the attackers to a hand to hand grenade fight. "He was an inspiration to his comrades and a terror to the enemy."

The year 1948 was coming to a close when Naik Jadunath Singh of the Rajput Regiment bagged the fifth and the last PVC of the J & K operations. He turned an impending defeat into victory. With most of his comrades dead or wounded he deployed the remainder of his small force with such skill that he beat back 500 raiders.

It was in December again but 13 years later. The setting was quite different. It was in the cause of world peace and in the service of the United Nations that Capt. Gurbachan Singh Salaria of the Gorkha Regiment gave his life and won his PVC, in Congo's secessionist province of Katanga. With a small force of sixteen Gorkhas Capt. Salaria charged a much superior enemy killing forty of them and destroying two armoured cars.

October 1962 and came the Chinese aggression. And it was the turn of a second Gorkha Officer, Major Dhan Singh Thapa. He showed "cool courage and the most conspicuous fighting qualities and leadership in the highest traditions of our Army". Thapa and his gallant jawans twice repulsed attacks by the Chinese who were in overwhelming strength. The Chinese attacked again and this time with tanks. Thapa and his comrades fought to the last killing several of the enemy until Thapa was eventually overpowered.

Far to the east, Subedar Joginder Singh of the Sikh Regiment was locked in a grim battle in NEFA about the same time. He kept his nerve against very heavy odds. When the situation became impossible, the Bahadur Subedar fixed bayonet to his rifle as did his remaining comrades and charged into the advancing Chinese, killing many of them before he and his men were overpowered.

And, now, the last of the heroes of 1962, Major Shaitan Singh, who won for his Kumaon Regiment the second PVC, posthumously. His positions at Razangla in the Chushul sector at a height of about 17,000 feet, came under heavy artillery fire which was followed by Chinese infantry attacks in overwhelming strength, wave upon wave. His supreme courage and determination sustained the morale of his men and inspired them to fight gallantly to the last man, inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy.

September 1965; CQM: Abdul Hamid and Lt. Col. A. B. Tarapore. Those household names, the tenth and eleventh of the Param Vir Chakra winners made the supreme sacrifice to uphold the nation's honour.

Hav. Abdul Hamid of the Grenadiers was in command of a detachment of 106 mm. recoilless guns at a vital point in the Khemkaran sector. He swiftly

moved his jeep to the enemy's flank through a hail of artillery and tank shells. Within moments his deadly aim had knocked out two Patton tanks. Undeterred by the enemy fire, he was getting ready to hit a third Patton when his own jeep was struck by a high explosive shell killing him on the spot. His example inspired not only his own unit but a whole Division.

Lt.-Col. Tarapore of the Armoured Corps was given the task of delivering the main armoured thrust for the capture of Phillora on the Sialkot sector. Lt.-Col. Tarapore who was in the lead defied a sudden enemy counter-attack, and not only held his ground but went on to attack Phillora. Despite his injuries he again led his regiment to capture several targets and his men destroyed nearly 60 enemy tanks at a cost of nine of their own.

GLORY to the Gallant XI.

Indraprastha—The first Indian Built Diesel Shunters

The recent commissioning of the first Indian-built diesel shunting locomotive Indraprastha at Chittaranjan marks yet another significant step towards modernisation in the Indian Railways. About 150 diesel shunters, it is expected, will be manufactured in the next five years.

The import content of these shunters will be progressively reduced from 47 per cent, in terms of value, in the case of the first 32 shunters to a mere 8 per cent from the 150th shunter onwards. Some of the imported items will be diesel engine, gear box, transmission and cooling equipment.

The first five shunters will be fitted with Voith transmission of German design. From the sixth, the shunters will have Suri transmission, an invention by an Indian engineer.

With the increase in rail traffic on the main line, the work load in yards, in the form of shunting for marshalling and forming trains, has greatly increased. This work is now largely undertaken by steam locomotives of different types, for, owing to difficult foreign exchange position, the railways have not been able to employ suitable diesel shunting locomotives even in selected areas.

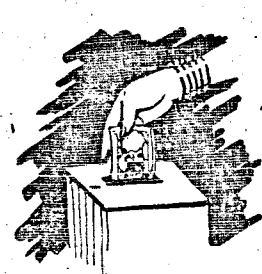
With the use of the new shunter, shunting operations are expected to improve considerably.

The shunter can also be used for running light services on the main line. It is capable of achieving a maximum speed of 39 km. per hour in shunting operations and 65 km. per hour on main line service.

Designed for use on broad gauge, the shunter will also be suitable for service in the yards of steel and other plants as well as port railways, to which quite a number will be supplied as production progresses. This will result in substantial savings in foreign exchange.

The cost of the shunter manufactured at the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, estimated at about Rs. 12 lakhs, compares favourably with the landed cost of similar imported locomotives.

The Chittaranjan Locomotive Works now manufacture four different classes of steam locomotives as well as DC and AC electric locomotives. Since turning out the first steam locomotive in 1950, CLW has manufactured a total of 2,093 steam locomotives, 21 DC electric locomotives and 118 AC electric locomotives.



Highlights on Small Savings Movement

STAR-STUDED SMALL SAVINGS CULTURAL SHOW

A feast of music, dance and drama by the leading film artistes and play-back singers marked the Cultural Show at the Nehru Stadium, Madras, on 25th February 1968 conducted in the presence of Thiru C.N. Annadurai, Chief Minister of Tamilnad and presented by Thiru M. G. Ramachandran, M.L.A., Vice-Chairman, State Advisory Board for Small Savings, for promotion of small savings collections. Sardar Ujjal Singh, Governor of Madras, presided over the function and Sardarini Ujjal Singh distributed trophies to the patrons of Small Savings Scheme and the artistes who participated in the show.

The show started with a prayer by Thiru T. M. Soundararajan, cine play back singer. It was followed by a musical number presented by Thiru K. V. Mahadevan and Party. Thiru T. M. Soundararajan, Thirumathi P. Susila, Thiru A. L. Raghavan and Thirumathi L. R. Eswari rendered popular cine hits.

The next item was a Bharatha Natyam (Nadana-madinar) by cine artiste Selvi Jothi Lakshmi. It was followed by 'Paattu Vathiyar'— a comical piece enacted by cine artistes Thiru Muthuraman and Selvi Rama Prabha. A Bharatha Natyam by Selvi Jayalalitha, a dance piece by Selvi Nirmala, a Mohini Attam by Selvi Hemamalini, a sequence from 'Edhir Neechal' enacted by Thirumathi Sowcar Janaki, Thiru Srikanth and Thiru I. S. Ramachandran, a sequence from 'Mind is a monkey' by the comedy pair Thiru Cho and Thirumathi Manorama, 'Naveena Sakunthala' a farce by Thiru A. V. M. Rajan, Thirumathi Pushpalatha and

Thirumathi M. Saroja and 'Tamil Engal Ooyir' by Thiru S. S. Rajendran and Party were the other interesting items of the show.

The variety entertainment concluded with the light music by Thiru M. S. Viswanathan and party in which Thiru T. M. Soundararajan, Thirumathi P. Susila, Thiru Chandrababu and others rendered favourite songs.

Thiru A. L. Srinivasan, Vice-President, Film Federation of India and Chairman of the Cultural Programme Sub-Committee was the man who stood behind the show and its success. Thiru Gemini Ganesh, Thirumathi Savithri Ganesh, Thirumathi Vijayakumari and Thirumathi Santhiya also participated in the show by introducing the stars and their programmes to the audience.

Earlier, Thiru N. S. Bhat, Director, Binny and Company and Mr. F. Korner, Danish Consul and Managing Director, East Asiatic Company presented cheques for Rs. 1 lakh and Rs. 90,000 respectively to the Chief Minister for investments in Small Savings.

The Governor of Madras, in his presidential address stressed the importance and role of the Small Savings movement for building up resources for the plans. The Chief Minister of Madras in his speech appealed to the public to make the scheme a great success in Madras. He wished that Madras State should stand first in the country in achieving the target. He also congratulated the artistes for their benevolent gesture in participating in the Cultural Show. The Vice-Chairman, Thiru M. G. Ramachandran, M.L.A. proposed vote of thanks.

SAVINGS CAMPAIGN IN CITY COLLEGES

Thiru M. G. Ramachandran, M.L.A., Vice-Chairman, State Advisory Board for Small Savings inaugurated a Mobile Post Office at the premises of the S.I.E.T. College for Women on 17th February 1968 to intensify Small Savings investments among students.

While formally inaugurating the Mobile Post Office, Thiru M. G. Ramachandran, emphasised the need for cultivating savings habit particularly among the student community. He requested all the student to invest regularly in Small Savings.

About 50 students and staff of the college opened Post Office Savings Bank accounts and the amount was handed over to Thiru M. G. Ramachandran by the Student-President. Earlier, a sum of Rs. 18,000 was presented to the Vice-Chairman, towards investments in Small Savings on behalf of some companies in the City. Thiru M. G. Ramachandran promised to donate Rs. 5,000 to the College.

Thiru Basheer Ahamed Syed, former Judge of the High Court and the founder of the College presided.

Thirumathi Rajam Krishnan, Principal, welcomed the chief guest. Selvi Suseela Samuel, Student-President of the College, proposed vote of thanks.

A similar function was also held at Sri Theagaraya College, Madras on 21st February 1968. Thiru Arivazhagan, M.L.C., while inaugurating the North Madras Mobile Post Office stressed the necessity to inculcate thrift habit by students from the Childhood.

SAVE FOR THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE STATE

C. R. RAMAKRISHNAN

Larsen and Toubro Limited which plays a leading role in several of the key sectors of the nation's economy also lends its helping hand in the Small Savings Movement.

All of you may be aware that the Small Savings Movement launched by the Government of Madras has its objective to mobilise savings from all the available sources on voluntary basis making it in turn available for the economic development of the State.

Larsen and Toubro Limited on its part has been investing in Small Savings Securities sizable amounts in the past. It started in 1965-66 with an investment of Rs. 2 lakhs from the Provident Fund accumulations of the employees of Madras. During the year 1966-67

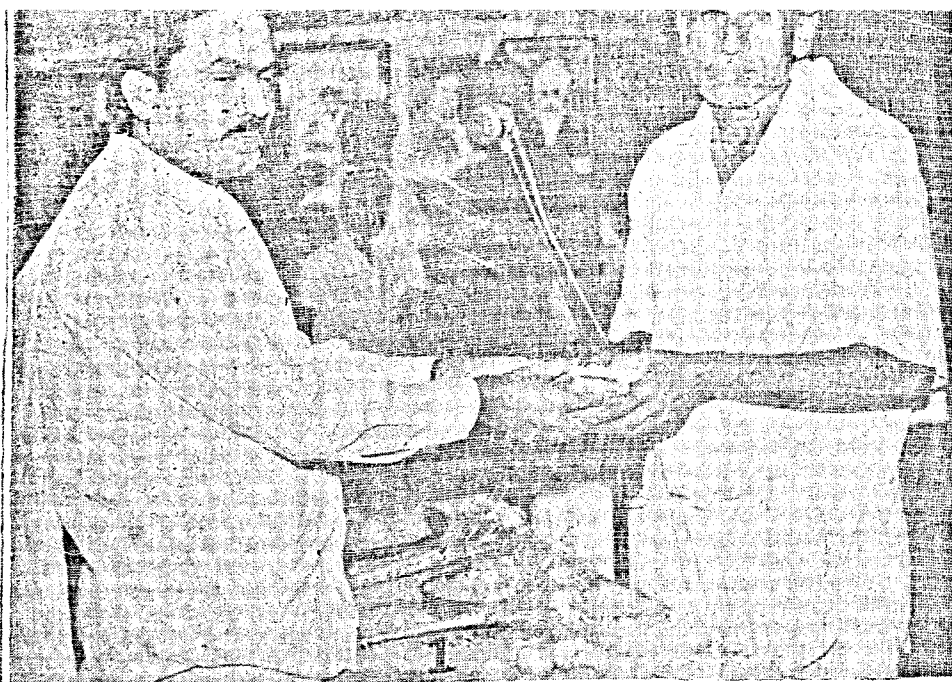
also a similar amount was invested. In the current financial year 1967-68 this amount has been increased to Rs. 2,25,000 since the contribution of the employees has also risen to this extent. The first instalment of Rs. 1,25,000 has been invested during October 1967 by handing over the cheque to Thiru M. G. Ramachandran, Vice-Chairman, State Advisory Board for Small Savings and the second instalment of Rs. 1 lakh is now being handed over by cheque to the Government of Madras.

I am indeed happy to have the honour of handing this cheque over at this function particularly in view of the fact that this amount will be utilised by the State Government in its irrigation, power and industrial projects and thereby contributing to the economic development of the Madras State.



Photograph taken during the inauguration of the new factory of Audco India Ltd., during which time a cheque for Rs. 1 lakh was presented by its Chairman, Mr. H. Holck-Larsen to Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Education and Industries, for investment in the small savings securities. The cheque was drawn on Provident Fund accumulations of L. & T. Employees for investment in small savings securities.

Photograph shows (from L to R) Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, Mr. H. Holck-Larsen, Chairman, Larsen & Toubro Limited, Mr. Gunnar Hansen, Director, Larsen & Toubro Limited and Mr. C. R. Ramakrishnan, Regional Manager, Larsen & Toubro Limited, Madras and Director, Audco India Ltd.

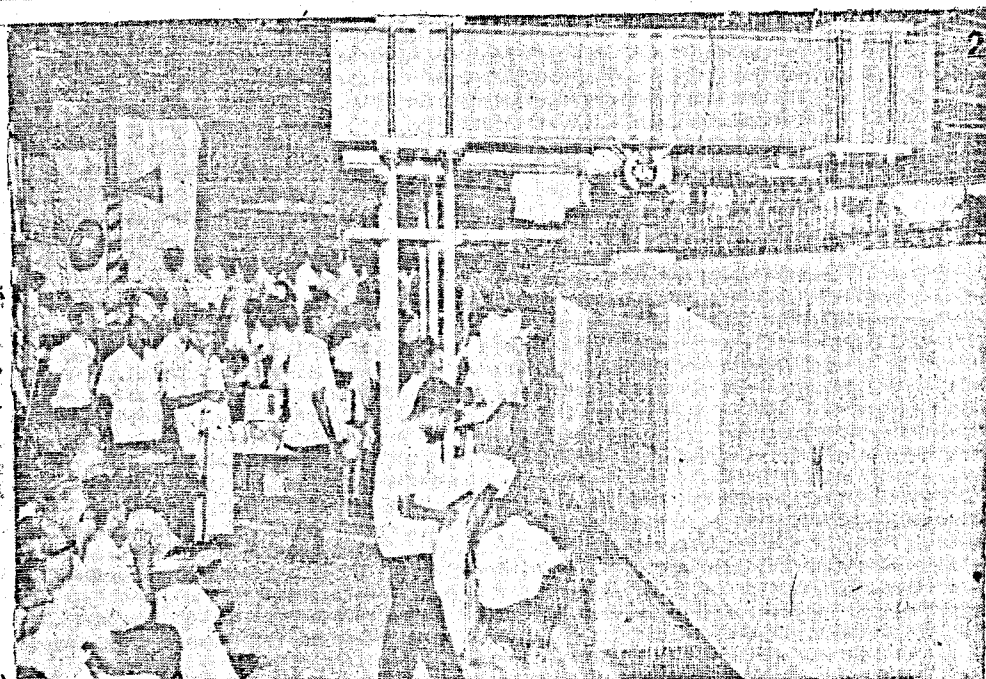


Thiru Kuppana Gounder, President, Kathapalli Panchayat, presenting a purse containing Rs. 4,051 to Thiru M. Muthuswamy, Minister for Local Administration towards the Namakkal Government Arts College Fund at a function held at Mudalaipatti Village on 10th March 1968.

A load test to destruction on a precast R.C.C. Beam using twisted steel was carried out at Gadilam Bridge site at Cuddalore on 15th March 1968 by the Highways Department.

Since twisted steel has high yield and bond strengths enabling adoption of higher working stresses, using this for R.C.C. work in the place of the usual mild steel rods has become a new technique in bridge construction.

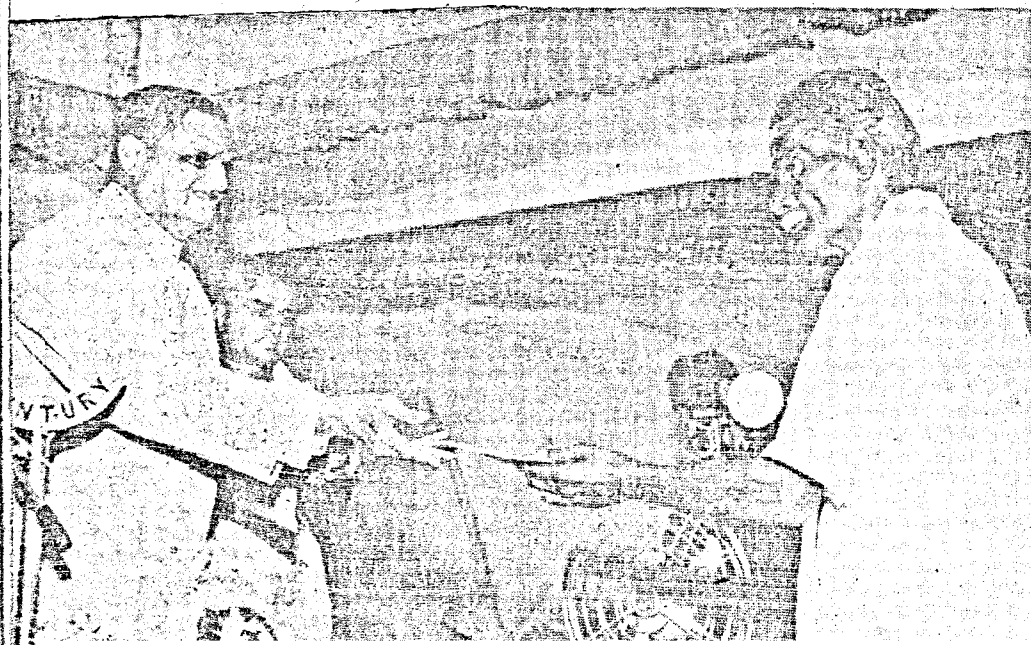
Twisted steel has been used for the first time in a bridge in this country for the bridge across Gadilam river at Cuddalore in South Arcot District. The load test to destruction will give an opportunity to test the performance of the material on a completed structure.



Thiru Jaisukhlal Hathi, Union Minister for Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation, laid the foundation stone for the New Administrative Building of the Madras Dock Labour Board, Madras on 31st March 1968. Thiru S. Madhavan, Minister for Law, Labour and Co-operation, presided.

The Scheme of Extension of Medical Facilities to the families of the members of staff and the reserve pool workers was also inaugurated on the occasion.

Thiru Jaisukhlal Hathi is seen presenting a Medical facilities card to a worker.



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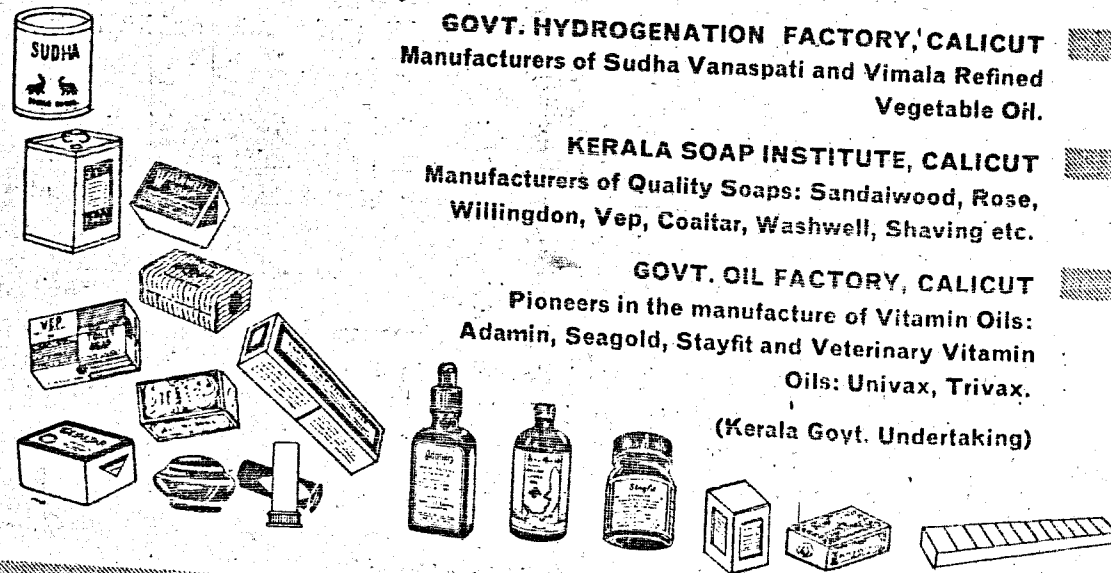
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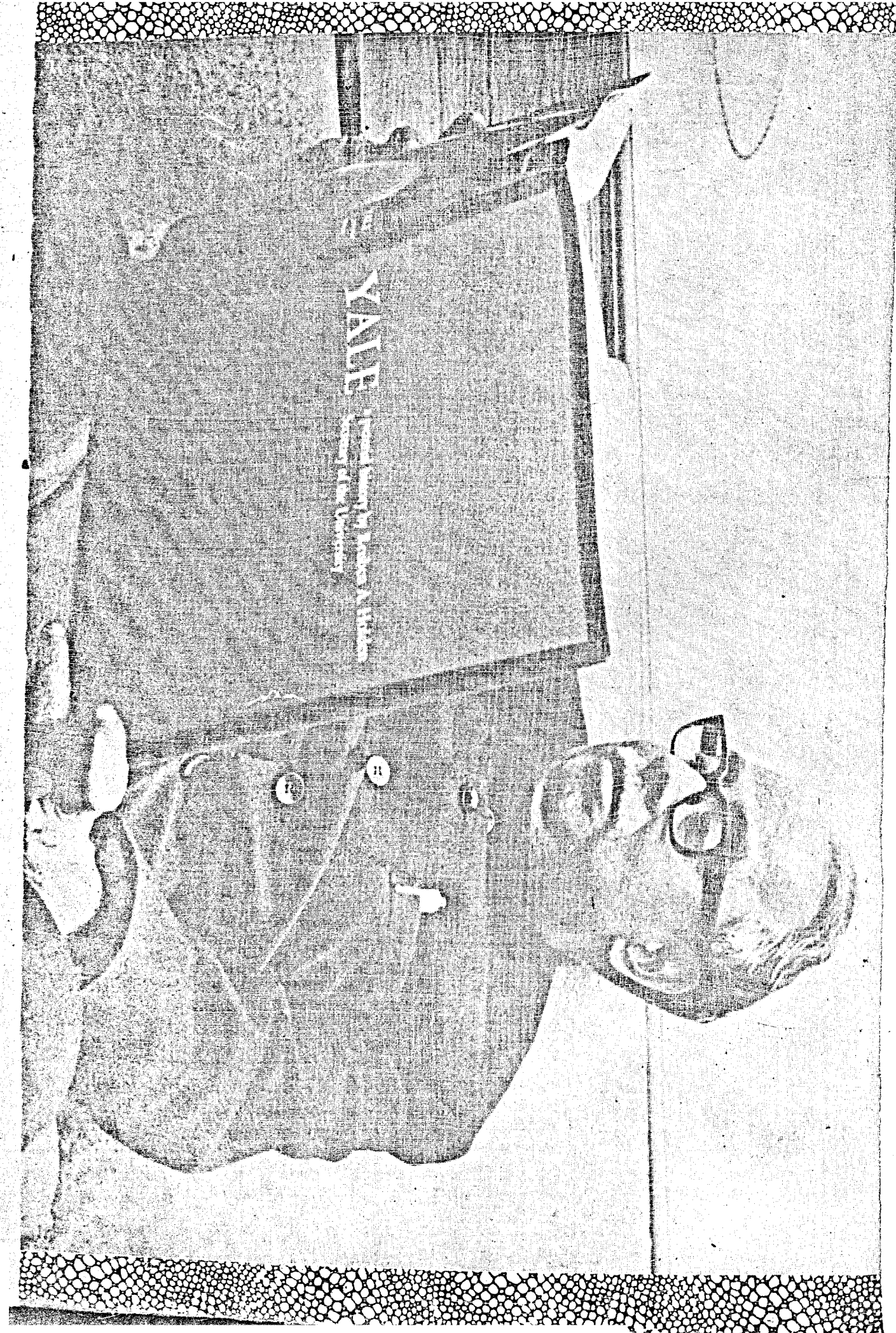
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THIS MONTH'S COVER.

Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister of Tamilnad, -during his recent tour abroad has also stayed at the Yale University, New Haven, U.S.A., for a week as a Chubb Fellow. He is seen teaching "Thirukkural" to the students of the University.

PRICE 20 Paise.

ANNA'S VISIT ABROAD ADDS LUSTRE AND GLORY TO INDIA

"One of the few charismatic leaders in post-Nehru India, noted for his skill in developing public support for his policies."—A press release issued by the Yale University which has invited Thiru Annadurai, Chief Minister of Tamilnad as a Chubb Fellow—a scheme under which distinguished politicians and leaders spend four or five days on the campus of the University, live with the students, attend classes, and be available for informal discussions and for answering questions, described him.

It is indeed a rare privilege for Tamilnad that our Chief Minister should have been invited by the United States and be thus honoured. It is only with much reluctance that he had undertaken this tour because he had to be away from Tamilnad for about a month. Throughout the Tour wherever he went he was accorded a warm reception. So also Thiru Annadurai won the appreciation of all for his political wisdom and statesmanship which he exhibited throughout his tour.

With Pope

Rightly he had the blessings of Pope Paul before undertaking this Tour. He arrived Rome on April 16 enroute the United States. He had the private audience with the Pope on April 17. The Pope said he felt honoured by the visit of the Chief Minister of a State of about 40 million people with a relatively numerous Christian Community, who lived in excellent terms of friendship and understanding with their Hindu fellow citizens. The Chief Minister said, the Government and the People of India appreciated the tireless efforts of the Pope for social and international peace and he wished him full success in these efforts. The Pope said he appreciated the pacific efforts of the authorities in India to improve the social and economic condition of the masses.

Before concluding the audience the Chief Minister offered to the Pope a copy of the souvenir of the last World Tamil Conference held in Madras. When the Pope was told that one of 10 statues unveiled in Madras on that occasion was that of a Catholic missionary Fr. Constantine Beschi, he was extremely pleased. At the end of the audience the Pope asked Fr. D'Souza who acted as interpreter during the audience, once again to express to the Chief Minister his high esteem and the great satisfaction he experienced in this visit and

on the request of the Chief Minister, the Pope imparted special blessings with great willingness and affection for the State, its Government and its people and also for all the people of India.

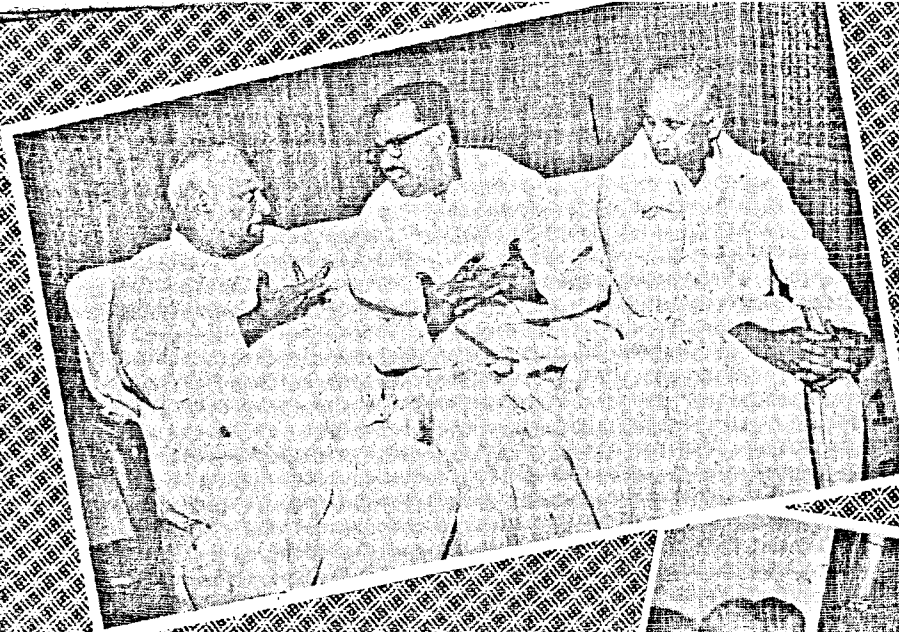
In Paris, the Chief Minister visited the State-owned Renault automobile plant at Flins, a western suburb of Paris, on April 18, and was highly impressed by the smart cars turned out by the factory. On April 19, he visited the World-famous Art Gallery in the lovely Palace, which was specially opened for him by the French Government, and also the famous Versailles Palace and Gardens. He also visited the UNESCO Headquarters where he had discussions with Mr. Maheu and the Deputy Director-General, Dr. Adishiah about the organisation's activities in the fields of education, science and culture.

At New York

He arrived New York on 19th. An unusual Spring sunshine and colourful confetti thrown by enthusiastic admirers greeted the Chief Minister of Tamilnad on his arrival at New York to begin a three-week American visit. Ambassador G. Parthasarathy, India's U.N. delegation Chief, received Thiru Annadurai at the Kennedy International Airport. A spokesman of the group who were assembled there to receive the Chief Minister called the greeting "a Madras Welcome". "Anna is a magic word", said a South Indian there. "I believe it", replied his American friend.

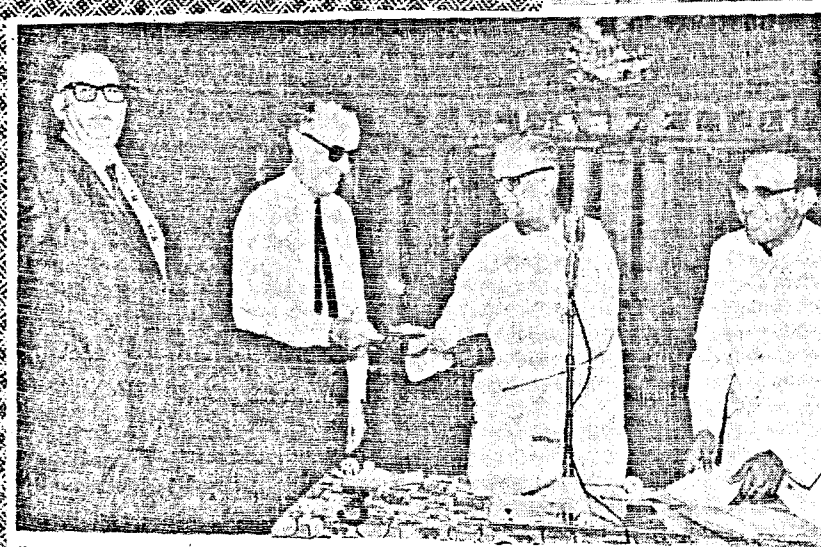
Thiru Annadurai, who is the first non-Congress Chief Minister to visit the United States had quite a crowded programme on the first day itself, despite the fact that he had a long flight from Paris. He spent some time at the air port with the South Indian community. Next he attended a reception arranged at the United Nations by the Under Secretary Thiru C. V. Narasimhan. This was attended by the Secretary-General U Thant, other senior officials and Indian members of the U.N. Secretariat. This was followed by an even larger reception given by Thiru G. Parthasarathi at the Indian mission which was attended by foreign and Indian diplomats. In the evening he called on U Thant.

Speaking at the reception given by Thiru Parthasarathi, Thiru Annadurai said that the language issue was the biggest controversy in India to-day.



1. Thiru V. V. Giri, Vice-President of India, who was on a 10-day visit to Madras, left for Nellore by train on 4th April 1968. He is seen conversing with Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Education and Industries and Thiru A. Govindasamy, Minister for Agriculture, before his departure from Central Station.

2. To discuss the location of Rocket Testing Station a meeting was held at Secretariat on 10th April 1968. Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Education and Industries, presided. Thiru A. Govindasamy, Minister for Agriculture, was also present.



3. Thiru A. Govindasamy, Minister for Agriculture, inaugurated the sale of Picture Post Cards on Wild Life in Madras State on 13th April 1968 at Rajaji Hall courtyard, Madras. Picture shows the Minister handing over the cards to Mr. Albert B. Franklin, Consul-General of U.S.A. in Madras to mark the sale.

4. Thiru M. Muthuswamy, Minister for Local Administration, inaugurated the "Patti Manram" of the Tamilnad Secretariat Association on 16th April 1968.



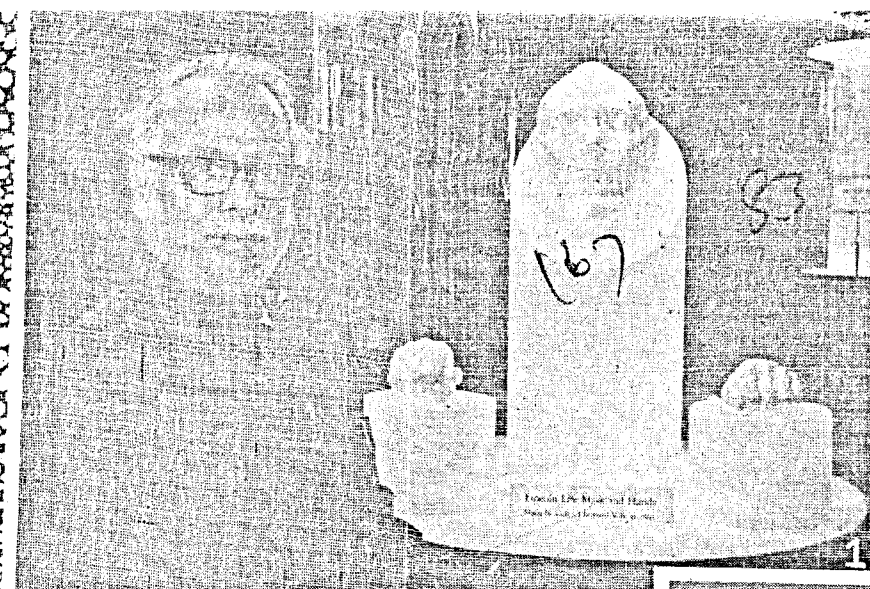
Anna's Visit Abroad



1. Private audience with the Pope.
2. At the UNESCO Headquarters, Paris.



3. Chief Minister Thiru C. N. Annadurai, engaged in a spirited discussion with Indian students and officials at a United Nations reception in New York City.
4. American and foreign officials at the United Nations greet Chief Minister Thiru C. N. Annadurai, who was introduced by Thiru G. Parthasarathy, Ambassador to the U.N.



1. A highlight of Chief Minister Thiru C. N. Annadurai's visit to Washington was a visit to the Lincoln National Museum located in Ford's Theatre, which was recently reconstructed. The Chief Minister also visited other monuments in Washington in addition to meetings with officials.

Thiru Annadurai is seen beside a Lincoln face mask at the Museum.



2. Thiru Annadurai (centre) points out some interesting item in the Lincoln Memorabilia. The Chief Minister is flanked by the State Department Escort Officer H. E. Kirby (right) and Thiru K. Chockalingam, his secretary. A campaign poster used in Lincoln's election can be seen at right.

3. At Yale University—deeply engrossed in the pictorial history of Yale.

4. Radio interview at the Yale University



At New York, the Chief Minister went sight-seeing and talked with New Yorkers. On 20th April, he drove to the midtown 'shop' of "Sona" (the golden one) where Indian handicrafts and handlooms are sold. The shop is operated by the Indian Government. He had a talk with Manhattan Burrough President Percy Sutton about Urban problems including housing, sanitation and job training for rural workers who pour into large cities without the skills they need for gainful employment in the City. He also visited upper New York City's Harlem on a walking tour. Then he toured the New York City's waterfront area and went to the sky-scraper building, the Empire State from where he viewed the entire city; visited Rockefeller and Lincoln centres and the Statue of Liberty in the New York harbour.

At Niagara

On Sunday the 21st April 1968 he went to the Niagara Falls and viewed it from both American and the Canadian sides. Asked about his impressions of the Niagara falls in the Radio interview at the Yale University he said he liked very much the view of the Niagara Falls from the Canadian side. Thiru Annadurai spent the Sunday night as a guest at the dairy farm of Mr. and Mrs. John Briscoe at Lakeville, Connecticut. The farm is called "Silent Meadow".

Next morning he left for Yale University at New Haven. He was the first Indian to be a Chubb Fellow of Yale University and guest of the Timothy Dwight College, one of Yale's 12 undergraduate residential colleges. At Yale University he was asked a wide range of questions at the Press Conference. He answered those concerning India's domestic issues with frankness, but declined to enter into Foreign Policy controversies arguing that this was a subject concerned to Central Government. However, he said his party generally supported the Central Government's policy.

At Yale University

An instance of the adroit way he dealt with troublesome question was when a correspondent asked whether because of India's conflict with China, India was leaning towards the West. He replied: "It will be more true to say that because we are against China some of the Western Countries are leaning towards us".

On the Indira Government's performance, Thiru Annadurai said it should be realised that previously India was under one party rule. Thirumathi Gandhi came to power with many States having non-Congress Governments, with the Fourth Plan not launched, and industrial recession because of droughts, "Taking all this into account, she is carrying on ably and well". The only issue on which he felt she need not have taken a "hasty decision" was on the language issue.

The Chief Minister got prominent press play in major New Haven newspapers. The morning New Haven

Journal-Courier gave front-page, four column treatment to the minister's Monday (the 22nd April) afternoon press conference at Yale University, and also carried in front-page a photo.

The *Journal-Courier* captioned its news article, "Latest Chubb Fellow—Indian Leader Cites Country's Peace Role." It quoted Thiru Annadurai as saying India cannot play a major role in world affairs in the near future except that of "Messenger of Peace."

On 25th April the Chief Minister screened the Film of the World Tamil Conference held in Madras at the Yale University. Mrs. Burgin, wife of the Master of the Timothy Dwight College said it was particularly impressive because it gave the American audience an "unusual insight into the Tamil culture".

The meeting with students majoring in international affairs and political science was held in the suite of Associate Chubb Fellow Leonard Barkin, who is Thiru Annadurai's general guide and escort during Chubb Fellowship week. The students' questions indicated a keen awareness of Indian Problems and aspirations. Some of the questions were sharp and knowledgeable and they brought smiles of appreciation to Thiru Annadurai's face. Below is given a paraphrase of how he answered some of them:

How he answered

On the language problem—

Thiru Annadurai's D.M.K. Party would like a "moratorium" on the language problem for some 25 years to give the country a chance to solve other pressing problems. Thiru Annadurai thinks English and not Hindi should be the link language in India.

On the role of the Congress Party in India—

Thiru Annadurai sees no successor to the Indian Congress party on the national level in the foreseeable future. No other party would have such cohesive strength on the national level. He foresees the possibility of state parties forming a federation at some time in the future for political purposes, but he does not see any one particular state party as having sufficient strength to become the nucleus of an all-India party.

What is the difference between India's Communist Parties of the Left and the Right—the pro-Soviet and the pro-Chinese parties:

Thiru Annadurai drew laughter with his remarks that he has "unravelling many mysteries" but this one is beyond him.

On the idea of a "partyless" form of Government in India as suggested by some Indians:

This could lead to the "partyless" concept existing in some communist countries today. Thiru Annadurai sees this as a threat to India's democracy. His concept of State parties is that politicians elected on certain platforms by their State voters should not chuck the

platform and go to the national parliament as "partyless" politicians. This would be a betrayal of constituents' trust, Thiru Annadurai said.

Students of Timothy Dwight College featured their distinguished guest in the April 22 Edition of their college news bulletin "The Town crier."

The issue on Thiru Annadurai hailed him as "one of post-Nehruvian India's few charismatic leaders" who "has provided responsible leadership and sound administration to Madras' 35 million people".

Thiru Annadurai left Yale University on 26th April and arrived Washington. After a two day visit at Washington, he flew to Puerto Rico. While at Washington his sight seeing tour included stops at the tomb of the Unknown Soldiers and the John F. Kennedy gravesite, both in Arlington National Cemetery in nearby Virginia, and the Lincoln and Jefferson Memorials.

During his motor ride around the city, Thiru Annadurai saw most of the major public buildings, including the Washington monument, the U.S. Capitol, the Library of Congress, the Pentagon, and the Departments of State, Commerce and Agriculture.

At Washington

Thiru Annadurai appeared to be moved by his visits to both the Lincoln and Kennedy shrines. He studied intently the heroic sculptured statue of Lincoln and carefully read parts of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address and his second inaugural address, both of which are inscribed on the shrine's marble walls. He also visited the White House. Before leaving Washington the Chief Minister speaking about his impressions of America said there was a great deal in American experience which India could learn from and adopt after suitable modifications for its own benefits. He presented a Sandalwood box to a State Department representative as a gift of the People of Tamilnad to the American people.

At Puerto Rico he visited Sugar Industry. Then at Kansas the Chief Minister advised Indian Students in America that one of their big jobs in the United States, apart from learning and preparing themselves for service, was to give a true "character image" of India. This image, he said, must be a true one which reflected to Americans India's successes and its failures, its hopes and its disappointments, its ancient culture and its strivings to bring a better life to the people of India.

On Wednesday, May 1, 1968, the Chief Minister arrived at Los Angeles, where he visited among other things the Disneyland. And he also visited San Francisco and Honolulu. At Honolulu in the tradition of the "aloha spirit", symbolizing affection and kindness, he was received with huge leis—flamboyantly coloured flowers strung together into long garlands. His Chief engagement at Honolulu, capital of the Hawaiian Islands, was at the East-West Centre where he met

7 169 84
scholars and students from various nations. The East-West Centre is a kind of world University, a spot of common ground on which the best minds of the Asian and Pacific countries meet those of the United States.

At the conclusion of his three weeks American Tour Thiru C. N. Annadurai arrived Tokyo on 5th May for a five day official visit to Japan. On May 7th, he met the Japanese Foreign Minister Mr. Miki and had talks with him. During the course of his talk he said in a jocular vein "We have our own human volcanoes, but we have got acclimatised to them as you have to yours. We have lived with them and we will overcome them". Addressing the Members of the Indian Embassy Staff on the same day, he said India had depended too much on foreign aid and what was needed was more co-operation and co-ordination. However he sounded an optimistic note and said "we are on the right path and we will reach our goal sooner than later". On May 9, he left Japan for Hong Kong on his way back to home.

On his arrival at Singapore on the night of May 11th he told reporters that while in Japan he found Japanese Officials interested in setting up a steel plant in Salem in Madras State and developing the fishing industry in the State.

During his earlier stop over at Hong Kong Thiru Annadurai told an Indian Community that "Until the last elections the people of India were afraid that a one party monopoly was holding up the progress in the country. The recent elections he said "have led the people know there can be true democracy in India."

His impressions

After twenty-seven days of tour abroad Thiru C. N. Annadurai returned to Madras on 12th May. The next day at a Press Conference, he said that one Indian merchant in Hong Kong remarked to him, if the Government of India adopted a policy calculated to encourage the flow of the foreign exchange resources plentifully available with Indian business men in several countries, into India, its foreign exchange problems would vanish. "The U. S. and Japan, the Chief Minister said had achieved amazing prosperity. What was more, the prosperity was wide spread and people in all walks of life had a share in it. Japan's Progress impressed me most than that of U. S. A. because Japan has achieved the progress through hard work", he said. In a radio interview broadcast over the All-India Radio, Madras, on May 14, the Chief Minister said that those who frequently visit India accepted the fact that India is progressing. Others comparing India with their own country feel that India is not progressing. To them he said, "I told India is a great country and therefore whatever progress is achieved it is being spread over the whole country. The progress of India therefore appears slow."

AN APPEAL TO THE CULTIVATORS

Dear Farmers of Thanjavur,

Since the paddy strain ADT 27 was released in May, 1965, the uncertainties of weather have tested its qualities to the utmost. Four hundred and forty-one progressive farmers of Thanjavur demonstrated in 5,000 acres its qualities not only to the other Districts of Madras State, but to the whole of India. In 1965 Mettur Dam was opened on 12th June and raising of and the planting of ADT 27 in 5,000 acres was done under normal seasonal conditions. But when the crop was at the stage of vigorous growth, the flow in the channels went down due to the failure of monsoon, and the crop faced severe drought conditions. Certain farmers in Nagapattinam division had to expose the crops to such drought conditions for a period of over one month at a stretch. In spite of this, these 5,000 acres of ADT 27 gave an average yield of 3,857 lb. per acre against the average yield of other varieties of 2,301 lb. per acre. This gave the Government and farmers of Thanjavur the courage to launch an area saturation programme covering 2 lakhs of Kuruvai lands with ADT 27 in the succeeding year. At this stage, when everything was ready, nature failed us again. It was only on 21st July 1966 that the Dam was opened, thus taking away 40 precious days during which normal kuruvai operations would have been conducted. But your confidence in the performance of ADT 27 gave you the courage to take up the cultivation of ADT 27 at the same period when samba is normally grown. As though this test were not enough it was put to severe strain again at the time of harvest by torrential rainfall of 28" against a normal of 8". This alone would have been enough to cause you heavy loss if instead of ADT 27 you had cultivated ADT 20 or ADT 3. ADT 20 and ADT 3 gave an average acre yield of only 1,200 lb. from 100,000 acres against 3,300 lb. for ADT 27 from 2 lakhs acres. Out of this experience was born your courage to accept the programme of Government in 1967 for mass conversion of single crop into double crop and you have nearly doubled the double crop area. This is an unprecedented achievement in agricultural history. Even last year, the south-west monsoon did not set in in time and Mettur Dam was opened only on the 3rd July. Local rainfall in Thanjavur in the Kuruvai season was less than normal. Yet undaunted, you achieved this tremendous feat. I am happy to state that the Government was able to meet the tremendous task of providing all the necessary inputs including credit in time and in sufficient quantities to support your efforts in creating history. Thus you have been progressively increasing production under the most adverse conditions. When you have succeeded in this great achievement under

great stress and strain; I am sure that you will achieve greater things this year with the experience gained last season.

I make this appeal to you in the fervent hope that water will be released this year in time. In normal years Cauvery delta receives 6" to 7" of rain during the summer months. During the last three years, there was very little of summer showers. This year, I am happy to note that the rainfall in summer has exceeded the normal rainfall and it is therefore reasonable for us to expect a normal season to follow. It is also heartening to note that Mettur level has shown a rise. In the last ten days, the level has gone from 12' to 25'. May I request you to remember the following points when you programme your cropping pattern for 1968-69:—

1. Your normal practice of raising Kuruvai crop and preparing yourselves for the following Thaladi crop in traditional double cropping need not in any way be altered.
2. By 20th June, please complete your usual Kuruvai Nursery and avoid raising nursery of ADT 27 for Samba conversion area till then.
3. It is usual for you to raise nurseries for Samba from June 20th onwards, climaxing it during *Adippattam*. During this time, i.e., from 20th June to 7th August, please raise ADT 27 nurseries in place of normal long duration samba strains for planting first crop in the samba conversion area.
4. In case weather conditions let us down again and the dam cannot be opened before the end of June, it may not be possible for you to differentiate between the period for raising ADT 27 nurseries for the traditional Kuruvai area and for the first crop of the newly converted samba areas.
5. If such a contingency should arise, I appeal to you to convert as much of single crop area as possible into double crop and raise ADT 27 nurseries for the traditional Kuruvai areas as well as the Samba conversion areas. How this can be done is best judged by you. I firmly believe that you can manage it since you did it successfully last year.

Government are making arrangements to stock the necessary quantity of seeds of short and medium duration paddy strains for the second crop in the converted areas.

Government are with you in your efforts and your hopes for a normal season and a bumper harvest.

Let us march ahead together.

A. GOVINDASAMY,
Minister for Agriculture.

Problem of Effective enforcement of Prohibition

THIRU S. PARTHASARATHY AYYENGAR, I.P.,
Former Commissioner of Police, Madras.

During the International Tamil Conference held recently in this State, homage was paid to literateurs and servants by the installation of Statues. In this, the pride of place went to Saint Thiruvalluvar, whose sayings were often quoted by many of the speakers and three lakhs of rupees each were bestowed on the Universities of Madras, Annamalai and Madurai for research into his *magnum opus*, Thirukkural. This famous work itself was born in a blaze of glory in the midst of severe competition from contemporary writers. Then it fell into disuse and has again been resuscitated by the new interest evidenced by Tamilians in the preservation of their ancient heritage. Tradition says that Thiruvalluvar took his birth according to modern conceptions in a backward community almost akin to Harijans. But he stood foursquare against the consumption of intoxicating liquors and so should take his place as one of the earliest prohibitionists in this land of variegated cultures. The Temperance movements are all recent phenomena compared to the uncompromising view on prohibition expressed by this sage, two thousand years ago in Thirukkural. And it is no wonder that a people and a Government nurtured in this ancient wisdom should plumb for complete prohibition, whatever may be the wavering attitudes of States surrounding them.

Earliest Prohibitionist

The following are the nine gems relating to prohibition excerpted from Thirukkural:—

"People addicted to drink are not respected by others; they also lose their honour."

"So do not drink liquor. Let people who do not want to be respected by good citizens, only consume liquor."

"A person intoxicated by drink is hated even by his own mother. How much more should people who desire discipline, despise him."

"Modesty, that inimitable girl, will not even care to glance at the place where people who commit the atrocious crime of drink congregate."

"Purchasing of forgetfulness by paying money is foolishness which cannot differentiate between good and bad."

"Therefore persons who are thus unconscious are like corpses. People who consume drink are only taking poison which makes them into corpses."

"People who drink inside their houses and became intoxicated with rolling eyes still become the objects of laughter and dishonour."

"The drink habit which makes the addict say 'I did this under the influence of liquor' should be eschewed. Secrets concealed within one's bosom will be revealed while drunk."

"Advancing arguments to reform an addict, who is in a hazy condition is like searching for a man drowning in deep waters with a burning torch. Will not an addict reform himself at least in his saner moment by looking at another under the influence of liquor?."

Tamilnad gave the lead

The All-India policy on Prohibition cannot be said to have been influenced by Thiruvalluvar but Rajaji, the prime protagonist of it and second only to Gandhiji should have imbibed those teachings unconsciously at a very early age. Among all the Congress Governments which found themselves at the head of States, I was left to Rajaji as the Chief Minister of Madras to place the Madras Prohibition Act in the Statute Book in the year 1937. The introduction of Prohibition was a phased programme and Rajaji's native district of Salem has the honour of being selected first for the experiment. Other districts were added on to this list in subsequent years but with the outbreak of World War II and the resignation of Congress Ministries the provisions of the Prohibition Act suspended. But with the cessation of the war and the return of the Congress to power, the Act was renewed in the year 1946 and by the year 1948 all the districts had come under its purview.

Enforcement was in the hands of the Police in some districts and with the Excise Department in others. There was a large volume of opinion that the dual agency in enforcement was not conducive to the best results and that the Police should be in entire charge. There was also another suggestion that while the administration of the Act should be with the Police, there should be a separate Prohibition Branch in the Police Department itself for enforcement. Ultimately by the year 1955, Police came to be in entire charge of Prohibition enforcement and in this process absorbed many excise personnel in the Police Department. This cannot be said to be an unmixed good for the methods of the excise department, which by and large considered itself

as a fiscal agency to collect as much revenue as possible from liquor, slowly infiltrated into the ranks of the Police, whose main function was to preserve the health and well-being of the people by keeping them away from drink. So one result of this merger can be said to be the corruption of a fine force who were paid for keeping quiet and suppressing zealotry. Moreover the Police have their hands full particularly in recent times with Law and Order and Crime problems, for dealing with which they are primarily intended and the enforcement of a social legislation did not get top priority in their scheme.

Having noted the above it has to be categorically asserted that with rare exceptions, the Police in this State have taken to Prohibition enforcement in earnest and have given a good account of themselves. Actually the increasing trend in the reporting of cases during the last many years should be attributed to the detective abilities of the Police and not on account of any visible spread of the evil, though statistics can be made to highlight both points of view. In this process, the several lags in methods of enforcement and in presentation of the cases in courts have been discovered, which had sometimes led to amendments of the law or to the tightening up of the apparatus to plug loopholes. But some of the fundamental difficulties which are a drag on efficient enforcement continue to remain.

Fundamental difficulties

The first and foremost among these is the lack of enthusiasm among the public for locating offenders or assisting the enforcement staff. In the Gandhian era, a crusading spirit prevailed among the politically inclined to work up the constructive programme among which the introduction of Prohibition was an important one. During the course of the years this enthusiasm has given place to apathy as a result of expectations of benefits from the ruling party being belied by their current action. Precept and practice did not go hand in hand in many cases and the initial idealism was corroded and blackened by a taste of power. The erstwhile workers seemed to have lost also their interest on account of their proximity to the ruling junta for whom prohibition had a low priority now. Apart from these, any social legislation unless it has a vigorous hold on the people has a tendency to fade from public memory in a short time. The publicity was lacking. So while most of the people were on the side of prohibition because they did not drink, they failed to take a positive and determined stand against addicts, which would make the latter ashamed of themselves. In the higher societies, the possession of a permit to purchase liquor was looked upon as an achievement entitled to respect. Thus the enforcement agencies are left to themselves to work up the statute to the best of their abilities and capacities but when the law required witnesses or helpers none could be found among the population. In some

villages, there was resistance and obstruction to the staff whose lives were at stake. So the important step to be taken for effective enforcement is to step up public interest, so that the vacuum may be filled.

The common intoxicating drinks consumed in this part of the country are—(1) toddy, (2) arrack, (3) foreign liquor and (4) potable alcohol. The drawing of toddy and the making of arrack are prohibited. The toddy is drawn from palms and the adding of chunam in the pot determines whether it is sweet juice or toddy. Sweet juice is used for the preparation of country jaggery and tappers are given permits for tapping the trees. But under the guise of tapping for sweet juice, it is possible to abuse the permits and supply toddy to the toddy-hungry populace. This contravention of law is prevalent in interior villages and while the destruction of palmyrah trees was once thought of as the best method to root out the drink evil, it is now considered that this is a wastage of national wealth since all the parts of the tree could be used to make utilitarian articles. Here, an attentive public and straight-forward village officer can only help in the eradication of the evil.

Illicit distillation

Illicit distillation of arrack is the most potent source of liquor and this is done in not easily accessible hillocks, open places where approach of persons could be visible for miles around; saucer-like depressions in the midst of forests or casuarina topes and islets in the midst of rivers. The ingredients used for preparing the base are jaggery, molasses, orange and banana peels, over-ripe fruits with a little bit of a fertiliser like ammonium sulphate thrown in for quick fermentation. The fermented liquor is allowed to stand in huge earthen vessels and buried in marshy places. During a raid in Madras city, such vessels were found buried in slum huts where people were living. In a place near Conjeevaram both sides of a rivulet were studded with huge vessels containing fermented wash in a Harijan colony. The Harijans are victims of circumstances and in their low economic condition, any adventurer could purchase their services with little temptation. This fermented wash is distilled and condensed in glass jars. Fractional distillation of the product in the jars produced stronger spirit. The Police find their wits matched in their fight with the illicit distillers and when the profits are 500 per cent the latter could afford to leave their apparatus and run away. In order to deal satisfactorily with illicit distillation, a separate staff with quick moving vehicles and with facilities to get information would be necessary. This is one among the several duties for the general Police. The special staff will have to be trained in sailing boats also in order to ward off unfortunate happenings like the death of one Sub-Inspector and some constables on the river Cauvery some years ago, while on a Prohibition raid. Actually the fishermen in this part of the country have given the go-bye

to their hereditary profession and taken to illicit distillation carving hallows in the rocks amidst the islets for storing fermented wash. The Police are helpless in such contingencies unless equipped for a chase on the river with a trained staff. Otherwise tragedy would follow and demoralisation would step in.

Foreign liquor can be legally obtained through permits or illegally secured from wet areas by smuggling. As far as Madras State is concerned the former French settlements of Pondicherry and Karaikal, and Bangalore in Mysore State have all provided head-aches to the enforcement staff.

The permit holders can be divided into three classes:

- (1) Indian permit holders who obtain permits under a medical certificate;
- (2) Foreigners and persons from former Portuguese and French Settlements, who are considered as foreigners for the issue of permits; and
- (3) Military personnel.

The permits are liable to abuse but when we consider that there may be less than five thousand permits for the whole state, i.e., for a population of about 36 million people, the leakage from this source may not be great. But even this can be plugged by a stiffer Medical test for the applicants by a medical Board and constant liability to be checked. Some of the Clubs catering to tourists and to a mixed clientele of foreigners and Indians are also suspect in this matter.

Potable alcohol

The fourth category of potable alcohol comes under many guises. There are spirituous medicinal preparations, toilet lotions, culinary essences and even ordinary power alcohol. The difficulty to assess the medicinal value of any alcoholic Ayurvedic preparation as opposed to its deleterious effects is great and when there are innumerable Ayurvedic preparations of a kindred nature, the loophole to escape the Prohibition law is wide indeed. A judgment of the Supreme Court in what is known as the Balsara case is against total banning of such articles for sale. In such cases methods will have to be evolved to see that these articles go into the hands of the right persons only. Sometimes doctors become easy prey to the importunities of patients and prescribe alcoholic medicines or wine which probably may have no relation to the treatment of the apparent disease.

This brings us to the consumption of methyl alcohol after making it potable by the addition of sugar and like juice, in spite of the caution that it is a poison and should not be drunk. The recent tragedy of more than 100 persons dying in the City and in Chingleput district by drinking varnish or methyl alcohol caused a furore among the public and the incident was used by some as an argument for the scrapping of Prohibition. This is to say the least to be considered as juvenile in the make-up of such detraction. If persons will have recourse to

poison even after telling them so, they should bear the consequences of the act even though they may come from the slums. These are instances of inefficient checking of disposal of spirits intended for industrial purposes. They have to be tightened.

The Magistrates have generally taken a lenient view of Prohibition offence and though provisions were made for enhanced punishment and compulsory confinement to jail, there have been no proper appreciation of the need for such punishments. Moreover in the assessment of evidence a welter of laws arising out of *obiter dicta* of High Courts have clouded the real issues and even weakened the hands of those who are inclined to deal severely with offenders. The judiciary while holding the scales even has to read into the objectives of the Act and then deal with the offenders. Fines of even hundred rupee are flea-bites to the prohibition offenders.

Weaning away the addict

The reason why a man goes public house is succinctly and clearly expressed in the book *The British Workers* by Fordyn and Zweig.

"First of all know that every one has to let himself go occasionally, unless he wants to end up in a lunatic asylum. If he is fed up with his job and his home life as well as so many are, and he has no choice but to carry on, what else can he do? From time to time we have to unburden ourselves. It is best of course to find consolation in God but some men cannot. Some find it in love, some in sport, some in art. But for those who cannot do otherwise, a good booze in the pub is the last refuge. There they leave off their burdens and fears and disgust with life and with themselves. There they can let off steam."

While we need not fully subscribe to the utility of the pub for the last purpose provisions of alternate recreation to villagers would certainly wean them away from surreptitious drinking. Enforcement has to go hand-in-hand with rehabilitation and de-addiction. Then only can the drink evil be laid to rest to rise never more. May we hope for the dawn of this era in spite of the cloudy indecisions in policy of several State Governments visible on the horizon.

The ex-Chief Minister of Madras Thiru M. Bhaktavatsalam has been responsible for holding aloft the torch of prohibition alight for many years in this State. His policy has paid dividends in the matter of general improvement in the economic well being of the people and in lessening acts of rowdyism and domestic quarrels. The present Chief Minister of Madras, though not wedded to the ideology of the National Congress, has followed Thiruvalluvar in his policies and stood like a rock against the buffeting waves of assault against Prohibition. It is for this Conference to give an All India lead in this matter in order to strengthen the hands of the administration in Madras State.

Resolutions of the Prohibition Conference

The Fourth All India Prohibition Conference takes on record its warm appreciation of the establishment of the National Committee for the Gandhi Centenary on an official level to celebrate the 100th birthday of the Father of the Nation, with the President of India, Vice-President of India, and the Prime Minister of India, as its President, Vice-President and Chairman, respectively, and has every confidence that it will organise the celebrations in a truly befitting manner throughout the country.

The Conference desires to draw the National Committee's attention to the fact that Prohibition held a high place of priority in the constructive programme of Mahatma Gandhi and requests the National Committee for the Gandhi Centenary to recognise that no celebration can be considered to be suitable tribute to his revered memory without the enforcement of Prohibition all over the country. The Conference therefore, fervently hopes that Prohibition should be accorded the greatest importance during the celebrations as it will be quite ridiculous to celebrate the centenary on the one side and to open the flood gates of liquor throughout the country on the other hand.

The Conference, therefore, requests that the National Committee for the Gandhi Centenary to use its good offices (a) to give all possible encouragements to the States where Prohibition is already in operation, (b) to prevail upon the Union and the other State Governments all over the country to adopt necessary measures to implement the Directive Principle of State Policy as early as possible but not later than 2nd of October 1969.

The Fourth All India Prohibition Conference wholeheartedly supports the peaceful resistance movement launched by the Rajasthan Nashabandi Samiti to help introduction of total Prohibition by the 2nd October 1969. The Chief Minister of Rajasthan, when approached by a special deputation of the All India Prohibition Council last year, gave the assurance that they are in favour of complete prohibition and will take certain measures in near future. It is a matter for gratification that, true to his promise, the Rajasthan Government has enforced total prohibition in three districts and partial prohibition in two districts bordering on Gujarat State, and they were to announce the phased programme of total prohibition at the time of Budget Session which it is regretted they did not, resulting in creating doubts and discontentment amongst the minds of the people of Rajasthan.

The Conference feels that Rajasthan Government is already committed to the enforcement of complete

prohibition and it will be but meet and proper for it to declare its avowed policy without further delay.

This Conference is confident that this step will be conducive to the moral and material reconstruction of the State, an early announcement of the State policy in this regard will set at rest any misgivings in the minds of the masses of the State, guarantee their future prosperity and also vindicate the stand taken up by the Rajasthan Nashabandi Samiti.

The Fourth All India Prohibition Conference records its deep sense of sorrow and disappointment at the utter disregard shown by the Central as well as other State Governments of the repeated demand of the people for the introduction of total Prohibition in the country.

The Conference is of the view that by their failure to implement the Directive Principle of the State Policy, of the Constitution these States have shown scant regard for (a) the country's Constitution (b) the United voice of the masses and (c) the teachings of the Father of the Nation. Thus these Governments in their pursuit after the tainted money of excise revenue, have cast to the winds all considerations for the material and moral reconstruction of the people, have become a party in encouraging crimes, diseases, poverty and misery of family life leading to ethical de-generation of their people.

This Conference is further of the view that by opening the flood gates of liquor in the country at a time when the Gandhi Centenary is approaching, these States are playing with the lives of the teeming millions on the one hand and at the same time making a mockery of the Centenary itself.

This Conference therefore, considers this as a challenge to all wishers of the nation and calls upon all votaries of Prohibition and Social workers from all fields to join in this common cause of intensifying their campaign against liquor trade and their anti-prohibition lobbies by preparing themselves to undergo greater sufferings fully keeping in view the principles of non-violence and truth as to bring home to the Governments and the interested parties in the liquor trade the advantages and blessings of prohibition and undertake such measures as to bring about the introduction of complete prohibition throughout the country. For the implementation of the objects of this resolution Central and State-wise special committees be appointed to chalk out a dynamic programme.

METEOROLOGY AND AGRICULTURE

The theme of this year's celebrations of World Meteorological Day was 'Meteorology and Agriculture'. This was chosen because of the continuing and urgent need for increasing world food production and to stress the important role of weather in relation to agriculture.

To focus attention on the role the Indian Meteorological Department plays in the field of agriculture in the country the celebrations were held at Poona where the agricultural Meteorological Division is located.

From the planning of land use to the transportation of foodgrains, almost every aspect of agriculture, calls for meteorological know-how.

An expert knowledge of the past, present and future weather, is essential in solving various problems such as choice of crops, animals or husbandry methods for effecting agricultural development, for determining favourable time to sow, gather crops and make hay, controlling such crop hazards as potato blight, for locust control, etc.

Drought studies

The Agricultural Meteorology Division in the India Meteorological Department was set up in 1932 and is now doing systematic work in agricultural meteorology.

Recently, a detailed study of drought incidence in the country has been taken up. Investigations are in progress for evolving techniques to forecast the onset of drought conditions, etc.

Human endeavour may not be able to ward off the vagaries of nature like drought. But, their consequences can be minimised by proper planning. Areas more prone to drought, intensity and probabilities of drought occurrence, their effect on crop yield and other such essential details could be collected by this study.

The Co-ordinated Crop Weather Scheme started functioning in the Division from 1945. It involves recording of crop and weather observations at a net work of selected experimental farms in India. It ensures recording on one standard plan all biological and environmental factors. The data collected over a period provides a basis for working out reliable crop-weather relationships.

Schemes for three major crops, paddy, wheat and jowar, have been sponsored by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. Sugarcane and cotton crops are also being covered under the Scheme from 1946 and 1947 respectively. Fifty-five crop-weather observatories are co-operating in the scheme now.

Weather service to farmers

Since the crop weather observatories are few in number, another set of 90 agro-meteorological observatories have also been recording meteorological observations of importance to agriculture.

The weather service to farmer was launched in 1945 to warn the farmers of adverse weather conditions. Special farmers' weather bulletins prepared by the five main Regional Forecasting Offices of the Meteorological Department at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and Nagpur are supplied to All India Radio for broadcasting. The bulletin now goes in 22 languages from 54 stations of All India Radio.

A scheme of phenological observations on selected trees is in operation from 1952. Under the scheme the dates of such events as leafing, flowering, fruiting and leaf fall of trees, migration of birds, appearance of insects which recur every year, etc., are recorded. They provide some indication of the nature of coming season. At present observations are being made on Mango, neem, tamarind and babul trees in about 300 stations all over the country.

The thirty-five year old Agrimet division at Poona through its 140 Agrimet observatories, including 54 crop weather stations, has carried out useful studies and collected data on pests and diseases of five crops namely, paddy, jowar, sugarcane and cotton. Under a new scheme relating to the collection and supply of meteorological data for agricultural development, data from a large network of Agrimet stations will be supplied to agricultural research centres in different states.

With its observatory in the agricultural college at Poona, the division serves as a unit for specialised agricultural meteorological research studies in the country. An all-India co-ordinated crop weather scheme is in operation since 1945.

The Agrimet Division keeps a vigilant watch on the progress of weather by preparing and upto-date maintaining of charts showing week by week progress of important weather elements like rainfall, temperature and humidity in different meteorological sub-divisions of the country. These charts help an objective assessment of crop prospects of the States and of the country as a whole.

The Agrimet division

The Agrimet Division also prepares districtwise and cropwise crop-weather calenders showing the dates of commencement and duration of various phases of crop growth, normal weather requirements and critical weather conditions needing a warning during each phase. These calenders are being revised by taking into account the characteristics of the high yielding, quick growing and hybrid varieties of crops.

A number of instruments to study the weather and its relationship with agriculture have also been developed at the Division.

Information on the average pattern of climate in different parts of the country constituting agriculturally homogenous units is very essential for working out the most efficient cropping pattern, developing water resources, deciding optimum irrigation, breeding of plants which can thrive best in the climatic conditions

We are at the cross roads of history and we are facing great historical problems on which depends our future. So, whether we are big men or small, we have to undertake the work of big men because only big people—big in mind, big in vision, big in determination—can face big problems.

—Nehru

prevailing and working out the best agronomic practices. For this, preparation of an agroclimatic atlas of India, giving the information on the agro-meteorological factors over the entire country, in the form of maps, graphs and tables has been taken up.

The World Meteorological Day this year has also been the occasion for the silver jubilee celebrations of the meteorological training division at Poona. Since its beginning, training in meteorology has been given to about 4000 meteorological personnel. These included trainees from Afghanistan, the Philippines, Burma, Laos, Peru, Indonesia, Thailand, Cambodia, Mauritius and Yugoslavia.

Training in Meteorology

In addition to this organisation the Radio Meteorological Training Division at Delhi is imparting training in modern sophisticated electronic equipment used in meteorological observatories. Training is also being given in the installation, maintenance and servicing of the other important equipment.

Specialised training in seismology is given at Delhi and Shillong. The Kodaikanal Observatory conducts research training in astrophysics.

World Meteorological Day was celebrated on March 23 to mark the signing of the 1960 convention of the World Meteorological Organisation, one of the specialised agencies of the United Nations.

India as a member of the organisation had participated in the celebrations to focus attention on the role of its national meteorological services and the work of the W.M.O. as an agency for co-ordinating the meteorological services throughout the world.

The celebrations was inaugurated at Poona by the Deputy Minister for Tourism and Civil Aviation, Tirumathi Jananara Jaipal Singh. The Minister of State for Food and Agriculture, Thiru A. P. Shinde and Thiru V. P. Naik, Chief Minister, Maharashtra, participated in the celebrations which included a special exhibition highlighting the various activities of the Indian Meteorological Department.

நவீன செங்கல் தொழிற்கலை

மாண்புமிகு திரு. இரா. நெடுஞ்செழியன்
கல்வி, தொழில் அமைச்சர்.

தொன்மைச் சிறப்பும், பெரும் புகழும் வாய்ந்த திருமழிசைப் பகுதியில் செங்கல் உற்பத்தித் தொழிற்சாலைமைத் துவக்கப்படுவது எல்லோராலும் மகிழ்ச்சியோடு வரவேற்கத் தக்கதாகும்.

முதலமைச்சர் அறிஞர் அண்ணா அவர்களால் திறந்து வைக்கப்பட்டுந்தது. அண்ணா அவர்களுக்கு விழாவில் கலந்து கொள்ள பேரவா இருந்தும் எதிர் பாராத விளைவுகளின் காரணமாக, பல்வேறு பிரச்சினைகளில் ஈடுபட்ட வேண்டிய அவசியமேற்பட்டதால் காரணமாக அவரின் சார்பில் உங்களின் ஆதரவோடு அந்தப் பணியை ஆற்ற அண்ணா அவர்கள் என்னை அனுப்பி வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள்.

“தம்பியுடையான் படைக்கு அஞ்சான்”, என்பதற்கொப்ப அண்ணன் செய்ய வேண்டிய பணியை என்னிடம் விட்டு நான் ஆற்றுகிறேன். பணித்திருக்கிறார்கள்.

யூகோஸ்லாவியா நாட்டின் ஒத்துழைப்போடு இங்கே இந்தத் தொழிற்சாலையை அமைக்க திட்டமிட்டு செயல்படுத்தப்படுகிறது.

மண்ணை செம்பொன்ளுக மாற்றும் மணி

மண்ணைப் பொன்னாக்குவது என்பது போல் இங்கே மண்ணை செங்கற்களாக மாற்றி அதை செம்பொன்னாக்கும் பணியில் ஈடுபட்டிருக்கிறோம். 75 லட்சம் ரூபாய் செலவில் இந்தத் தொழிற்சாலை உருவாக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இங்கே உற்பத்தி செய்யப்படும் செங்கற்கள் மற்றதைவிட அழுத்தமுள்ளதாகவும்—உறுதியும், அழகும்—அருமையுள்ளதாகவும், ஒரே சீரான வடிவமுள்ளதாகவும், ஏற்றத்தாழ்வற்றதாகவும், நெருக்கமுள்ளதாகவும், வீணா நெகிழ்வற்றதாகவும், சிமென்ட் தடவி புற அழகை உண்டாக்க வேண்டிய அவசியமில்லாத வகையிலும் உருவாக்கப்படுகிறது.

இதில் துணிபோட்ட செங்கற்களும்—துணி போடாதவைகளும் குறைந்த விலையுள்ளவைகளாக உற்பத்தி செய்வதில் அதிக முயற்சி எடுத்துக் கொள்ளப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

4-A

நாளொன்றுக்கு 66 ஆயிரம் செங்கற்களை உற்பத்தி செய்யத்தக்க விதத்தில் பொறிகள் அமைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. தொழிலாளர்களின் ஒத்துழைப்பும் அதிகாரிகளின் கவனிப்பும் பொது மக்களின் ஆர்வமும் கிடைக்குமானால் 80 ஆயிரம் செங்கற்களை உற்பத்தியாக்கு மானுக்கு எட்டிப்பிடிக்கலாம் என்ற உறுதி இருக்கிறது.

ஒரு சதுர சென்டிமீட்டர் பரப்பளவுள்ள செங்கல் சாதாரணமாக 140 கிலோ அழுத்த சக்தியுள்ளதாகத் தான் இருக்கும். ஆனால் இங்கே உற்பத்தியாகக் கூடியவை 193 கிலோ அழுத்த சக்தியுள்ளதாக இருக்கும். மற்ற வற்றைவிட அழகாகவும், அழுத்தமாகவும் இருக்கும்.

சென்னைக்கு அருகே

சென்னைக்கு அருகேயே இந்தத் தொழிற்சாலை அமைத்திருப்பதும் தொழிற்சாலைக்குப் பக்கத்திலேயே தேவையான களிமண் கிடைப்பதும் செங்கல் உற்பத்திக்கு கிடைத்துள்ள அரிய வாய்ப்பாகும். சில இடங்களில் தொழிற்சாலை அமைந்தால் போக்குவரத்து இடப்பாடு ஏற்படும். அப்படிப்பட்ட நிலை இதற்கில்லை.

இங்கே செங்கற்களால் ஆன வீடுகள் குறைவாகவும் குடிசை வீடுகளே அதிகமாகவும் இருந்தாலும் மக்களின் வாழ்க்கைத்தரம் உயர்ந்து அவர்களுக்கு வசதி ஏற்பட ஒவ்வொருவரும் செங்கற்களால் ஆன வீடுகளைக் கட்டிக்கொள்ள இப்படிப்பட்ட தொழில்கள்கள் இன்றியமையாதனவாகும்.

பொதுத் துறையினராலும் தனியாரின் முயற்சியாலும் தொழிற்சாலைகளைக் கட்டுவதற்காக முயற்சிகள் மேற்கொள்ளப்படுமபோது கட்டிடங்கள் வளருகின்ற நேரத்தில் நம்முடைய நாட்டைப் பொறுத்த அளவில் பரப்பளவில் முடியாமல் போகும் நேரத்தில் நாம் வானத்தை நோக்கித்தான் மாடிகளை உயர்த்தி எழுப்ப வேண்டிய நிலை எதிர்காலத்தில் வரும்.

பொறிகள், இயந்திர சாதனங்கள் அமைத்து இந்தத் தொழிற்சாலையை ஆரம்பிக்க 40 லட்சம் ரூபாய் அளவுக்குத் திட்டமிடப்பட்டு ரூபாய் மதிப்புக் குறைப்பின் காரணமாகவும், பிற காரணங்களினாலும் 70 லட்சம் ரூபாய்க்கு உயர்ந்து விட்டது.

இப்படிப்பட்ட தொழிற்சாலைகள் ஏராளமாக உருவாக வேண்டிய நிலை இருக்கிறது. நம்முடைய தேவைகளை நிறைவேற்றக்கூடிய வகையில் இது போன்ற தொழிற்சாலைகள் பயன்படும்.

மண்ணை அறுத்து அதைச் சுட்டு தேவையை நிறைவு செய்து கொள்ளுமளவுக்கு நாகர்கீம் டேம்பாடடைந்தது. முதலாவதாக உண்ண உணவு பெற வேளாண்மைத் தொழிலை மேற்கொண்ட மனிதன் மானத்தைக் காப்பாற்றிக்கொள்ளும் விதத்தில் உடை தயாரித்துக் கொள்ள நெசவுத் தொழிலை மேற்கொண்டான். அதற்கும் அடுத்து இருக்க இடம் தேவை என்ற அடிப்படையில் வீடு கட்டினான். இப்படி மனிதன் நாகரிக வளர்ச்சி பெற்றான்.

நாகரிக வளர்ச்சி

மொகஞ்சதாரோ-ஹரப்பா அகழ்வாராய்ச்சியின் மூலம் பண்டைய மக்கள் செங்கற்களின் முகியெத்து வத்தை, இன்றியமையாத தன்மையை உணர்ந்திருந்ததை, அவற்றைப் பயன்படுத்தியதை நாம் அறி்கிறோம். காலிரி பூம்பட்டினத்தில் கரிகாற் சோழன் ஆட்சிக் காலத்தில் பூம்புகார் துறைமுகம் கட்டப்பட்ட இடத்தில் பயன்படுத்தப்பட்ட செங்கற்கள் கண்டெடுக்கப்பட்டு இருக்கின்றன. அவற்றை உலகத் தமிழ் மாநாட்டுக் கருத்தரங்கையொட்டி நடந்த கண்காட்சியில் கூட கண்டோம்.

இங்கே-இப்போது 9 அங்குல நீளமும் நாலரை அங்குல அகலமும் 3 அங்குல கனமும் உள்ள செங்கற்கள் தயாராகின்றன. ஆனால் பூம்புகார் அகழ்

வாராய்ச்சியில் கிடைத்த செங்கற்கள் 24 அங்குல நீளமும் 18 அங்குல அகலமும் 6 அங்குல கனமும் உள்ளதாக இருந்தன.

செலவையும் குறைத்து உறுதியையும் மிகப்படுத்தி வகைகளையும் அதிகரித்து மற்ற நாடுகளைப் போல புதிது புதிதாகக் கண்டுபிடித்து உற்பத்தி செய்தால் ஏற்றமிகு நிலையை நாம் அடையலாம்.

எதிர் காலத்தில்

எதிர்காலத்தில் எழும்பலிருக்கும் கட்டிடங்கள் விரைவாக குறுகிய காலத்தில் கட்டி முடிக்கத்தக்க நிலை உருவாக இது போன்ற தொழிற்சாலைகளுக்கு அதிக அளவில் ஊக்கமும் ஒத்துழைப்பும் தரப்பட வேண்டும்.

உற்பத்தித் திறனைக் கற்றுத்தர யுகோ நாட்டிலிருந்து வந்துள்ள நிறுவனத்தினருக்கு எனது பாராட்டுதல் களைத் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்கிறேன்.

இந்தத் தொழிற்சாலைக்கு இங்கேயுள்ள கிண்டி-ஆவடி-அம்பத்தூர் தொழிற்சாலைகளில் உற்பத்தி யாகும் பொருட்களையே பயன்படுத்துவது-ஒரு தொழிற்சாலை வலிந்து மற்றொரு தொழிற்சாலைக்குப் பயன்படுத்திக் கொள்வது-அரசாங்கத்திற்கே பயன்படுத்திக் கொள்வது அரசாங்கத்தின் பணம் அரசாங்கத்திற்கே பயன்படும் வகையில் இருக்கிறது.

இங்கே ஏற்றி வைக்கப்படும் தீ பல நூற்றாண்டுக் காலத்திற்கு அணையாமல் இருக்க வேண்டுமென வாழ்த்தி தொழிற்சாலையைத் துவக்கி வைக்கிறேன்.

FAMILY PLANNING NEWS

To create mass awareness among the villagers on the Family Planning Programme and its methods a camp in Thandavarayapuram village, Salem district, was conducted by the District Family Planning and Malaria Officer, Salem. An Intensive publicity programme was arranged for two days on 20th and 21st February with the co-operation of the Field Publicity Officer and the Commissioner of Authur Panchayat Union.

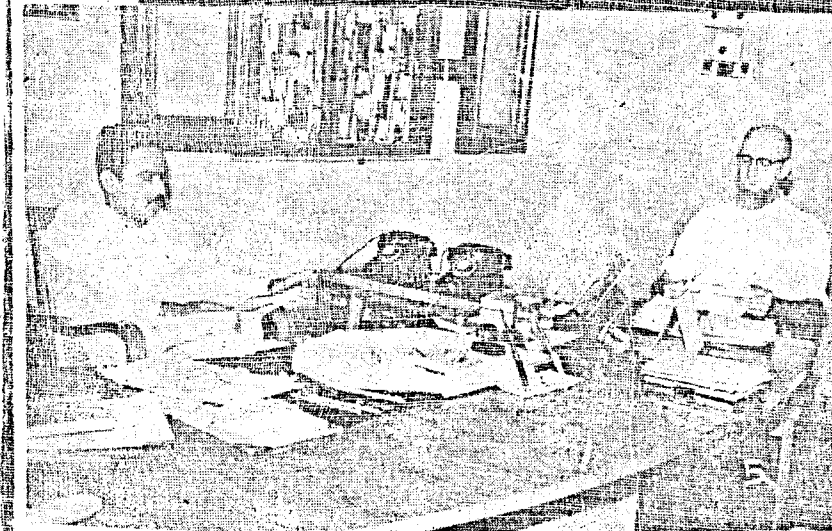
The population of the village is 2,800. There are 400 eligible couple of which 320 were contacted in person by door to door visiting. Most of the wives have one to three children. Twenty-one couples are already adopting Family Planning methods (15 Vasectomised and 6 IUCD).

Group discussions followed by a meeting. Filmshows were arranged in the evening. A local Muslim lady and the head master of the local school participated in the group discussions.

In the group discussion among women it is found that they prefer tubectomy or loop instead of getting their head working husbands vasectomised. A close follow up action by the Family Planning staff is made in the village.



Foreigners IN CITY



1. Mr. Walter Schwartz, leader writer of the (Manchester) Guardian, London, interviewed Thiru M. Karunanidhi, Minister for Public Works on 29th April 1968.

2. A three member delegation from Volgograd City Council, U.S.S.R. led by Deputy Mayor, Mr. Alexandre P. Mameshmi arrived Madras on 17th April 1968 and met the Minister for Local Administration, Thiru M. Muthuswamy. They were also accorded a civic reception. The Mayor of Madras Dr. Habibulla Baig is seen presenting the civic address to the Deputy Mayor of Volgograd City Council.

3. Mr. Christopher Young, Editor-in-chief, Ottawa Citizen interviewed Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Education and Industries on 21st April 1968.

4. The Minister for Local Administration is presenting a copy of the Souvenir of the World Tamil Conference held recently in Madras to Mr. Gordon Carter, Director of UNICEF, South Central Asia Region, when he met the former on 30th April 1968 and discussed with him about UNICEF programme in Tamilnad.

5. Mr. Becker of Social Welfare Services, U.S.A. had discussions with the Minister for Local Administration on 7th April 1968 about the project for helping the handicapped persons.

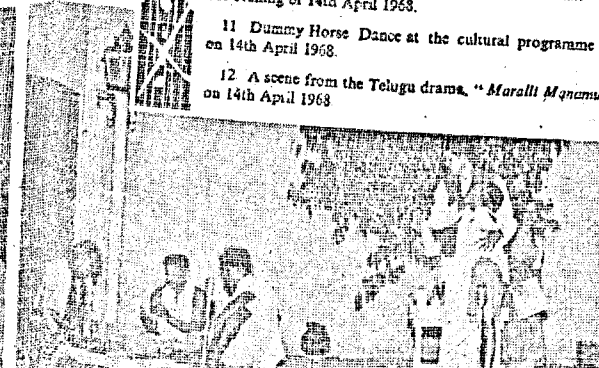


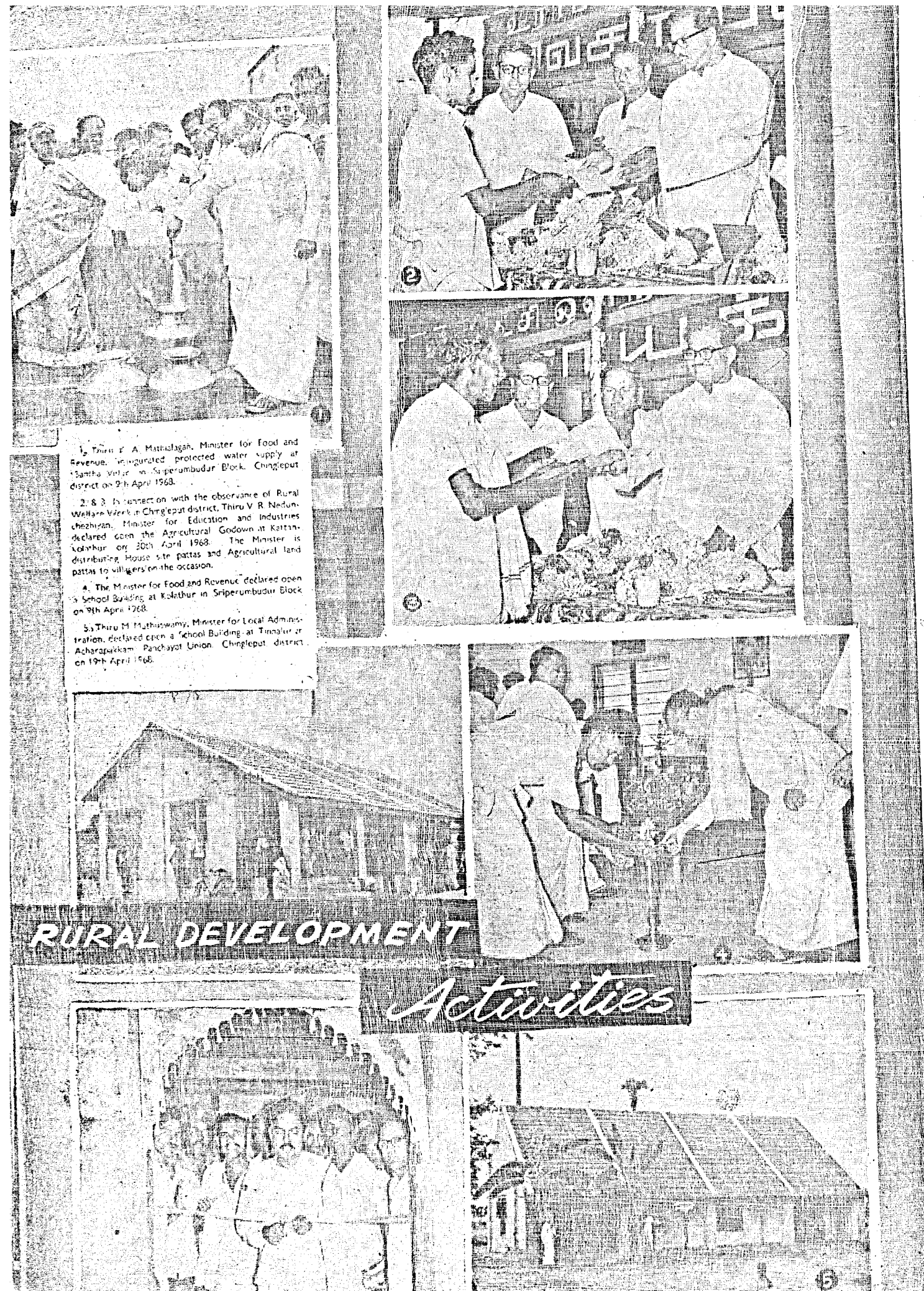
FOURTH ALL INDIA PROHIBITION Conference



The fourth All-India Prohibition Conference was held in Madras between 12th and 14th April 1968. Dr. Sushila Nayyar, M.P. presided.

1. Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister, delivering the inaugural address.
2. Thiru C. Rajagopalachari, Acharya J. B. Kripalani, M.P. and Dr. Sushila Nayyar, M.P., arriving at the Conference held at University Centenary Hall, Chepauk, Madras.
3. Thiru K. Kamaraj, former All-India Congress Committee President, who declared open the exhibition arranged in connection with the conference, is looking at some of the exhibits.
4. Thiru M. Bhaktavatsalam, former Chief Minister of Tamilnad, is releasing the conference Souvenir to Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister.
5. Thiru Jivaraj Melia, Delegate to the Conference, Lt.-Governor of Pondicherry Thiru S. L. Silam and Dr. Sushila Nayyar are going round the exhibition.
6. Dr. Sushila Nayyar distributed prizes to the winners in the elocution and essay competitions organised by the reception committee.
7. Dr. A. L. Mudaliar, Chairman of the Alcohol and Health Section, is conducting the discussions on 13th April 1968.
8. Dr. Sushila Nayyar addressing the public meeting held at Marina on 14th April 1968. All party leaders participated.
9. Thiru C. N. Annadurai speaking at the dinner given by him in honour of the delegates to the conference on 14th April 1968.
10. A scene from the Tamil drama "Sarukkumaram" staged on the evening of 14th April 1968.
11. Dummy Horse Dance at the cultural programme arranged on 14th April 1968.
12. A scene from the Telugu drama, "Maralli Manamu" staged on 14th April 1968.





MECHANISATION OF BRICK MAKING

Bricks are used in the construction of houses, factories and other buildings, for the foundations of heavy industrial plant and equipment and for a variety of other purposes, including Civil Engineering works. Even though clay is the basic material used in the manufacture of building bricks, properties of bricks vary considerably according to the purpose for which they are intended. Brick is the oldest manufactured building material and much of its history lost in antiquity. On the sites of ancient cities of Babylonia burnt or fired bricks have been found and some of these are estimated to be over 6,000 years old. Well burnt bricks cannot decay.

Brick industry developed on the traditional hand making process. It is reported that the first patent for a brick making machine was granted in the year 1619. The hand moulded bricks were baked in inefficient intermittent type of kilns. By 1858 Hoffmann introduced a continuous type of kiln in which all works connected with firing, like loading, unloading pre-heating cooling, full firing, etc., could be carried out concurrently and continuously. With the introduction of machines for forming and Hoffmann kilns for firing the industry entered a phase of rapid progress.

Different methods

Depending upon the type of clay used the forming of bricks can be done by any of the following method :-

A. Soft Plastic or soft Mud Process.—Lower grade clays with about 25 per cent moisture are prepared manually or mechanically and shaping is done by hand moulding or by machines imitating hand moulding.

Some of the machines of this type are capable of producing over 10,000 bricks per hour.

B. Wirecut or Stiffmud process.—Wirecut process is the most prevalent method of machine making of bricks and consists of forcibly extruding a rectangular column of plastic clay with 20 to 22 per cent water which is cut into bricks by wires stretched on a frame giving outputs exceeding 4,000 numbers per hour.

C. Stiff Plastic Method.—In this process a stiff mass of clay with 10 to 15 per cent moisture is forced into

metal moulds by some form of extrusion machine and the rough clots so formed and are given a smooth regular finish in a subsequent process. The machine is capable of producing over 12,000 bricks per day.

D. Semi-dry or Semi-Plastic method.—In this method hard clays and shales are powdered in dry state and are made damp with addition of about 5 to 8 per cent water. The powder is filled in metal moulds and pressed in powerful presses exerting sometimes over 20,000 lb. per square inch. A press of this type gives a daily output of about 5,000 to 6,000 bricks.

Traditional method

In our Country traditional hand moulding method accounts for practically the entire production of bricks. In villages the bricks are moulded on the ground very near the place of building construction. Very sand, lean type of clay is used in the manufacture and baking is done in crude, intermittent types of kilns called clamps. The bricks are fragile and seldom true to shape or size. However near important cities like Calcutta, Delhi, Madras, etc., where the demand for bricks is large and continuous some limited modernization of the brick making did take place. Better grade clay was used and moulding was done in individual moulds.

The wet bricks were dried in sheds and continuous type of kilns called "Bulls Kila" operating on Hoffmann principle were used for baking. Bricks made by this method generally known in the market as "Table Moulded Bricks" were comparatively superior to ground moulded clamp burnt bricks in size, shape, texture, crushing strength, etc.

The requirements of bricks in Madras city are met by a large number of small units near Aminjikarai about 7 miles west of Madras city. In the wake of increased tempo in the building construction during the second and third plan periods the price of bricks in Madras city as in other important cities was registering a steady upward trend. Price of table moulded bricks rose from Rs. 40 per 1,000 numbers in 1955 to Rs. 65 in 1961 and over Rs. 110 by 1963. The quality of the bricks deteriorated rapidly. The building industry was threatened

with a crisis. It was in such a situation that the Government of Madras took a decision to set up an up-to-date fully mechanised brick plant near Madras which would ensure to the consumer quality bricks at reasonable price.

The Government Mechanised Brick Plant is located near Thirumazhisai some 16 miles from Madras city. About 200 acres of lands have been acquired to locate the unit and for supply of clay for the plant. Wirecut process of manufacture is adopted and the entire plant has been imported from Yugoslavia.

Mechanised plant

Clay is collected by multi-bucket excavators and transported to the preparation shed by tipping trolleys pulled by diesel locomotives. Box feeders at this stage enable proper proportioning of raw materials and steady feeding of slat conveyor.

Two pairs of heavy high speed rollers ensure thorough mixing and grinding of clay. The clay so processed is fed into an extrusion press. A notable feature of the press is that it has facility to remove air from the clay mass as it enters the extrusion chamber. This de-airing facilitates easy production of comparatively complicated items like partition blocks, hollow blocks, perforated bricks, etc. The extruded bricks are cut by automatic cutters, loaded in finger cars and taken to artificial dryers. Sixty-four numbers of artificial chamber dryers each with a capacity of about 3,600 bricks and working on the principle of humidity drying are designed to ensure removal of moisture from the bricks from about 22 per cent to 5 per cent. Rapid drying of bricks especially in low humidity conditions cause uneven shrinkage resulting in warping cracking and other faults. Earlier stages of drying are therefore done in highly humid atmosphere. Waste heat from cooling zones boosted with additional fire mouth burners is used for drying the bricks. The artificial dryers have been designed to dry bricks completely in about 72 hours.

Two production lines

The dried bricks are fired in latest type of Hoffmann kiln with furnace oil, using impulse burners which ensure efficient use of the fuel.

The Plant at Tirumazhisai has two production lines each designed to give an output of at least 33,000 numbers of solid bricks of size 9 inches by 4½ inches by 3 inches in a

shift of 8 hours. Two lines make it possible for the unit to undertake manufacture of two different types of items simultaneously.

When compared to ordinary stock bricks machine made bricks from the Thirumazhisai plant have better finish and texture. They are more accurate in size and shape. They have less absorption and far higher crushing strength. The Indian Standard Specification prescribes a minimum crushing strength of 35 kg. per sq. cm. for common building bricks. The specification also grade bricks of crushing strength of a 70 kg. per sq. cm. and 140 kg. per sq. cm. as grade A and Grade AA respectively. The crushing strength of bricks manufactured at Thirumazhisai exceeds 193 kg. per sq. cm. Similarly against 20 per cent, 22 per cent and 25 per cent water absorption provided for class I, class II and class III bricks, the Thirumazhisai bricks have 10.6 per cent absorption only. Being accurate in size and shape and superior in finish bricks from the unit need less mortar for laying. Buildings constructed with these bricks can afford to leave the outer surface without plastering.

Perforated bricks

In more advanced Countries solid bricks have given place to perforated bricks. Perforated bricks ensure certain amount of heat insulation. It has been worked out that for tropical Countries like India, 30 to 35 per cent perforation in bricks offer adequate thermal insulation property.

Perforated bricks find greater use in the construction of light weight walling and multi-storied buildings. Large size perforated bricks help to increase the masons' output. It is gratifying to note that the Mechanised Brick Plant at Thirumazhisai has in its production programme manufacture of large quantities of perforated bricks. Partition blocks, ceiling blocks, hollow blocks, facing bricks, glaze trillies, etc., are other products the unit will be introducing in the market.

A major difficulty facing the building industry in Madras namely procurement of quality bricks at reasonable price will be solved to a great extent with the *Government Mechanised Brick Plant, Thirumazhisai*, going into production. Civil Engineers, architects and building designers will also welcome this unit as it will supply to them new items of building materials of far superior qualities which while cutting construction cost will enhance the beauty and appeal of their designs.

Our aim, our objective, our slogan should be "Two grains should now grow where only one grew before."

—Lal Bahadur Shastri

LIVESTOCK IN OUR NATIONAL ECONOMY

Livestock resources in India are vast and their contribution to National income is substantial. Livestock wealth of the country alone contributes annually about Rs. 3,000 crores of rupees to the National economy. Even under the existing conditions, the annual exports of Livestock products such as finished and semi-finished leather, hides, skins, wool, bristles, animal hair, goat hair, bone products, horns, hooves, etc., have brought in foreign exchange of over 88 crores of rupees during 1966-67. This is 29 per cent of the foreign exchange earnings of important agricultural commodities and products and 8 per cent of the country's total foreign exchange earnings. But her share in the international trade in livestock is insignificant even though India holds a premier position as regards livestock population in the world.

With continuing shift in population from rural to urban areas, consequent on industrialisation and rise in the living standards of the people the demand for and off-take of highly nutritious foods like milk, meat and eggs has been increasing steadily. This is certainly a very healthy development as an increased demand for such foods not only releases the heavy pressure on food-grains, which are in short supply, but also helps in fighting mal-nutrition.

Export items

Of the export items of livestock and livestock products, tanned hides and skins, sheep, goat and lamb skins, raw wool, bones, bristles, hair, meat and meat products and animal earnings are the important items earning the very valuable foreign exchange. The import as well as the export trade of cattle, sheep and goats is of little importance so far as India is concerned. A small number of cattle, sheep and goats to the value of Rs. 13 to 15 lakhs is exported to the neighbouring countries of Ceylon, Nepal, etc.

Hides and skins constitute the basic substance out of which leather is made. The total annual production of hides is 22.7 million pieces in India. Our country is the largest producer of skins, accounting for more than one-fourth of the world's production of skins and about 56.5 million pieces of skins from sheep and goats are produced annually. There is a very good demand for East India tanned hides and skins in the foreign countries owing to the presence of lesser fat and wool or hair in Indian animals. The important countries which are buying our hides and skins are United Kingdom, West Germany, France, Italy, Yugoslavia, U.S.A. and Japan. The Government has taken up schemes under the Five-Year Plans for improvement in the production and

quality of hides and skins. The major step towards this is a programme for improvement and modernisation of slaughter houses.

The total production of raw wool in India is over 35 million Kgs. per year. But the wool is average and of medium quality, the production of best quality wool is negligible. In order to meet internal requirements of the textile mills and cottage industries, considerable quantities of superior quality wool are imported from other countries. India exports about 11 million Kgs. of raw wool to United Kingdom, U.S.S.R., U.S.A., France and Belgium annually. The establishment of sheep farms, sheep and wool extension centres, introduction of weaving by machines, formation of sheep breeders, co-operative societies, etc., will increase the production of wool in our country. So our efforts should be concentrated on the improvement of the quality of these wool.

Production of bones

It is estimated that the production of bones obtained from fallen larger animals like cattle, buffaloes, etc., is in the order of about 3.64 lakh tonnes per year in India. The main products obtained from raw bones are crushed bones, bone meal and bone sinews. The crushed bones are exported to United Kingdom, Belgium, France, U.S.A. and other countries and bone sinews to Japan. The total value of exports of bone products from India in 1966-67 was Rs. 5.46 crores. The production of these items of export can be enhanced by better collection, storage and supply of raw bones to the crushing mills and also making adequate arrangements for proper utilisation of carcasses.

Bristles are the stiff, wiry hairs obtained from pigs and are largely used for making brushes for toilet, cloth cleaning, floor cleaning, polishing, painting and for other industrial purposes. India is one of the principal suppliers of bristles to the world markets. About 144 tonnes of bristles, valued at Rs. 216 lakhs were exported to United Kingdom and U.S.A. during 1966-67.

Goat hair is an important export commodity and 7.6 million Kgs. of goat hairs have been produced in India during 1966-67. The goat hair in foreign countries are mainly used for manufacturing canvas, brushes, hair belts, ropes, under belts, low quality carpets, etc. Camel hair is also an important foreign exchange earner. The total foreign exchange earnings from export of hair is Rs. 105 lakhs during 1966-67.

Meeting the EDUCATIONAL NEEDS of Society



DR. B. D. NAG CHAUDHARI
Member (Education), Planning Commission

The rapidly increasing demands for social services demonstrate the impact of the revolution of rising expectations. The demands are rapidly tending to outstrip the capacity to provide for these services. Financial resources allocated from Central and State budgets are already too small to meet the needs and desires of people. New ways will have to be found to provide services without charging it to budgetary expenditure. It seems essential that community effort and community resources should play an increasingly larger role in providing the services. It will depend on the increasing ability and the willingness of the community to do so. The State has a vital part to play in helping to create the necessary climate, producing the research inputs and giving advice to the community in the measure that it demands. The State will be responsible for supplementing these resources and seeing that they are used effectively. These are difficult but necessary exercises if the social services are going to be preserved and expanded.

The expectations

The expectations of our people regarding education are building up much faster than the current ability of the Government to satisfy them. The extent to which these demands will be met will depend on the amount of the national resources that is the resources of the community, the State and the Centre, that are allocated and also on the organisation, enthusiasm and involvement of people, in these efforts. In view of the constraints of resources and the legitimate and competitive demands of various national priorities a certain approach, perhaps a philosophy, needs to be decided on which will depend the resources and the efforts that should be spent on education. Expenditures on education are not merely to provide social service, they are a major factor in the creation of a suitable climate for greater economic development. Education is the

only path in our country towards social equalization between rich and poor, men and women. Education is an effective instrument for developing a national outlook rather than narrow local chauvinism. Above all education is the instrument of modernization. It helps people to shed their superstitions, prejudices and inhibitions which act as brakes on social and economic progress.

Distinct areas

There are a few distinct areas of the expectations of our people regarding education at different levels. The first is education for all up to the age of 14 as envisaged in the Constitutional Directive Principles. In addition, education is a means to develop such ability and skills as will give economic gains including possibly more employability. At the next level of education we are really concerned with the training which will enable the exercise of choice to be made with some sophistication about one's future career and some understanding of the technological and social issues involved in individual, national and international matters. The third level of education is the education at the professional level. It is the size and quality of the professional manpower of a nation on which its wealth and prosperity mainly depends. This is an area, therefore, in which the intelligentsia tend to be deeply concerned. There is the fourth and final level of education which is that of expertise and creativity. High quality education and training at this level is essential for some of the important task of national development. It is important to realise that this small but important fraction derives most of their numbers from the gifted and talented among the nation's population. The right education, training, and encouragement of this group create proper conditions for such men to contribute in larger measure to national development. The Centre and States share responsibility to ensure this.

Our task is to keep in view these stages of education and to translate the needs, desires, and aspirations of the people for education into the framework of fiscal and physical targets. The lack of resources creates a formidable quandary for our country. The imperative of school education, elementary as well as secondary cannot be neglected and need much greater attention. There are rising pressures for them. The resources will be spread ineffectively thin if we try to carry out all that should be done. In addition, there is the continuous pressure of technical education at all levels as well as higher education. The dilemma of choices is difficult to resolve.

Since funds for education in the Fourth Plan will not be adequate to meet the expectations and requirements of our people, it is important to develop priorities. The States have responsibility for financing education and therefore of fixing priorities. The Planning Commission can only advise, persuade and influence the States with regard to these priorities.

Making choices

Since we cannot escape making hard and difficult choices, it is advisable to concentrate on consolidation and on a small number of essential tasks. While better facilities are desirable, there are serious existing disparities in elementary education facilities and achievements which should be progressively lessened and wherever possible, removed. The expansion of facilities and undertaking of new schemes need to be examined carefully. Every new programme should be launched only after it has been fully tested in field trials or in pilot projects and its full financial and other implications explored. For example, the National Service Programme for college students looks excellent but a study of its financial implications could be worked out. Its effectiveness should also be demonstrated through pilot projects. There should be built-in provision for free back of information on performance and periodical evaluation. Poor implementation of educational schemes has been responsible to a large extent for considerable waste of effort and resources. Every effort should be made to get the maximum benefit from the investments already made.

This calls for a review of the various programme over the entire educational sector including plan and non-plan, and dropping comparatively non-essential or unfruitful programmes. The decisions on planning policies and priorities have validity if these are based on a regular flow of reliable statistical and other data. It is unfortunate that enough attention has not been given to this aspect. Apart from collection of statistical data through normal channels, survey at regular intervals and special research studies are essential not only to evaluate the progress achieved but also to project

the trends for the future. It is necessary to fill the gaps in our present information on various aspects of educational development.

To avoid wastage and to achieve maximum results, educational development, both qualitatively and quantitatively, should be closely linked with the current and projected manpower needs of the economy, which need to be kept under constant review so that serious shortages or surpluses do not emerge. Manpower forecasting has, therefore, to be considerably strengthened. State Education, Labour and Industries Departments and the State Planning Units could jointly work towards strengthening manpower deployment data and develop manpower forecasting at each State. This would considerably strengthen both the State and Central machinery for gathering information and prognosticate areas of employment.

You are perhaps aware of the decision to decentralise the Planning process in the field of education. Since education is primarily a State responsibility, the State is the right organisation to do the planning for herself. The level and needs of educational development vary from State to State and within a State from district to district. Any meaningful attempt at educational planning should take into account the conditions which obtain in each State and in each district. A uniform approach in all districts is not likely to yield the best results. A backward area might need strong financial support from the State and an advanced area may need a little or nothing. The district should, therefore, serve as the basic unit for educational planning. A blanket formula for all districts is likely to be wasteful of State resources and not conducive to optimum results.

Raising resources

Each State has to consider how to make the management side of the educational enterprise more efficient. The recruitment and training of administrative and inspection personnel needs carefully looking into. A School Inspector's task is not only to inspect, evaluate and assess, his task should also be to encourage, stimulate and set examples. Educational institutions and individual teachers and administrators should be encouraged to experiment with newly developed ideas in curricula, teaching methods, assessment, etc., and report on the feasibility or otherwise of their adoption. A district school board could play a definitive role in the wider aspects of management.

The responsibility for providing resources for education should be shared by the Centre, State and the community. Any tendency to enlarge the area of Central responsibility beyond what is strictly laid down in the Constitution may thin the available resources and make them ineffective. The Panchayats, Municipal Boards and

the Local Authorities should face the task of raising resources. It should not be difficult to do so in many areas because of the large increase in agricultural income. The State Governments should help the weaker areas within a State but only in a manner that does not lessen the sense of responsibility of the local community of helping themselves to the utmost of their capacity. Otherwise it will mean discrimination against more enterprising local community and crippling the effort at self-help.

The setting up of school boards at the district level with necessary authority to take charge of education up to Secondary stage mentioned, earlier, will be step in the right direction. It may be a good idea to allocate funds for development activities over a planned period to each district. School board, according to some agreed criteria of population, the level of educational development, economic and social situation, etc. The school boards will then be free to raise more resources from the local communities and go ahead with larger development programmes, in accordance with needs and wishes of the community. The spirit of self-reliance and a healthy competition for quicker progress should be encouraged by the State and the Centre.

Role of community

The finding of resources for education at the level of elementary education to a very large extent is the responsibility of the community and local authorities. The community in the past has contributed significant resources and effort in school education. The income in most districts is higher today than in the past. Although there has been serious diminution in local contribution to schools in recent years, there is no reason why it cannot be increased significantly with some State encouragement and local effort. The most important task in elementary education for the States is to provide educational facilities to neglected areas and backward sections of the community and enable them to take advantage of these facilities. The other major tasks are expansion of facilities at the middle level, improving the training, efficiency, emoluments and conditions of service of teachers, expansion and improvement of school housing. Ancillary but important tasks in support of the weaker sections such as books banks, evening classes for reducing wastage and supplementary feeding programmes could be achieved by community support. The leadership of the teacher and his participation in community activity to bridge the gap between community and the school and to prevent education from accentuating instead of solving community problems are important aspects of district level planning. Encouragement and opportunities for the teacher for self-improvement and communication with broader areas of education is necessary.

Financing of secondary schools education should be a joint State and community responsibility, the community carrying a fair share of the burden. The raising of resources by the community leads to an involvement of the community and sharing responsibility in the performances of the school.

A lot of attention has been drawn towards secondary education in recent years. Many university teachers, administrator and public men have taken interest in the reform of syllabi, teaching methods and examinations at the secondary stage. Unfortunately not very much of this has gone into our secondary schools. The main reason is the financial implications of incorporating these ideas, and the lack of training and quality of teachers. The absence of translation of these ideas into practice is also in part due to lack of communication between those who are developing these ideas and techniques and those who will use them. The equipment and facilities required, although usually modest, do carry a price tag which puts them out of reach of the teacher in the rural secondary school. The social climate also inhibits him from being unconventional. In-service training has advantages over preservice teacher education in so far as balances between requirements of trained teachers and numbers produced are easily maintained. Inservice training which concludes with a package of modest equipment with which he has become familiar and which he can carry back to his school can largely remove this handicap.

Secondary education

Since the secondary school is likely to be the terminal stage of education for most of our future citizens, some attention to the development of basic skills and a broad understanding of science and social issues are of some pertinence. The process of terminalisation of secondary school education should develop. The emphasis on skills; vocationalisation, and broad understanding of science and technology can help this process. There should be evening courses and other avenues of self-improvement so that feelings of frustration are countered. There should be counselling available to the students from State educational authorities to promote the necessary understanding and interest in the various avenues that are open at the termination of school education.

The terminal nature of the secondary school education for the majority of students will call for guidance and counselling to a larger extent than heretofore. Such guidance and counselling will be relevant if it includes analysis of job opportunities and possible future advancement through evening and correspondence courses in various areas.

Examination reform is very much in the air. However, in this, as in many other areas, it is desirable that one makes haste with caution. Some evaluation and pilot studies are necessary both regarding the structures of the reform and their practicability and acceptability.

The secondary school teacher is an important element in this programme. His vitality and competence can be encouraged by some efforts in two directions. The first is opportunities for advancement through a system of further training, selection and assignment of more challenging tasks, including opportunities for college and university education and teaching. The second is the development of contacts and communication with neighbouring college and university faculties as well as with local industry and agriculture. The effect of such contacts should make it possible for college and university teachers, engineers and agriculturists to participate in school activities and school teachers to participate in engineering, agricultural and academic activities. In both elementary and secondary education the State has the task of creating and supplying expertise in a way that would be both effective and economic.

Spectacular changes

There have been spectacular changes in educational structure, curricula content, teaching methods and assessment methods during the last fifteen years in school education all over the world. It is necessary not only to be aware of these dramatic discoveries, it is equally important to relate them to our own experience. If any of these new features are relevant to our schools, if they can be adopted or adapted to our circumstances and constraints of resources and training, we should certainly do so. It needs study and effort and also willingness to change, if it is for the better.

The Ministry of Education has fathered the National Council of Educational Research and Training to study these new contents and methods. Their expertise can be freely made use of by every State in conformity with their needs to improve and give new dynamism to their education. Financing, administration and teacher training at elementary level is a problem of numbers. The resources of the State are likely to be strained to provide the necessary inputs. The involvement of the universities and colleges and secondary schools in these efforts properly mobilised, may to some extent reduce the strains on the State Government. It can also help to produce higher quality and better motivated teacher. Such efforts may also help to stimulate a better social

climate for introducing work experience and encouragement of talented and gifted students.

The professional, scientific and technical education is an area of joint endeavour by the Centre and States. There are problems of both quality and quantity in the various levels of such education. Our current headache is the unemployment of engineers. Other problems are either already with us unnoticed or around the corner. The two potent instruments in developing an approach to these problems are a manpower policy and wages and salaries policy. However, these can only develop through a clear elucidation of facts and a deeper analysis of our economy, our technological capability and our courage. These studies and elucidation of facts can only be carried out thoroughly by a joint enterprise of the State and the Centre.

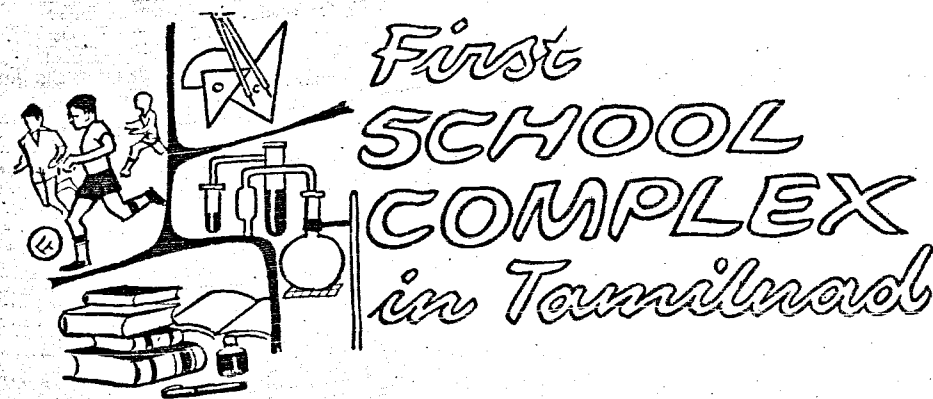
Higher education

University education has become a large sector of educational activity. It is also an area where crises are likely to loom large unless we take stock of what has been done so far and then clearly define our goals for the future. The problems of unemployment, for example, are likely to be with us for some time. Universities may not be able to solve these but they can through closer contact with industry, agriculture and the community generally create an ambience of dynamism which to a certain extent, can combat the frustration and lack of leadership that the students generally feel.

The universities have tended to be inbred and insular. They have often not been concerned with what is going on outside their limited horizon. They have not concerned themselves with the aptitudes and the opportunities of the students they train. Their unwillingness to be receptive to change and to entertain ideas of closer relationship with sister institutions have often led to narrow and conventional points of view. The climate of change that we desire in our society, in our nation is in the final analysis a contribution of the universities. The universities depend mainly on the University Grants Commission and State grants. These trends to be determined in part of their academic competence and in part by their ability to provide dynamism and leadership in the society of which they are a part. You gentlemen are deeply concerned with education in your respective States carry an abiding responsibility to ensure that the universities do take up this task of providing dynamism and leadership through your encouragement.—Address at the conference of Education Secretaries held at New Delhi on 18th March 1968.

“The only hope of saving civilization is through education”

—Tagore.



DR. H. S. S. LAWRENCE, M.A. ED.D.(Columbia),
Director, State Institute of Education, Madras.

The first school complex in Madras State was inaugurated at Panapakkam in North Arcot District on 4th March 1968 by Thiru S. V. Chittibabu, Joint Director of School Education, Madras. The Director of the State Institute of Education presided. A good beginning was made in a novel direction. The beginning as a matter of fact, was made by the teachers of Panapakkam area themselves belonging to the Arkonam Rural Range. The Panapakkam School Complex, it is hoped, will turn out to be a light-house shedding its light far and wide!

The Education Commission has recommended the linking of Secondary and Primary Schools under the "school complex" programme. A group of 10 to 20 primary schools and 3 to 4 Upper Primary Schools around a Secondary School is considered as a viable unit of educational reform with good potential for planning guidance and improvement. This is the school complex. The Headmaster of the Upper Primary School is the Chairman of the Committee of which every Primary School Headmaster will be a member. The Headmaster of the Secondary School would be the chairman of a committee with the Headmasters of all upper and lower primary schools as members to plan the work and give guidance in the light of which each upper primary school complex would work. In the United States, they talk of "educational parks" where Pre-Schools, Primary Schools, Secondary Schools and Colleges in some localities function together.

The School Complex

It is a great achievement that the Headmaster of Government High School, Panapakkam, the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Arkonam Rural Range, the Headmasters and teachers of 3 upper primary schools and 19 primary schools have come together under the school complex for mutual benefit. Their dynamism and

initiative are worthy of following everywhere. The constitution of the school complex as formed by the teachers and Headmasters is given below:—

Area Chairman—

Thiru G. Hanumantha Rao, B.A., L.T., Headmaster, Government High School, Panapakkam.

Area Secretary—

Thiru R. Narayanan, B.Sc., B.T., Deputy Inspector of Schools, Arkonam Rural Range.

Members—

- 1 Thiru S. Kuppuswamy.
- 2 " A. V. Gopalaswamy Iyengar.
- 3 " M. Ponnuswamy.
- 4 " G. K. V. Subramaniam.
- 5 " K. V. Rajendran.
- 6 " C. Thanikachalam.
- 7 " M. Pachaiappan.
- 8 " G. Sivaraman.
- 9 " V. Pasupathy.
- 10 " C. Ponnunani.
- 11 " J. Vasantha Raj.
- 12 " C. N. Barthalomew.
- 13 " A. R. Krishnan.
- 14 " C. Ramachandren.

- 15 Thiru V. Venunathan.
- 16 " H. Poornapragna Rao.
- 17 " N. Sarangapani.
- 18 " M. P. Subramaniam.
- 19 " P. Raju.
- 20 " B. Ekambaram.
- 21 " S. Chandrasekaran.
- 22 " T. Krishnaswamy.
- 23 " G. Nandagopal.

I. Avaloor Complex Area—

Chairman—Thiru K. Rajendran.

Vice-Chairman—Thiru N. Sarangapani.

- 1 Avaloor.
- 2 Purumbulipakkam.
- 3 Kalathur.
- 4 Sankarampadi.

II. Panapakkam Complex Area—

Chairman—Thiru V. S. Kuppuswamy.

Vice-Chairman—Venunathan.

- 1 Panapakkam.
- 2 Jagirthandalam, P. U.
- 3 Jagirthandalam, H. W.
- 4 Velianallur.
- 5 Pillaipakkam.
- 6 Thenmambakkam.

III. Nedumbuli Complex Area—

Chairman—Thiru Ponnuswamy.

Vice-Chairman—Thiru Vasantharaj.

- 1 Nedumbuli.
- 2 Thuraiyur.
- 3 Uliyanallur.
- 4 Thennal.
- 5 Reddivalam, H. W.
- 6 Poigainellore.

IV. Melapulam Complex Area—

Chairman—Thiru A. V. Gopalasamy.

Vice-Chairman—Thiru C. Thanikachalam.

- 1 Melapulam.
- 2 Pudupet Nedumbuli.
- 3 Agavalam.
- 4 Motoor Agavalam.
- 5 Reddivalam.
- 6 Reddivalam Kandigai.

One year programme

The objective of the State Institute of Education is to bring about the qualitative improvement of school education from all points of view. Hence, it has been continuously spreading the idea of the School Complex in various seminars and courses for Deputy Inspectors of Schools, teacher educators and teachers. Articles were written on this scheme. When the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Arkonam, requested for further guidance,

the State Institute went all out to launch upon this improvement scheme with all its facilities. Hence a minimum one-year programme has been drawn up which could be put through without much difficulty. The tentative month-war programme planned with the Headmaster of the Secondary School, the Deputy Inspector of Schools and other teachers of the School Complex is given below:—

March 1968—

1. Planning Field trips in schools—Thiru M. Sivaprakasam, B.Sc., B.T., Assistant, Government High School, Panapakkam.

2. A short visit to Asbestos Cement Company and Engineering Workshop at Arkonam.

3. Science workshop training to Teachers in Upper Primary Schools from 25th to 29th March 1968 at Government High School, Panapakkam to be conducted by State Institute of Education, Madras.

April 1968—Teachers Association—

1. Educational Film shows.

2. Framing of Common Principles of Promotion in the schools of the "The School Complex".

3. Programmes for retention of Pupils and prevention of stagnation and wastage—Parents Meeting at Panchayat Union Elementary School, Panapakkam at 4 p.m. on 20th April 1968.

4. Talk and discussion on modern evaluation by a staff member of State Institute of Education, Madras-34.

May 1968—

Headmasters' meeting, discussion and drawing up of schemes and planning for the half-year. The syllabus to be divided into month-war programmes—planning a common lesson-plan for schools in the "School Complex".

June 1968—

1. Demonstration lesson in English for Standard III (Elementary School Staff).

2. Selection of teachers and conduct of study classes for teachers to prepare them for S.S.L.C. Examinations.

3. Parents day for enrolment of children.

4. Talk by the Science Consultant of State Institute of Education on science clubs and hobbies in Primary Schools.

July 1968—

1. Demonstration lesson in Tamil for Standard —Thiru N. Nagalingam.

2. Content lecture in Mathematics for Standard VIII—Thiru M. Sivaprakasam.

3. Introduction of simple projects: (i) Manuscript magazines. (ii) Improvement of Handwriting.

August 1968—

1. Content lecture in Science topics for Standard IV—Thiru M. Kuppuswamy.
2. Demonstration lesson in History—Thiru Nandagopal, B.A., B.T.
3. Review of work done so far.

September 1968—

1. Content lecture in Geography Standard VII—Thiru Thengavelu, B.A., B.T.
2. Demonstration lesson in Tamil Grammar for Standard VI—Thiru G. Vijayasundaram.
3. Demonstration of Science Experiments to Teachers—Thiru T. G. Sambandam.

October 1968—

1. Demonstration lesson in English for Standard VI—Thiru R. Narayanan, B.Sc., B.T., Deputy Inspector of Schools.
2. Demonstration lesson in Science for Standard V.
3. A short visit to Parry and Co. and Serum Institute at Raripet.

November 1968—

1. Demonstration lesson in English for Standard V (Elementary School Staff).
2. Demonstration lesson in Tamil for Standard III.
3. Inter-school debates—Recitation, Music, Monoact Play, General Knowledge, Quiz Programme, etc.

December 1968—

1. Demonstration lesson in Mathematics for Standard VII—Thiru M. Sivaprakasam.
2. Demonstration lesson in Geography.
3. Demonstration of Science experiment to children.

January 1969—

1. Demonstration lesson in Tamil.
2. Demonstration lesson in History.
3. Content lecture in Mathematics.

February 1969—

1. Demonstration lesson in English—Use of work book.
2. Library Scheme.
3. Demonstration of Science experiments for teachers.

March 1969—

1. Content lecture in Science topics.
2. Demonstration lesson in History.

April 1969—

1. Demonstration lesson in Mathematics.
2. Demonstration lesson in Tamil.
3. Review of work done in the whole year.

General Activities for the Whole Year—

1. Quarterly bulletin service to 22 schools in school complex.
2. Celebration of Children's day, Teachers' day etc.
3. Distribution of free school uniforms.
4. Educational film shows.
5. Audio-Visual programmes—Radio lessons, film shows.
6. School improvement schemes.
7. Play festivals and other cultural activities.
8. Maintenance of Work done Register.
9. Equipping teachers with own Library (Own your own library scheme).
10. Rearing of model gardens.

Helping themselves

This School Complex programme, it is hoped will promote educational advance and break the isolation under which schools work at present. In a neighbourhood, schools could make co-operative efforts with freedom to improve standards. The Education Commission has stated that the scheme should be first introduced in a few selected Districts as a pilot project. The District Educational Officer and the Deputy Inspector of Schools have to be in close touch with the School Complex, adopt a liberal policy and give the best guidance and encouragement. The teachers should be helped to help themselves. The School Complex should not only encourage experimentation en bloc but also foster individual experimentation within the unit. The equipment in the Secondary School or Upper Primary School could be used for other Schools. Joint educational innovations could be undertaken instead of blaming one another. A group is bound to achieve greater things than an individual.

Awakening Among Teachers

The Panapakkam School Complex programme is the result of the awakening among the teachers themselves. The latter have come together to assist each other towards improvement of quality. This is a good sign. This is not a programme dictated to them

from the top. The Department is willing to give the school complex every help and guidance. This is not a costly scheme. This is also not a too ambitious programme. This is not a programme launched on a large-scale all over the State. The school complex should proceed slowly but effectively. The plans have been so framed that they are realistic, flexible, interesting and adaptable.

It is gratifying that the teachers and Headmasters of the Primary, Upper Primary and Secondary Schools are enthusiastic, cordial, and confident. On the inaugural day itself they conducted an exhibition of teaching aids prepared by the teachers of the School

Complex. This is a good beginning. Teachers have ability and talents which should be put to the best use in the circumstances of each school. The ultimate objective of better education, better standards, better professional competence and qualitative education should be kept in view and acted upon by every teacher. Panapakkam has made history through the inauguration of the first school complex in Madras State. May it be founded on strong foundations so that it becomes a beacon light for teachers far and near, to follow. The Headmasters, the Deputy Inspector of Schools, the District Educational Officer and the teachers of the School Complex have a great responsibility to show results, a new attitude, and a charge for the better.

WHITE TIGER POPULATION GOES UP

The white tiger population in the world went up to 23 from the morning of May 3, 1968, when Rani, the white tigress of the Delhi Zoo, gave birth to three cubs. With this addition, the Delhi Zoo now enjoys the distinction of being the only zoo in the world where the largest number of white tigers is bred and reared.

Today, there are 18 white tigers in India of which 11 are in Delhi Zoo alone. Three are at Calcutta and four at Rewa. The emigrant five, who are related to Rani in one way or the other, are settled in different zoos of the world (Washington—two, Bristol—two and Miami—one).

This is the fifth litter of Rani. In all, in the last four years, Rani gave birth to 14 white cubs of which only half survived. Among them, one male and one female in Rani's fourth litter had the honour of being christened by the Prime Minister as "Bahadur" and "Hema" respectively. "Krishna", a male survivor of Rani's second litter, was hand-reared because it was abandoned by her immediately after delivery. "Dalip", the lone male survivor of Rani's third litter, is now busy courting "Rosy" tigress in Delhi Zoo. "Bahadur" has gone to Maharaja of Rewa, and "Hema" is growing pretty fast, becoming a star attraction. Rani and her latest litter of three cubs are doing well and will be on exhibition after a period of seven days.

சேமித்தால் செழுமை

டாக்டர் (திருமதி) ஆர். தாமராஜாசுரி

நாட்டின் ஆக்கம் பெருகி, பொருளாதாரம் வளர்ந்து, மக்களின் முதலீட்டுப் பணம், உள் நாட்டிலேயே கிடைத்தால்தான், நம் திட்டங்கள் தேக்கமின்றி நிறைவேறும். திட்டமிடப்பட்ட முதலீடுகளை விட சேமிப்புகள் குறையுங்கள். அரசாங்கம் பணவீக்க முறைகளைக் கையாள வேண்டியதும், அதன் விளைவாக வருமானங்கள் உயருமென்று, உற்பத்தி வெகுவாக உந்தப்படாது; உள்நாட்டு அங்காடியில் விலை உயர்வும், வெளிநாட்டுக் கொடுக்கல் நிலையில் சமனறு நிலையும் உண்டாகும். ஆகவே திட்டங்களின் பயனாக வளரும் ஆக்க வருவாயிலிருந்து, அதிகமான விதத்தில் சேமித்தால் மட்டுமே, நாட்டை வறுமைச் சுழலிலிருந்து மீட்கலாம்; வருங்காலத்தில் வாழ்க்கையிலே வளமாக வாழ்ந்திடலாம்.

இந்தியாவின் மூன்று ஐந்தாண்டு திட்டங்களில் அரசாங்க முதலீட்டிற்காக எவ்வளவு மூலதனம் உள் நாட்டிலேயே கிடைத்தது என்பதை ஆராய்வோம்.

அரசாங்க முதலீடுகளும் உள் நாட்டு மூலதனமும்* (கோடி ரூபாய்களில்)

வரிசை எண்ணும் விவரங்களும்.	முதலாவது ஐந்தாண்டு திட்டம் 1951-56.	இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டு திட்டம் 1956-61.	மூன்றாவது ஐந்தாண்டு திட்டம் 1961-66.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. பொதுத் துறை நிறுவனங்கள் தனியார் சேமிப்புகள் (அ) ..	6.80	12.12	31.85
2. தனி நபர்களின் சேமிப்புகள் (ஆ) ..	5.88	13.50	18.40
3. உள்நாட்டிலேயே கிடைத்த மூலதனம் ..	12.78	25.62	50.25
4. மொத்த அரசாங்க முதலீடு ..	19.60	46.00	86.30
5. மொத்த முதலீட்டில் உள் நாட்டு மூலதனத்தின் சத விதம் ..	65.2	55.7	58.2

வரிசை எண்ணும் விவரங்களும்.	முதலாவது ஐந்தாண்டு திட்டம் 1951-56.	இரண்டாவது ஐந்தாண்டு திட்டம் 1956-61.	மூன்றாவது ஐந்தாண்டு திட்டம் 1961-66.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)

6. மொத்த முதலீட்டில் தனி நபர்களின் சேமிப்புகளின் சத விதம் ..	30.0	29.3	21.3
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மூலம்—திட்ட வெளியீடுகள்.
* பற்றாக்குறை நிதிபாக்கத்தைத் தவிர்த்து.

குறிப்புகள் : (அ) பொதுத் துறை நிறுவனங்களின் இலாபங்கள், ரயில்வே நிறுவனங்களின் இலாபங்கள், வரி வரவுகள், இதர முதலியன வரவுகள்.

(ஆ) பொதுக் கடன்கள், சிறுசேமிப்புகள், பிராவிடெண்டு பண்டு சேமிப்புகள்.

இங்கு கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள புள்ளி விவரங்களைக் கவனிக்கும் பொழுது சில உண்மைகள் தெளிவாகின்றன. தனி நபர்களின் சேமிப்புகளும், அரசாங்க முதலீட்டிற்காக உள் நாட்டிலேயே கிடைத்த மொத்த மூலதனமும், மூன்று ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டங்களுக்கிடையே முறையே மூன்று மடங்காகவும், நான்கு மடங்காகவும் பெருகியுள்ளன. ஆனால் இதனைச் சாதனை என்று பெருமைப்படும் நிலையில் நாம் இல்லை. ஏனெனில், அதே கால இடைவெளியில், அரசாங்க முதலீடானது, நான்கு மடங்கிற்கும் அதிகமாக உயர்ந்திருக்கிறது. அதன் பயனாக முதலாவது திட்டத்தில் அரசாங்க முதலீட்டில் 65 சத விதமாக இருந்த உள்நாட்டு மூலதனம், தொடர்ந்து வந்த திட்டங்களில் 60-க்கும் கீழே தாழ்ந்துவிட்டது. அதேபோல், இப்பதினைந்து ஆண்டுகளில் தனி நபர்களின் சேமிப்புகளின் பங்கும், 30 சத விதத்திலிருந்து 21-க்குக் குறைந்துவிட்டது. மேலும், ஒவ்வொரு திட்டத்தின்போதும், முதலீட்டில் சராசரியாக 40 சத விதம் பற்றாக்குறையாக இருந்திருக்கிறது. அன்றி, மூன்றாம் திட்டத்தின் இறுதியில், அரசாங்கம், மற்றும் தனியார் துறை இவற்றின் மொத்த முதலீடானது, நாட்டின் வருமானத்தில் 14 சத விதமாக

இருந்தது; ஆனால் உள்நாட்டு மூலதனம் 10.5 சத விதம்தான் இருந்தது. இவ்வாறாக திட்டமிடப்பட்ட முதலீட்டிற்கான மூலதனத்தில் உள்நாட்டில் பெறக்கூடிய பகுதி குறைந்து வருவதால், எஞ்சிய பகுதியை, பற்றாக்குறை நிதியாக்கத்தினாலும், அயல் நாட்டாரின் உதவி கொண்டும் நிரப்ப வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. அதன் விளைவாக, வாழ்க்கைச் செலவு குறியீட்டுபவர்கள், உற்பத்தி நிலைகளை விட துரிதமாக வளர்ந்து வருகின்றன.

மொத்த முதலீடுகளைச் சுருக்குவதனால், இந்த நிலைமையைத் திருத்தி விடலாம், என்று நினைப்பது தவறு. வறுமைச் சுழலில் சிக்கிய நாடுகளில் தாழ்ந்த வருமான நிலைகள், ஒருபுறம் சேமிப்புக்களைக் கட்டுப்படுத்துகின்றன. மறுபடியும் வாங்குநர் திறனைக் குறைத்து, அங்காடிகளின் அளவைச் சுருக்கி, முதலீடுகளைத் தாண்டத் தவறிவிடுகின்றன. சேமிப்பு முதலீடுகள் குறைவதால், உற்பத்தித் திறன் குறைந்து, வருமானங்களும், வாழ்க்கைத் தரமும் மேலும் மேலும் தாழ்த்தப்படுகின்றன. இவ்வாறு, வறுமைக்கு வறுமையே வித்திட்டு, வளர்த்தும் வேதனையான வட்டச் சுழலிலிருந்து இந்நாடுகள் மீளவதற்கு ஒரே வழி, முதலை வெகுவாக பெருக்குவதே ஆகும். பொருள் முன்னேற்றப் பாதையில் உள்ள பற்பல நெதிர்தெய்வங்களையும், இடையூறுகளையும், தகர்த்தெறிந்துகொண்டு செல்லத் தேவையான முதலீட்டின் மிகக் குறைந்த பரிமாணமும் அதிகமாகத்தான் இருக்க முடியும்.

நலம் கொழிக்க

ஆகவே, திட்டத்தைச் சுருக்குவதனால், பிரச்சினையைத் தீர்த்துவிட முடியாது. வாழ்க்கைத்தரம் தொடர்ந்து உயருவதற்கு அடிப்படையான கல்வி, சுகாதாரம், சமூக நலத் திட்டங்கள், நீர்ப்பாசனத் திட்டங்கள், போக்குவரவு சாதனங்கள், ஆலைகள், கட்டிடங்கள் போன்ற மாபெரும் முதலீடுகளைக் குறைக்க இயலுமா? குறைக்கலாமா? ஆதனால் திட்டத்திற்கான முயற்சியைத் தளரவிடாது, மூலதனத்தை உள் நாட்டிலேயே அடைந்தால்தான் நாட்டிலும், வீட்டிலும் நலம் கொழிக்கும்.

இச்சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் ஜப்பானின் பொருளாதார முன்னேற்ற வரலாறு நமக்கு ஒரு எடுத்துக்காட்டாகத் திகழ்கிறது. ஜப்பானின் பொருள் வளர்ச்சி, மக்களின் வேற்றியென்றால் மிகையாகாது. அந்நாட்டின் பொருள் வளர்ச்சிக்கான மூலதனத்தில் பெரும் பகுதியை மக்கள் அளித்தனர். முயற்சி திருவினையாக்கும் என்ற மூதுரைக்குப்

“இன்றைய நமது சேமிப்பு நாளை சந்ததிக்குப் பாதுகாப்பு”

பொருள் கூறுவது போல், மேல் நாடுகளும் வியக்குமாறு அன்னரின் உற்பத்தி மூலமாகக் கடைப்பிடித்தனர். ஆனால் அவர்களின் நுகர்வு நிலைகளை அனுசரிக்கவில்லை. நல்லுழைப்பால் உற்பத்தியை உயர்த்தி, எளிமையாக வாழ்ந்து, அதிகமாக சேமித்து நாட்டின் முன்னேற்றத்தை துரிதமாக்கினர். உற்பத்தித் தரையின்றிப் பெருக, சலியாத உழைப்பும், வற்றாத மூலதனத்தையும் மக்கள் கொடுத்து வந்தார்கள். அவர்களுடைய வெற்றியின் இந்த அடிப்படையை நாம் குறித்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும்.

உற்பத்தி நிலைகளை உயர்த்த கடும் உழைப்புத் தேவை, உழைப்பால் ஊதியம் உயர்ந்ததும், உழைப்பைக் குறைத்து ஓய்வை நாடக்கூடாது. உற்பத்தி மேலும் மேலும் பெருக வேண்டும் என்ற அணியாத ஆர்வத்தின் உழைக்க வேண்டும். நாட்டின் முன்னேற்றத்திற்காக நாம் அளிக்கும் மூலதனம் வெறும் பணத்தால் மட்டுமே ஆனதல்ல, திறம்பட உழைக்கும் மக்களும் நாட்டின் மூலதனமாவர். மேலும் கிராமங்களில் உள்ள மக்கள் ஓய்வு காலங்களில் கிராமப் பொது நலத் திட்டங்களிலும், வேளாண்மைக்குத் தேவையான முதலாக்கத்திலும், சாலைகள் கட்டுவதிலும், நம்மால் இயன்றவரைப் பங்கெடுத்துக்கொண்டு தன்னமைற்ற சேவை செய்ய முன் வர வேண்டும்.

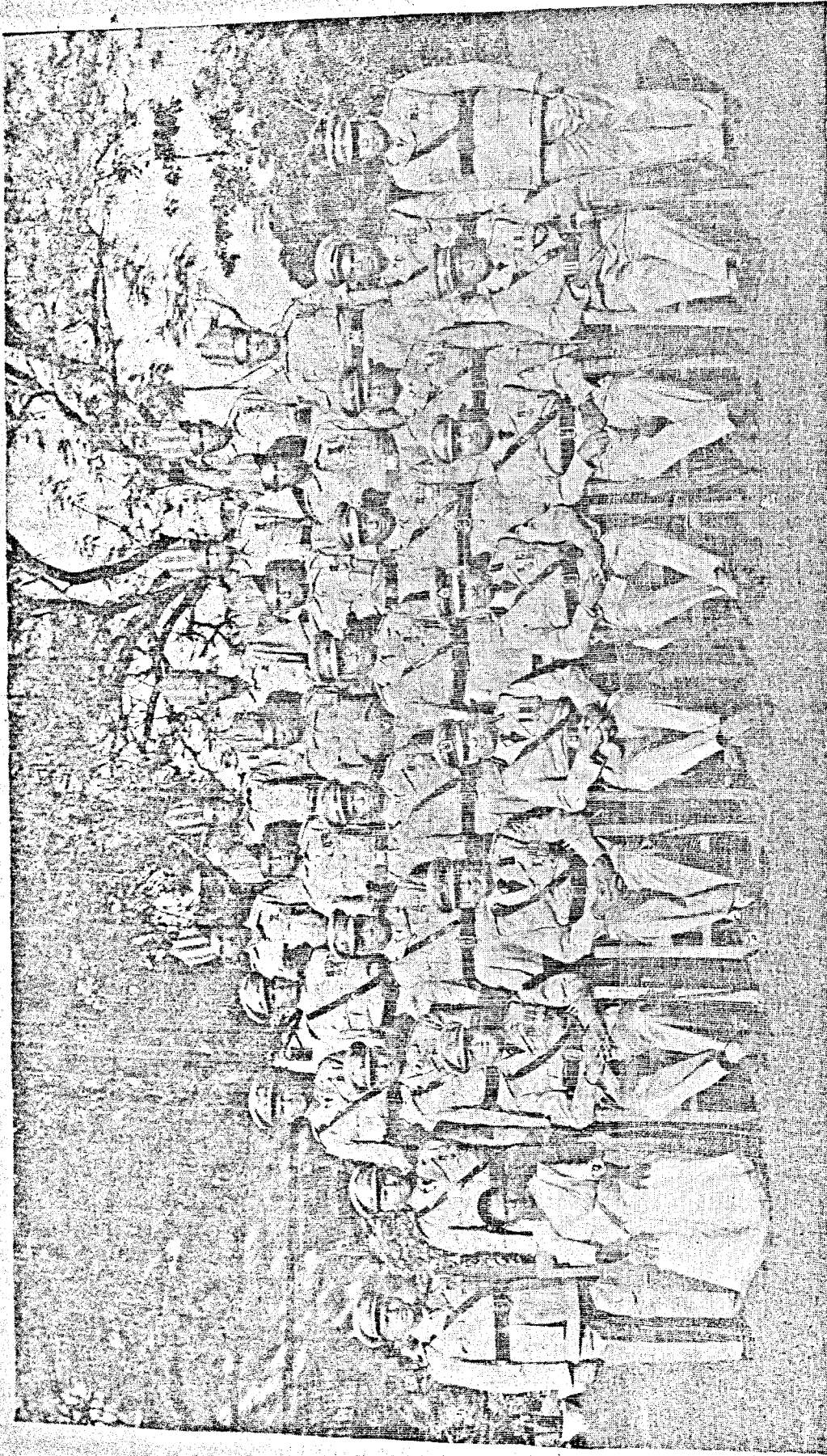
நமது பொறுப்பு

பொறுப்போடு உழைத்து உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்கவேண்டும். வருவாய் அதிகரித்ததும் நுகர்வு நிலைகளை உயர்த்தாது கட்டுப்படுத்த வேண்டும். நம் சமூக மனப்பான்மைகள், கொள்கைகள், பழக்க வழக்கங்கள் காரணமாக, தேவையற்ற சடங்கு சம்பிரதாயங்களிலும், பகட்டான கல்யாண காட்சிகளிலும், பயனற்ற பொன் வெள்ளி ஆபரணங்களிலும் முதலீட்டுக்கேற்றதாய் மிகுதிகளைப் பாழாக்கலாகாது. நாட்டின் உற்பத்தித் திறனை மேம்படச் செய்யும் வழிகளில் சேமிப்புக்கே முதலிடவேண்டும்.

இவ்வகையில் அயராது உழைப்பு, சிக்கன வாழ்க்கை, பயனுள்ள முதலீடுகள் இவற்றை ஒன்றொரு குழுவாகவும் வாழ்க்கைத் தத்துவங்களாக ஏற்று நாட்டின் பொருள் வளர்ச்சிக்கு சுய முயற்சியை அடிகோலுங்கால் நாடு வளரும் என்பதில் ஐயமில்லை. வளரட்டும் நம் நாடு.

“என்னிய என்னியாங்கு எய்துப என்னியார் தின்னியார் ஆகப் பெறின்”

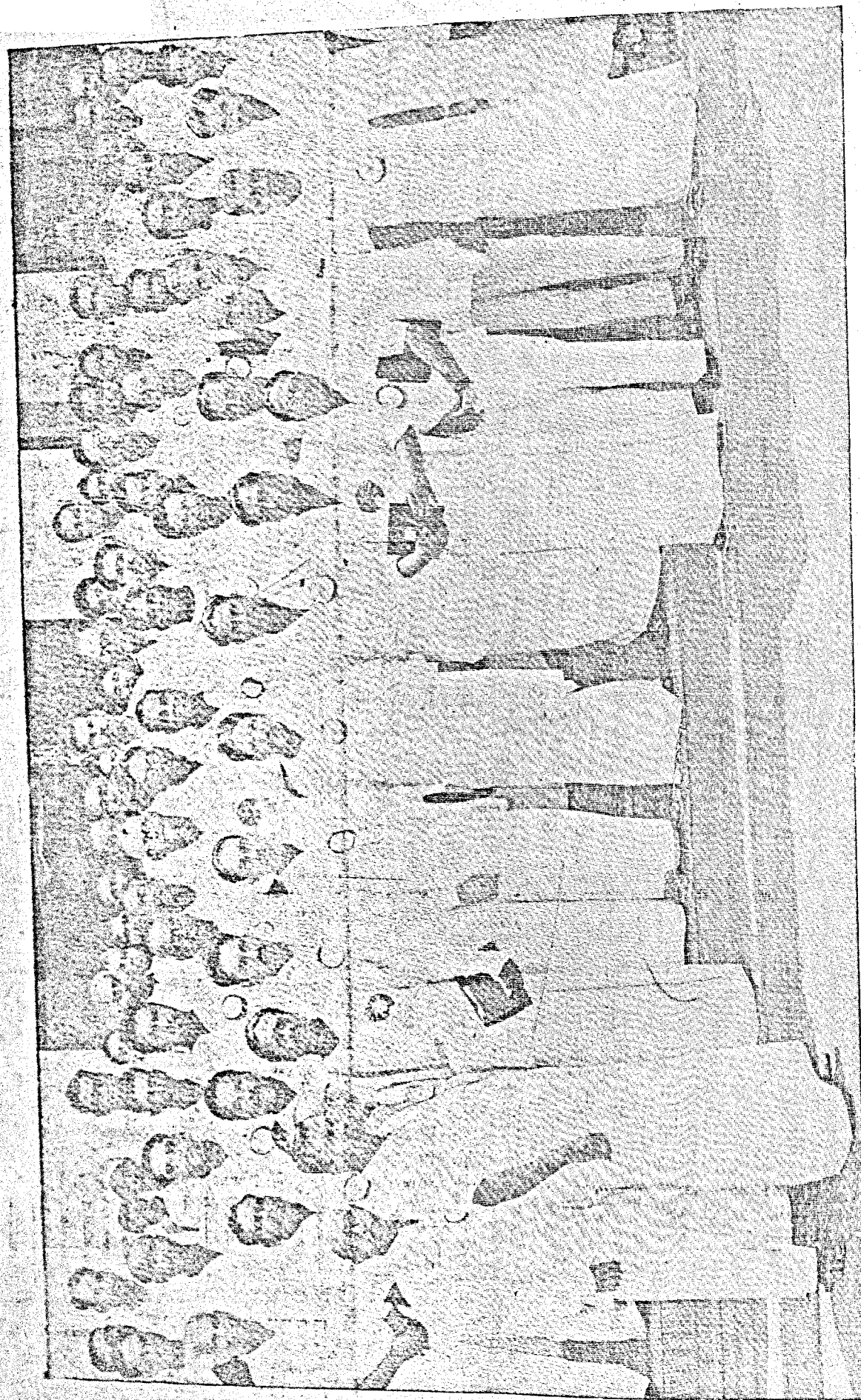
MADRAS STATE POLICE — MEDAL RECIPIENTS, 1967



Sitting: (Left to Right)
Standing 1st Row: Thirumathi Vrithambal, Thiruvargal S. Krishnaraj (S.P.), P. Kuppuswami (C.O.P.Ms.), F. V. Arul (I.G.P.), R. N. Manickam (D.I.G.), D. Krishnan (D.C.) and A. Rajasudaimuthu (D.C., Retired).
(Left to Right)
Standing 2nd Row: Thiruvargal K. Rangaswami (S.I.), S. Ramdas (R.I.), K. Kuppuswami (Inspector), K. Govindarajulu (Inspector), V. Krishna murthi (Inspector), T. M. Guruswami (Inspector), R. V. Ramaswami (Inspector), A. Narayanaswami (Inspector), A. Aruliah (R.I.) and N. S. Srinivasan (S.I.).
(Left to Right)
Standing 3rd Row: Thiruvargal B. Royappa (R.S.I.), A. K. Shanmugham, (R.A.S.I.), T. Gratio (H.C.), C. Sethuraman (H.C.), K. Kannan (H.C.), V. Angappa (H.C.) and T. Sundaram (H.C.).
(Left to Right)
 Thiruvargal Sivaramakrishnan (P.C.), M. Rajarathnam (P.C.), R. Vijayaraman (P.C.), I. Pitchaiah (P.C.) and P. Krishnaswami (P.C.).



JUNE 1968
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The Annual Conference of the Chamber of Municipal Chairmen and Municipal Commissioners was held at Madras on May 11. Thiru M. Karunanidhi, Minister for Works, Thiru S. J. Sadiq Basha, Minister for Public Health and Thiru M. Muthuswamy, Minister for Local Administration are seen in the picture.

MADRAS INFORMATION

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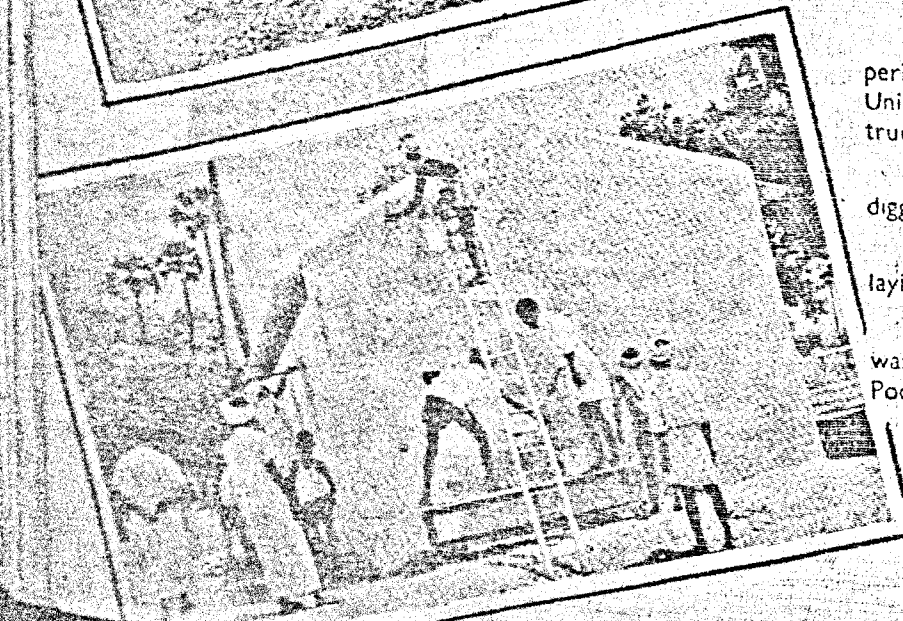
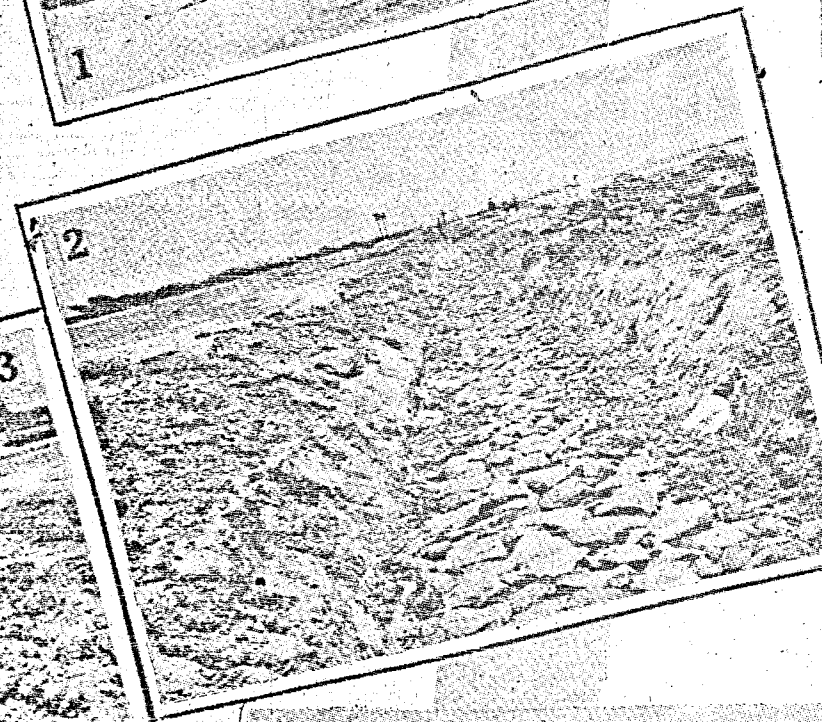
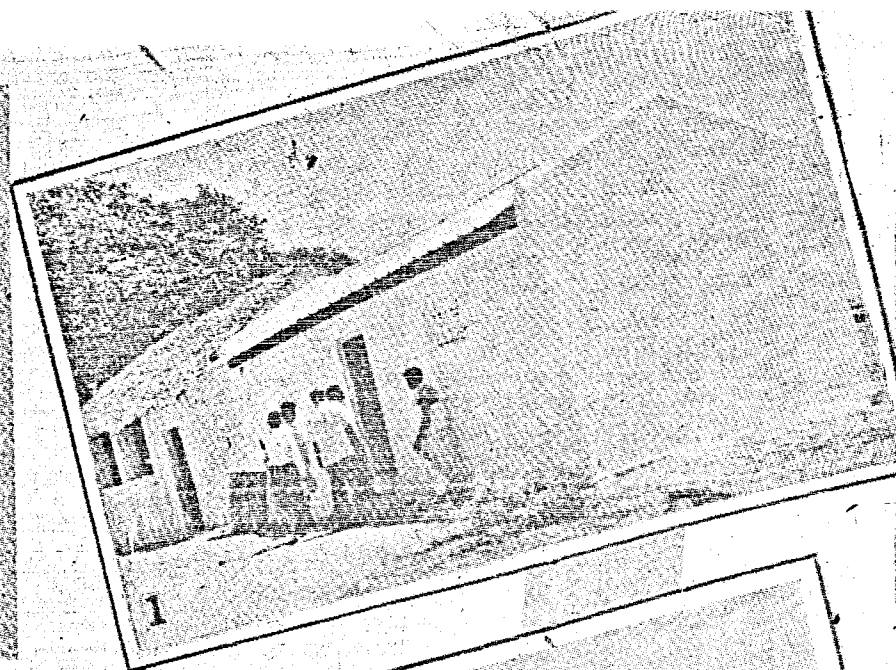
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The activities of the prosperity brigade



1. The School building constructed by the Prosperity Brigade at Marambedu in Sholavaram Panchayat Union near Madras. Similar buildings have been constructed at Nallur and Attanthangal in the same Union.

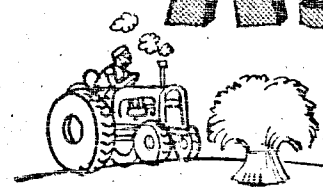
2. The Prosperity Brigade has undertaken the digging of Canal at Vyasarpadi.

3. The Prosperity Brigade has undertaken the laying of a road at Vyasarpadi, Madras.

4. The members of the Prosperity Brigade white washing the school building constructed by them at Poodur, Sholavaram Panchayat Union.

Agriculture

Should have highest priority in **PLANNING**



Madras Government's policy is to have a commanding position over stocks of rice —says the Chief Minister.

The story goes that Lord Buddha once paid a visit to a city which was in the grip of a severe famine. He sent for all his disciples to ascertain if any of them could undertake the task of feeding the hungry people. Among them the top businessmen merely lowered their heads without any response. A frail-looking woman stood up and appealed to Lord Buddha to give her a chance to undertake the onerous task. She said, "Lord, my granary is full. It is not in my house, but it is in all the houses of my brethren". She was emphasising a simple point—equal sharing of available grain supplies by one and all.

It is this principle of equality of sacrifice which has to be understood by one and all, both individuals and States in a country where population is over-reaching the means of subsistence, if we are to find an immediate solution to our food problem. Of course, the long-term solution of the food shortage in the country lies in increased production—not only of cereals but also protective foods like vegetables and milk. Besides, the achievement of a satisfactory level of balanced diet for each citizen will always have to be the major plank of any country's development. The immediate problem is however, the proper husbanding of available resources so as to ensure their equitable distribution among all sections of the population. This will perforce have to engage the attention of both the Central and State Governments in the next few years.

Food control

The country passed through an era of food controls during the Second World War. These were later relaxed leading finally to complete decontrol. By 1952, a partial decontrol was attempted. For the first few years of this decade there was no restriction on the movement of foodgrains except rice. In the case of rice four zones were created in order to ensure regional

self-sufficiency. Since 1965 the regional zones regarding rice have been abandoned in favour of the State zones in the South.

The measures adopted for regulating distribution of foodgrains have all been in the nature of palliatives recommended by various Commissions and Committees from time to time without any attempt to prospective planning of food control over a period of time. Perhaps, it was not possible. It is, however, true that a massive food assistance from abroad has alone kept the country away from starvation. To this must be added the forbearance and sacrifice of people in deficit pockets.

Procurement

But now there is an element of uncertainty in the quantum of import from abroad. Apart from a sentimental approach to that question, a solution can be found, in my view, only by a hard core of procurement of foodgrains in all States and Union Territories on the principles of equality of sacrifice. This has to be done by every State with a procurement system directly focussed on the producer, the object being to buy the major portion of the marketable surplus, exempting small landholders completely from an obligation to sell the surplus to the State. This policy is followed in Madras State now.

I would like to mention, in passing, that Madras State is surplus in rice only theoretically, that is only in a good year; and good years do not come always. It will be more correct to say that the State is just self-sufficient in rice in a good year. I am mentioning this, to root out the impression that it is normally marginally surplus in rice. It will be equally true to say it is marginally deficit in rice. We have been sparing Kerala rice in fairly large quantities in times of need, with reference to requests from the Centre, and if



Improved method of Paddy Cultivation

at times, we have not been able to comply with such requests, it is just because we have not immediately anything to spare.

In millet, it is clearly deficit and we have, therefore, given up trying to procure it. Still some small quantities of millet are being given to adjoining deficit States.

Supply and demand

Madras Government's policy is to have a commanding position over stocks of rice, because the market mechanism cannot be depended to strike a satisfactory balance between the interests of producers, traders and consumers. Realising that in a free economy, the law of supply and demand is a very powerful economic law, we are trying to procure as much as possible from the producer and distribute it to the vulnerable sections of the population. This again is the basis of the "One rupee a measure scheme" because I believe firmly that in a country like ours where the elasticity of demand for foodgrains is insignificant and cereals account for no small part in the poor man's family budget, any marginal shortage of the staple food of the region will lead to a disproportionately high rise in the prices of other foodstuffs; and our food habits die very hard.

The price offered to the foodgrains will have to be remunerative enough for the producer, in that it should take into account the increasing cost of inputs, but more

than increasing the price of the producer it will have to be the Government's effort to give incentives to the producers, in the form of subsidies for agricultural operations.

The procurement of foodgrains from the producer under different systems should not also, in my view, be looked upon as infringing on the producers' rights. To part with his surplus to the extent he can should be considered as his social obligation in the larger interests of the country. In the same way, procurement both in surplus and deficit areas should continue as it introduces an element of quality of sacrifice on the part of the producers. The interests of both the producer and the consumer should be kept equally in view in any scheme of procurement and distribution.

To my mind the only solution seems to be, as I said before, a competent machinery of procurement and also a gradual reduction of the commitments under public distribution system after building up some sizeable buffer stocks so that as and when food production gathers momentum it will be possible gradually for the State to undertake less and less to distribute under its public distribution system.

This year's crop prospects seem to be good but this alone should not hasten us towards thinking in terms of complete relaxation of controls, because this will be placing too much of a trust in the social conscience of the trader. On the other hand, in this year of sizeable production of foodgrains, the system of procurement and public distribution which are already being followed will have to be placed on a firmer footing.

I would therefore, by and large, advocate the continuance of the State Zones and the tuning up of the machinery of procurement leading to larger stocks as a prelude towards larger internal open market circulation till our agricultural production reaches targets. More and more agricultural production has to be the keynote of the State's policy and has to get the highest priority in the State's planning, if the food problem is to be solved satisfactorily.

"The Pay Roll Savings Plan appeals best to those who know what it is to suffer"

A LESSON FROM CZECHS

Presidential speech delivered by Thirumathi Sathiavani Muthu, Minister for Harijan Welfare and Information, on the occasion of the inauguration of the Czechoslovakian Film Festival on 19th April 1968.

Your Excellencies, Distinguished members of the Czechoslovakian Film Delegation and Friends:

I am happy to preside over this unique occasion got up for the inauguration by our esteemed Governor of the first full-fledged Czechoslovakian film festival in our State. I am also eager to be able to extend warm felicitations to the member of the Czechoslovakian Film Delegation on my own behalf and on behalf of the people and the Government of Tamil Nadu.

This City has been the host to an international film festival recently and in the wake of that festival we also hosted a Soviet Film festival. As a result some Soviet films are now shown in many parts of our country. I am sure that after this festival week is over, distributors, in our State will not miss taking up some Czechoslovakian films for screening in other parts of our State. In our country we hold the screen star in high esteem and the presence of Madame Olga Salagova, a star of the Czech screen and member of the film delegation, in our midst lends glamour to this occasion. As the delegation also comprises a distinguished director and producer of the film industry in Czechoslovakia, I am sure their compeers in Madras would have derived the utmost benefit through the visit of this delegation. As these festivals are organised as a means of cultural exchange between two countries, I am sure Indian films, notably Tamil films, will find their way to Czechoslovakia shortly.

We could take a lesson from the Czechs not only in film making but also in the technique adopted for the holding of film festivals. While other countries held such festivals in towns of general interest like Cannes and Venice, Czechoslovakia invited the international film festival of 1947 to their spa town Karlovy Vary, so that the attention of the audience could be exclusively devoted to films and also to ensure that an audience exclusively interested in films would be attracted to the festival. I am sure that some such thing is called for in our country also. Instead of Delhi, Calcutta or Madras being the venue of a film festival, we could choose picturesque but out of the way towns for holding such a festival.

I also wish to use this occasion to address another request to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting of Government of India. The State Governments are asked to waive collection of Entertainment Tax on festival film shows to keep admission charges low. I wonder if this is necessary, after seeing the heavy advance booking for these shows. I am convinced that it is not necessary. If these two suggestions are adopted in future film festivals we can avoid the ugly features of such festivals, i.e., heavy demand chasing the few and limited seats leading to many malpractices.

This function would have attracted the keen and helpful attention of our Chief Minister, if he had not left on a world tour. His interest in the welfare of the film industry is so deep and well-meaning that long before the present crisis in Indian film industry became prominent, he advised both producers and exhibitors to cut down costs. He specifically urged exhibitors not to invest huge capital in theatre buildings. His thesis is that if the film is to continue as a vital medium for social reform and cultural advancement, the costs should be kept so low as to enable bold experiments in themes and presentation. Extreme caution and an attitude of 'playing it safe' will rule the industry if the costs involved are high and the social and cultural purposes of the film will become subordinate to other interests. I am sure, like me, most of you who know him, will miss the company of our Chief Minister on this occasion so dear to his heart.

EXTENSION OF E.S.I. ACT IN TIRUNELVELI TALUK

The Employees' State Insurance Act of 1948 has been extended to four revenue villages in the Tirunelveli Taluk from March 31, 1968. The villages to benefit by this are:

- (i) Tirappanikaralkulam,
- (ii) Kandiaperi,
- (iii) Vagaikulam, and
- (iv) Karuvelankulam.

Special Interview to the (Manchester) "Guardian"

Tamilnad's stand on language issue

—Minister for Public Works explains

In a special interview to the London Daily (Manchester) "Guardian" Thiru M. Karunanidhi, Minister for Public Works said that if the language issue is solved amicably there is no need to fear that the national unity will be jeopardised. Referring to the Centre-State relationship he said that more powers should be delegated to the State.

Q.—There is apprehension that India cannot remain a United Country for long. Is that a truly just fear?

A.—It is true that because of the present language controversy many people have that feeling. Once the language tangle is solved there will be no such fear. National unity will be strengthened.

Q.—What is D.M.K.'s solution for solving the language problem?

A.—Instead of thinking about a solution for the language problem it would be better if the issue is shelved for at least 25 years as our leader Arignar Anna said.

Q.—What are your achievements in this one year after you have assumed office?

A.—Though the period is very short, within this one year our achievements are considerable and many. For instance the nationalisation of bus transport and the abolition of land revenue for dry lands may be mentioned.

Q.—What are the next important problems which you are going to take up?

A.—We will take efforts for the welfare of the farmers, workers and city slum dwellers.

Q.—How?

A.—The last three Five-Year Plans were not Agriculture oriented. As a result the benefit of the plans have not reached the villagers. We are not the only people to point out this. Leaders like the late Prime

Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri and Thiru K. Kamaraj, former President of the All India Congress Committee, have also pointed out this fact. Therefore, we will draw and execute agriculture oriented plan schemes. There is a recession in the economic activity and in industrial development. The Central Government should come forward to help the State Government with adequate financial aid in its efforts to tide over this recession. Apart from that more powers should be delegated to the States.

Q.—What are the powers you would like for the States?

A.—Excepting Foreign Affairs, Defence and Transport and Communication all other subjects may be left to the States.

Q.—Then, is it necessary to leave the formulation of plan schemes for economic development to the Centre?

A.—Certain common schemes may be drawn up and executed by the Centre. I would like to point here another problem also. We have drawn up a scheme to bring drinking water to Madras from Cauvery at a cost of about Rs. 25 crores. The entire expenditure is to be financed by the State. But there is a provision that schemes costing more than Rs. 5 crores should be approved by the Centre. Therefore work on the Cauvery water scheme has not yet been taken up since the Centre has yet to give its clearance.

Q.—Do you think that political considerations stand in the way of getting the clearance?

A.—I do not think so. It is due to routine delays.

Q.—The Shiv Sena in Maharashtra is saying that South Indians should quit the State. I fear that this will be harmful to the national unity.

A.—We too have that fear. Though the Centre and the State Governments promised to control the activities of the Shiv Sena, nothing has been done so far.

Q.—Is the Tamil Sena similar to that of Shiv Sena?

A.—According to its organisers the Tamil Sena is quite different from Shiv Sena and it has no intention of asking anybody to quit this part of the country. While the D.M.K. Ministers are on tour some people indulge in violence under the pretext of black flag demonstration. The organisers say that the Tamil Sena is organised only to prevent such activities. However, the State Government will not hesitate to take action against it if it is found indulging in violent activities.

Q.—After implementing the rupee-a-measure rice scheme, at Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore,

if it is not extended to the other areas will it not be a disappointment to the people of that areas?

A.—This problem should not be looked into from that angle. A majority of the people living in cities like Madras, Madurai and Coimbatore solely depend on the market for their daily supply of rice. Hence they are entitled for some kind of concessions like this. In other areas the price of rice has come down considerably and rice is also available in plenty everywhere.

After the interview Mr. Walter Schwartz' leader writer of the "Manchester Guardian" a London Daily who interviewed the Minister said that "Your Minister has clear cut ideas about the national problems."

CZECH FILM FESTIVAL IN MADRAS

A three-member Czechoslovak film delegation arrived in Madras on 15th April 1968, on a five day visit.

The visit of the delegation was in connection with the Czech Film Festival inaugurated in Madras on 19th April 1968, by the Governor, Sardar Ujjal Singh.

The delegation included Miss. Olga Salagova, leading lady in "Sun in the Net", one of the films in the festival, Mr. Vaclav Vorlicek, Director of the Film "End of Agent W4C", another film in the festival and Mr. Erik Svabik, a Producer.

The Czech guests were received at the airport by Representatives of the Union Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, the South Indian Film Chamber of Commerce, the Film Producers' Guild of South India and others.

The week-long festival of Czechoslovak films was held at Odeon Theatre. The State Minister of Information and Harijan Welfare, Thirumathi Sathiyani Muthu, presided over the inaugural ceremony.

This is the first time a full-fledged festival of Czechoslovak films is being held in India. It offered to the Indian movie-goer an opportunity to get acquainted, with some of the best specimens of contemporary Czechoslovak cinematic art. The festival, which was already held in New Delhi and Hyderabad, has been organised by the Union Ministry of Information and Broadcasting under the Cultural Exchange Agreement between India and Czechoslovakia.

Seven full length feature films and seven shorts, including one documentary film, were screened during the festival. The feature films are: *End of Agent W4C* (April 19), *Sun in the Net* (April 20), *The Cry* (April 21), *Assassination* (April 22), *Romance for Bugle* (April 23), *Carriage to Vienna* (April 24), and *Shop in the Main Street* (April 25).

The following short films and documentaries will also be screened in the festival: *The Hand* (April 19), *King's Journey* (April 20), *Water and Work* (April 21), *Why do you smile, Mona Lisa?* (April 22), *Mule-Birds* (April 23), *Blessing of Love* (April 24) and *Modern Indian Painters* (April 25).

உழைப்பால் உயர்வோம்

மனமாயிருந்த திரு. இரா. நெடுஞ்செழியன், கல்வி-தொழில் அமைச்சர் அவர்களின் மே தின விழாச் சொற்பொழிவு

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பெரியவர்கள், சிறியவர்கள் எல்லாம் இரத்தினம் குழந்தை
யின் மீதுள்ள அன்பையும் பார்க்க வரும் விடயம்
எல்லாம் இதற்கு உதவுகிறது. இந்த வாசனம் எல்லாம்
நேருக்கொண்டவை !

சென்னை நகரில் உள்ள பண்டாரத்தில் இருக்கும் கடைகளில்
உள்ள பண்டங்களின் விலைகளை நிர்ணயிப்பதற்கு இப்போது கோலாநாடு
சர்க்காரின் மூலமாக சர்க்காரின் மத்தியப்
பண்டவிலை நிர்ணயகர்த்தா

சென்னை, தமிழக அரசின் மூலக் குழுவின்
மேல்வகுப்பில் சேர்ந்து படிப்பது என்று
அவர் குறிப்பிட்டுள்ளார். மேலும் அவர்
சென்னை மருத்துவ கல்லூரியில் சேர்ந்து
படிப்பது குறித்து குறிப்பிட்டுள்ளார்.

1942

* இது கனியம் சிங்கை கனியம் பாண்டம், இந்த கனியம்
கனியம் பாண்டம், கனியம் பாண்டம் கனியம் பாண்டம் கனியம்
கனியம் பாண்டம் கனியம் பாண்டம் கனியம் பாண்டம்.

അതിനാൽ, ഇതിനെ പറ്റി പലർക്കും അറിയാത്തതായിരിക്കാം. അതിനാൽ, ഇതിനെ പറ്റി പലർക്കും അറിയാത്തതായിരിക്കാം. അതിനാൽ, ഇതിനെ പറ്റി പലർക്കും അറിയാത്തതായിരിക്കാം.

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been
 named in the report of the Committee on the subject of the
 proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of New York
 relating to the office of the Governor and the office of the
 Lieutenant Governor.

சிறை துறிகளில் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கின்ற இந்த குழிப் பாதை
கொண்டிருக்கிறது. அந்த இடத்தில் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிற பாதை; அந்த
இடத்தில் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிற இடத்தில் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இது
இந்த இடத்தில் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இது இந்த இடத்தில் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

SECRET

1950

சென்னை, 19-12-2019. சென்னை சட்டமன்றத் தொகுதி
மக்கள் தொடர்பு அமைச்சர், கனம் சென்னை மாநகராட்சி
மேயர், கனம் சென்னை மாநகராட்சி அமைச்சர்.

“முதலாளியாகவும், தொழிலாளியாகவும் கடவுளால் படைக்கப்பட்டவர்கள் ; தலை விதிப்படியே முதலாளி சுக வாழ்வு அனுபவிக்கவும், தொழிலாளி உழைத்துப் பிழைக்கவும் நேரிட்டிருக்கிறது” என்று ஒரு மூட நம்பிக்கை நிலவியது.

காலம் மாற மாற, தொழிற் புரட்சியும் அறிவும் புரட்சியும் தோன்றியதன் விளைவாக, அறிவியல் துளைகளைக் கிட்டுத் தண்டத்தைப் பற்றி புரிந்து கொள்ள - ஆரம்பித்த பின்னர், மக்களிடையே ஒரு விழிப்புணர்ச்சி ஏற்பட்டது; “ஏன்? எதற்கு? எப்படி?” என்று வினா எழுப்பும் அறிவுப் புரட்சியின் - பலன்தான், தொழிலாளர்கள், உரிமைக்கப் போராட்டத் தொடங்கியது.

“உழைத்த 8-மணி நேரம்; உறங்க 8-மணி நேரம்; ஓய்வுபெறா உலகாசமாப்ப பொழுதைப் கழிக்க 8-மணி நேரம் தேவை” என்று உணரப்பட்டு, அதற்காக உரிமைக் கிளர்ச்சிகளெல்லாம் நடைபெற்று வெற்றியும் கிடைத்தது.

இப்போது, “அந்த 8-மணி நேரம் கூடத் தேவையில்லை; 7-மணி நேரம்—6-மணி நேரம் உழைத்தால்கூடப் போதும்; வாரத்தில் இரண்டு நாட்கள் விடுமுறை விட்டு 5-நாட்கள் உழைத்தால் போதும்” என்ற கருத்து வற்புறுத்தப்பட்டு, சிற்சில நாடுகளில் இதை அமுல்படுத்தும் சூழ்நிலையும் ஏற்பட்டுள்ளது.

தேனவ என்பது

இருவருக்குக் கையிலலாமல் இருக்கலாம் ; கால் இல்லாமல் இருக்கலாம் ; வேறு சில உறுப்புகள் இல்லாமல் இருக்கலாம் ; ஆனால் வயிற்று இல்லாமல் எவரும் இருக்க மாட்டார்.

வேறு தேவைகளைக் கூடத் தவிர்த்துக் கொள்ளலாம் ;
வயிற்றுக்குத் தேவையான உணவைத் தவிர்க்க
முடியாது.

“கை இலிவே” என்பதற்காக வயிற்றுக்கு ஓர் இட்டிலி குறைவாகச் சாப்பிட முடியாது. எத்தனை இட்டிலி தேவையோ அத்தனை இட்டிலியும் சாப்பிட்டுத்தானாக வேண்டும். எனவே, தேவை எல்லோருக்கும் ஒன்று தான்; கை, கால் இல்லாதவர்கள் உணைக்க முடியா விட்டாலும், உணவு உணாதோருக்கு வேண்டும்.

எனவே, எல்லோருக்கும் வயிற்றா உண்ண உணவும்,
மனமார உடுத்த உடைபடும், வசதியாக வாழ இடமும்
தேவை.

அவ்வாறு, தங்கள் சக்திக்கேற்ற உழைப்பும், தேவைக்
கேற்ற வசதியும் பெற்றாக வேண்டும்.

இவற்றைப் பெறக் கூடிய நிலைமை இன்னமும் நமது நாட்டில் ஏற்படவில்லை.

வளங்கள் இருக்கின்றன

நமது நாட்டில் நல்ல நில வளம் உண்டு—நிலத்திலே கனி வளம் உண்டு; காடுகள் உண்டு; மலைகள் உண்டு—மலையிலே பல இயற்கை வளங்கள் உண்டு; முப்பக்கமும் கடல்களுண்டு—கடல்களிலே நிலத்தில் உள்ளதைவிட அதிகப் பயன்தரக் கூடிய கடல் வளங்கள் உண்டு.

ஆனால் இவைகளினைத்தும் வெறும் வளங்களாகவே இருக்கின்றன. நாம் நாமாகவே இருக்கின்றோம். வளங்களுக்கும் நமக்கும் தொடர்பு இல்லாமலே இருந்து வருகிறது.

சேர்வராயன் மலையில் உள்ள இரும்புக் கனியை வெட்டி யெடுத்து நெய்வேலியில் உள்ள நிலக்கரியைக் கொண்டு உருக்கினால்தான் நமக்கு இரும்பு கிடைக்கும்.

அதேபோல், அணுச்சக்திக்குப் பயன்படக்கூடிய யூரேனியம், தோரியம் போன்ற கனிப் பொருள்தன் கலந்த மண்ணை எடுத்துப் பயன்படுத்தினால்தான் பலன் உண்டு.

வசதியும் உரிமையும்

இங்கு இரண்டரை ரூபாய்க்கு வாங்கிய பழைய இரும்பை ஜப்பானுக்கு எடுத்துச் சென்று, அதை 2,500 ரூபாய் பெறுமான ஒளிபெருக்கியாக ஆக்கி நம்மிடமே விற்கிறார்கள் என்றால், ஜப்பானில் “அறிவுக்கும் உழைப் புக்கும், தொடர்பு இருக்கிறது” என்றதான் பொருள்.

அந்த நிலை நமக்கு ஏற்பட வேண்டும். நாமே அந்த ஒலிபெருக்கியை இங்கே செய்துகொள்ளக் கூடிய வசதியும் உரிமையும் நமக்கு இருக்க வேண்டும்.

இன்று மேதினியெங்கும் இந்த மே நாள் விழாக் கொண்டாடப்படுகிறது.

டோக்கியோவிலும் கொண்டாடுகிறார்கள் ; சான் பிரான்சிஸ்கோ நகரிலும் கொண்டாடுகிறார்கள் ; மாஸ்கோவிலும் கொண்டாடுகிறார்கள் ; பாரீசிலும், ரோமிலும் கொண்டாடுகிறார்கள் ! எங்கெங்கே, உறுதப்போர், இருக்கிறார்களோ அங்கெல்லாம் எந்தவித வேறுபாடும் இல்லாமல் கொண்டாடப்படுகிறது.

இங்கே, முற்போக்குக் கருத்துக் கொண்ட சட்டிகளும் தொழிலாளர் சங்கங்களும் சேர்ந்து கொண்டாடுகிறோம். “தொழிலாளர்” என்ற முறையில், எல்லோருமே ஒன்றுதான். நமக்குள்ளே பல வேறுபாடுகள் இருக்கலாம்;

பல்வேறு அரசியல் கட்சிகளைச் சார்ந்தவர்களும், பல்வேறு சமயச் சார்புடையோரும் இருக்கலாம்; ஆனால், “தொழிலாளர்” என்ற முறையில் எந்தவித வேறுபாடும் இல்லை. எனவே தொழிற்சங்கத்தில் அனைவரும் ஒரே சுருத்துக் கொண்டிப்பாக இருக்க வேண்டும். தொழிலாளர் உரிமைக்காக எந்த கட்சியைச் சேர்ந்தவரானாலும் பாடுபடலாம்—போராடலாம், “இவர் இன்ன கட்சியைச் சேர்ந்தவர்; எனவே, இவர்தான் தொழிலாளருக்காகப் பாடுபட வேண்டும்” என்பதில்லை. தொழிற்சங்கப் பணியை எல்லோராலும் செய்யவும் முடியாது. அதற்கெனப் பயிற்சியும் அனுபவமும் திறமையும் உள்ளவர்கள்தான் அதில் ஈடுபட முடியும்.

எனவே, “இதனை, இதனால் இவன் முடிக்கும் என்றும் ந்து, அதனை அவன் கணவரில்” என்ற குறளுக்கேற்ப யார் தைற்குத் தகுதியுடையவர்களோ அவரிடம் அந்தப் பொறுப்பை ஒப்படைக்க வேண்டும்.

யாரும், எந்த அரசியல் கருத்தையும் விட்டுவிட வேண்டாம்; ஆனால், “தொழிற்சங்கம்” என்ற அமைப்புக்குள் வந்துவிட்ட பிறகு, அந்தக் கருத்தை ஒதுக்கவைத்துவிட வேண்டும். தொழிற்சங்கப் பணி மிகுந்தகூறு தங்கள் அரசியல் கருத்தை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளலாம்.

வாய்ப்பை உருவாக்குவோம்

“ஒரு தொழிலிலுக்கு ஒரு தொழிற்சங்கம்தான் இருக்க வேண்டும்” என்ற கருத்து நல்லதுதான் ; நானும் அதை ஆதரிக்கிறேன், ஆனால், அவர்கள் அரசியல் கொள்கைகளைக் கைவிட்டு, ஒன்று சேருவது என்பது இப்போது அவ்வளவாக வெற்றி பெறாத, யாரும் அப்படி விட்டுக் கொடுக்க முன்வர மாட்டார்கள்.

எனவே, இப்போதைக்கு ஒரு தொழிற்சாலையில் எந்தெந்தத் தொழிற்சங்கத்துக்கு எவ்வளவு பலம் இருக்கிறதோ அந்த வீதிதாசர அடிப்படையில் ஒவ்வொரு சங்கத்துக்கும் பிரதிநிதித்துவம் அளித்து ஒன்றுபட்டு பணியாற்றும் வாய்ப்பை ஏற்படுத்தலாம்; பிறகு நாளடைவில், “ஒரு தொழிலைக்கு ஒரு சங்கம்” என்றிரு சூழ்நிலையை மெல்ல மெல்ல ஏற்படுத்த முயற்சி செய்யலாம்.

எனவே, தொழிற்சங்கப் பணிகளில், அனைவரும் “தொழிலாளர்” என்ற உணர்வோடு தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு குரிய கடனையை ஆற்ற வேண்டும்; மேலும் மேலும் உரிமைகளையும் பெறப் பாடுபட வேண்டும்; அதற்கான முயற்சிகளெல்லாம் வெற்றி பெற அனைவரும் ஒத்துழைக்க வேண்டும்.”

“உங்கள் சேமிப்பால் பயனடைவது குடும்பம் மட்டுமல்ல—நாடும்தான்”

Inspiring Story of Khalsa

Speech delivered by Thiru K. A. Mathialagan, Minister for Food and Revenue, in connection with the Baisakhi greetings Birthday of Khalsa held at Sikh Temple, Teynampet, Madras on 3rd April 1968.

On this sacred and significant day of Baisakhi, I offer to you the members of the Guru Nanak Sat Sangh Sabha, my fraternal greetings. This day, which marks the birth of the Khalsa, is at once a happy and a holy day—a day that recalls to you your glorious heritage and inspires you to re-dedicate yourselves to the services of the community and the nation.

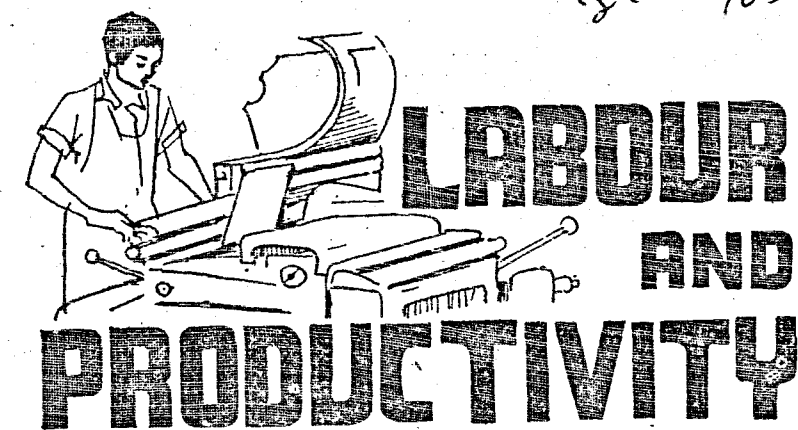
The wondrous drama, which the Tenth Guru, Guru Gobind Singh, enacted 269 years ago, to sanctify the inauguration of the Khalsa Panth, teaches us truth, which have become only stronger with the passage of time, and which remain vitally important and valid even in the present context. His selection of five disciples from different parts of the country and different castes, symbolised the gospel of a new order that was to transcend narrow loyalties, sectarian interests and parochial ties. The universal appeal of the message of Khalsa and the abiding sympathy and all-embracing brotherhood, that characterise its gospel, are a living confirmation and renewal of the quintessence of Indian culture and tradition, and offer a way of living that is suited to the needs of the modern world, while being true to the values of our ancient heritage. A crusading zeal for social justice; a fearlessness in upholding the right; a sense of idealism that is vibrant, vital and dynamic; a feeling of oneness that is born of sympathy; and a burning faith in personal purity and public integrity; these are the characteristics that help to evolve the saint-soldier, who is the Khalsa ideal.

Today, more than ever, these traits and values are indispensable to meet the many formidable challenges and problems that confront us in our national life. If national integration is to be translated from an oft-banded slogan into a living reality—if justice and equality are not to be mere clichés and catch-words but are to permeate and pervade the entire body politic—then it is essential that the values of independence, integrity and universality—which the Khalsa preaches—become the guiding principles of private life and public activity. Two thousand years ago, Tamil literature proclaimed, "Every place is my home, and every one my kin".

I am happy and proud to note that this spirit of universal brotherhood finds its echoes in the message of the Khalsa.

The sense of discipline, which the gospel of Khalsa has inculcated has helped the Sikh community to play a notable part in the life of the country. The community's contributions to the defence services are too well-known to be reiterated. Over generations, the community has enriched and enhanced its tradition of martial glory, the saga of heroism, and its unique record of valour and bravery. They have shown that while they are valiant soldiers of war, they are no less competent as soldiers of peace. The Punjab farmer has become a by-word for industrious and efficient, for progressive and scientific methods of cultivation. His pioneering skill and enterprising initiative in mechanising cultivation and effectively utilising all modern aids to farming, have yielded rich dividends. As one actively involved in food production measures I have been considerably impressed with the very progressive measures Punjab has taken to consolidate land-holdings, with a view to make farming more remunerative. The entrepreneurial skill and business acumen of your community have sustained several efforts and enterprises to set up small-scale units, particularly those involving mechanical skills.

You have been able to play such a significant role in the life of the nation, because *individually*, you are industrious and enterprising; *socially*, you are active, aware and alert and a devoted member of a closely knit, well-organised, purposive community organisation; *nationally*, you are conscious of your rights and duties, your privileges and your obligations, and have a high degree of enlightened patriotism. Individual enterprise, social solidarity, and national consciousness—these are the lessons that can be learnt from your precept and practices, from your preaching and your performance. I have every confidence that these traits will enable and equip you to contribute in even richer measure to our national life in the years to come. The shining saga of steady effort, self-less service and heroic sacrifice, which is the inspiring story of the Khalsa brotherhood, has a message to offer and a lesson to teach the entire nation—that the happiness of the individual and progress of the nation depend on discipline, devotion and dedication.



A more positive role for the Government has been stressed by a study group on productivity and incentives appointed by the National Commission on Labour.

It is pointed out that there is a broad feeling today among workers that the structure of industrial ownership and industrial management is such that benefits of improved labour productivity do not accrue to workers in sufficient measure. There is also a feeling that in the formulation of broad social and economic policy, the needs and aspirations of workers do not get adequate consideration. That is some ground for this feeling, for over the past 15 years while labour productivity has increased significantly, the real wages have fallen and living conditions have deteriorated.

In such a situation, it is difficult to expect workers to feel particularly enthusiastic about increasing productivity. It is for the Government to take necessary measures to change this situation.

The general political and economic climate in the country has a far-reaching effect on the attitudes of employers, workers and trade unions towards productivity. A social climate of optimism, enthusiasm, and justice in which employers and workers can feel confident that a continuing expansion of output and improvement of standards as well as equitable distribution of the output are assured, is conducive to an attitude which strives for increasing productivity.

It is the responsibility of the Government to provide such political and economic climate by formulating appropriate policies and implementing them efficiently.

Factors Impending Productivity

The study group is of the opinion that the economic and industrial climate in our country for some time past, has not been very helpful to increasing productivity.

Due to scarcity of foreign exchange, shortage of many industrial raw materials and the generally slow pace of economic growth, many industries have been operating far below their capacities. Employment in many industries has stagnated or even contracted as a result of this.

In such a situation, the employers as well as the workers are likely to view as somewhat unrealistic the talk about increasing productivity.

The rising prices, the erosion of real wages and widespread unemployment are also circumstances which do not inspire the worker to raise productivity or give him a feeling that he has a stake in increasing productivity.

The Government today plays a very significant role in industrial relations in our country. It must be recognised, however, that mere prevention of an industrial conflict through conciliation and adjudication is not a sufficiently positive contribution to industrial relations.

Without giving up the objective of protecting the weaker sections of the working people as also of keeping labour-management disputes within the boundaries dictated by broad national interest, the Government should purposefully follow industrial relations policies calculated to throw greater responsibility on the employers and trade unions themselves in the matter of resolving their own disputes.

Since the Government is one of the largest employers, it should, the group feels, set a lesson in seeking sound bipartite relations with their own employees.

Providing Expertise

While some larger companies with relatively sophisticated management have trained industrial engineering

personnel of their own and a few others hire the services of specialist consultants, a large section of employers do not have any productivity expertise at their disposal.

Trade unions have even less. Any systematic effort to raise productivity often suffers from this lack of expertise on both sides. Trades unions also view with some misgivings the efforts of specialist consultants hired by employers.

The Government could help resolve this difficulty by providing a competent, independent agency which both sides could approach for advice and guidance and which could help resolve disputes arising over the introduction of productivity techniques.

Human Factors

As methods and techniques of increasing productivity have to be developed and applied by human beings at various levels from top management down to the worker on the shop floor, persons who have to develop and apply the methods should be willing and able to make the proper use of such methods.

There is evidence to show that the possible physical effort of a worker depends to a large extent on the adequacy of the quality and quantity of food which he consumes. The average Indian worker's food is deficient both in quality and quantity and this affects his effort and work-performance. Productivity demands that high priority should be given to improving the nutritional standards of Indian workers.

The housing conditions in large industrial cities have been poor and, during the past two decades, these have grown worse due to the rapid growth of cities and failure of housing and other civic services to keep pace with such growth.

Workers can make a positive contribution to productivity if their active co-operation is sought and enlisted for the purpose through an appropriate institutional framework like joint productivity committees and through suggestion systems.

Productivity techniques should be applied with the association of the workers' trade unions and the data derived from the studies should be used as a guide to the management and the union in arriving at agreed decisions about the changes to be made.

The fears and suspicions of workers about loss of jobs or harm to their other interests must be dispelled by giving them clear assurances and by keeping them and their representatives fully informed before the studies are conducted.

The group has asked the trade unions to evolve some satisfactory methods for resolving, at least at the unit level, the problem of their mutual rivalry since such rivalry does much harm to productivity.

The unions must also develop within themselves the necessary specialised knowledge and expertise in productivity techniques both for protecting the interests of their members and for playing a positive role in productivity.

The panel has urged adequate training and retraining facilities at different levels to meet the requirements of rapid growth of science and technology.

The eight man study group comprised representatives of the National Productivity Council, the Institute for Training in Industrial Engineering, the Central Labour Institute, employees and workers.

EXTENSION OF E.S.I. SCHEME IN MADRAS

The Employees' State Insurance Scheme is being extended in the areas of Kappalur and Silaiman in Madras from the midnight of April 27, 1968.

As a result 1,250 more employees will get benefit under the Employees' State Insurance Act.

Medical care in these areas will be provided by the State Government, under the service system. For

this purpose a mobile dispensary has been provided for these areas.

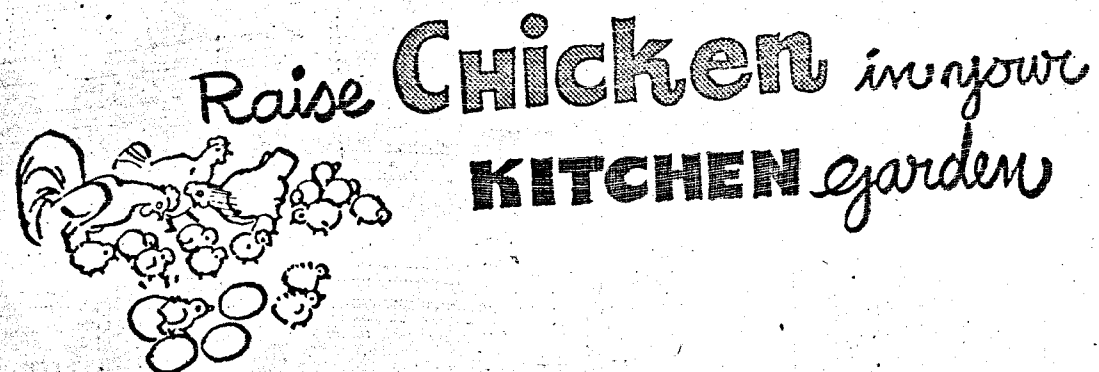
The employers of the covered factories in these areas will be required to pay employers' special contribution at the enhanced rate of 3 per cent on the total wage bill.



1 & 2. Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister arrived in Madras on 11th May 1968 Sunday night after his visit to U.S.A. and Far Eastern Countries. He was accorded a rousing reception at the Airport.

3. Prime Minister Thirumathi Indira Gandhi arrived Madras on 18th May 1968 on her way to Singapore. Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Education and Industries, who received her at the Meenambakkam Airport on her arrival is garlanding the Prime Minister.

4. The Prime Minister, before her departure to Singapore, is seen answering pressmen at a the press conference arranged at the airport.



THIRU H. P. TANDON,
Poultry Specialist, Directorate of Extension.

Probably you are one of those who have raised a kitchen garden.

From this garden, you may be fully or partly meeting the daily vegetable needs of your family.

But in your daily diet, you need about 75 to 100 grams of protein too. And half of this protein should be made up of animal origin as egg, milk, fish and meat.

A Hen's egg weighs about 57 grams (about 2 ounces). Fifty-one grams of it—the yellow and the white—is food. These, in turn, hold 6.5 grams of protein, 6 grams of fat, practically all the vitamins and some minerals.

If you keep some poultry in your kitchen garden, you can get a regular supply of egg and thus meet the protein needs of your family fully.

And what's more, a poultry unit will not only contribute towards a better meal but also towards a better kitchen garden.

This is because, you will be getting a valuable manure from the poultry house, if it is built the deep litter style. At the end of a year a well-formed litter will have nitrogen, phosphorus, potash and trace elements that are essential for raising the vegetables. If you keep 20 to 25 birds on a deep litter, you will get enough manure for manuring 300 square metres of your kitchen garden.

To set up a poultry unit in your kitchen garden, take the following steps.

Put up a suitable poultry house for your birds. For 20 to 25 layers, a house of the following dimension will be all right.

Length and width.—3 metres by 3 metres (10 feet by 10 feet).

Height.—2.2 metres by 1.8 metres—2.2 metres high at the centre and 1.8 metres on the sides—(7 feet by 5½ feet).

Foundation.—Make it 25 centimetres (9 inches) deep and equally wide, with brick or stone masonry work.

Plinth.—Continue the brick or stone masonry work for 25 to 30 centimetres (9 inches to 1 foot) more. Fill up the enclosed area with earth. Compact the earth by pressing and ramming.

Floor.—Construct it with cement concrete, brick or stone masonry work having cement pointing. While laying out the floor, make an enclosure in a corner for keeping water vessels. The enclosure should be 60 centimetres by 60 centimetres by 20 centimetres (2 feet by 2 feet by 8 inches) and should drain directly to the outside. Give the floor a proper slope and provide openings for drainage. Cover the openings with 1.3 centimetre (½ inch) mesh 20 gauge, hexagonal wire-netting.

Walls.—The walls should be 1.8 metres (5½ feet) high. Raise 25 centimetres (9 inches) thick brick or stone wall on all sides, 38 to 45 centimetres (1½ to 1¾ feet) high from the floor level. Provide 90 centimetres by 75 centimetres (3 feet by 2½ feet) opening for the

entrance. Cover the upper part of the wall with 1.3 centimetre (½ inch) mesh, 20 gauge hexagonal wire-netting fixed on wooden frame. Prepare a gate by fixing wire-netting on a wooden frame.

Roof.—Use corrugated cement asbestos sheets or a thatch work supported on brick or stone masonry pillars 25 centimetres (9 inches) by 25 centimetres, or 13 to 15 centimetres (5 or 6 inches) thick sal wood ballies. The centre of the roof should be raised and the sides sloping. The roof should be big enough to project 38 to 45 centimetres (1½ to 1¾ feet) beyond the side walls to keep out rains and direct sun. If you are using a thatch, put a lining of 1.3 centimetre (½ inch) mesh wire-netting on the innerside, and cover the top with polythene-lined old gunny bags, commonly used for packing calcium ammonium nitrate.

Start with fresh litter for every new batch of chickens.

Before putting the litter, clean and disinfect the house and equipment with a 5 per cent solution of cresole or crude carbolic acid. Spray an insecticide like D.D.T. and let it dry. Spread a 5 to 8 centimetre—thick layer of dry earth on the floor and press it firm. Over this, spread an 8 to 10—centimetre—thick layer of suitable litter. You can use rice husk, groundnut and cotton-seedhulls, sugarcane bagasse, sawdust, wood shavings, de-shelled corn-cob pieces, or any such things for the purpose. See that the material you use is soft, dry, fine and clean.

Furnish the poultry house with these.—

A brooder, measuring 60 centimetres by 60 centimetres. You require a brooder to provide the extra heat that the chicks need from the time they are hatched till they put on feathers.

*Three feed hoppers of the following sizes:—

For birds—

Up to 8 weeks.—60 cm. × 10 cm. × 6 cm.

9 to 20 weeks.—90 cm. × 15 cm. × 10 cm.

Over 20 weeks.—150 cm. × 20 cm. × 15 cm.

*Two water vessels of the following sizes:—

	Bottom dish.		Fountain.	
	Diameter.	Height of the edge all around.	Diameter.	Height.
For birds—				
Up to 8 weeks ..	18 cm.	4 cm.	10 cm.	15 cm.
9 to 20 weeks ..	26 cm.	5 cm.	17 cm.	25 cm.
Over 20 weeks ..	35 cm.	7.5 cm.	25 cm.	30 cm.

*Five laying nests, each 37 centimetres by 30 centimetres by 40 centimetres. Have these in the house from the time the pullets start laying.

Now your house is ready to receive the chickens.

Buy day-old chicks during February to April. These chicks will mature in August to October and give eggs in winter. Purchase them only from a stock, known to have a high laying quality and are free from diseases like pullorum and avian leucosis complex. Get the chicks vaccinated.

*At day old—with F. strain Ranikhet vaccine.

*At 3 weeks of age—with fowl-pox pigeon scab virus vaccine.

*At 7 to 8 weeks of age—With the regular freeze-dried chick-embryo Ranikhet disease vaccine.

*At 9 to 10 weeks of age—with fowl-pox virus vaccine.

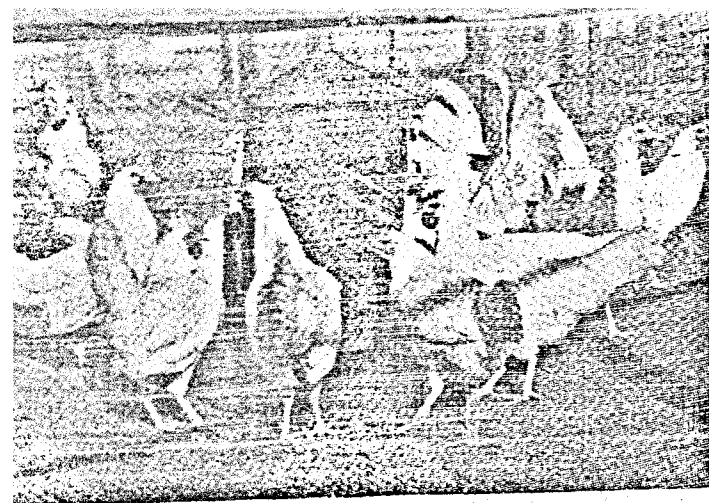
Feed your chickens with a balanced ration. Here is what you should give to your birds of different age groups.

Ration for the growing birds—

	Birds of 1 to 6 weeks.	Birds of 6 to 24 weeks.
	kg.	kg.
Yellow maize or any other cereal or a mixture of cereals.	25.0	28.0
Rice polish	26.0	26.0
Barley or oats	26.0	7.0
Wheat bran	7.0	7.0
Decorticated groundnut cake ..	18.0	16.0
Cora gluten meal	5.0	5.0
Steamed fish meal	6.0	5.0
Steamed meat meal	3.0	3.0
Steamed bone meal	1.0	1.0
Calcium powder	1.0	1.0
Common salt	0.5	0.5

Supplement 100 kilograms of the mash with the following:—

Vitamin A	2.2 gm.
Vitamin B2	0.5 gm.
Vitamin D3	0.3 gm.
Manganese sulphate	2.2 gm.



A poultry unit in the Kitchen garden

Ration for the layers—

	KG
Yellow maize or any other cereal or a mixture of cereals.	30.0
Rice polish	20.0
Barley or oats	10.0
Wheat bran	10.0
Decorticated groundnut cake	15.0
Corn gluten meal	4.0
Steamed fish meal	4.0
Steamed meat meal	3.0
Steamed bone meal	1.0
Calcium powder	2.0
Common salt	0.5

Supplement 100 kilograms of the mash with the following :—

Vitamin A	4.4 gm.
Vitamin B2	0.5 gm.
Vitamin D3	0.6 gm.
Manganese sulphate	22.0 gm.

From one week of age onwards, feed the birds with chopped fresh green leaves of berseem, lucerne, turnip spinach, kulla, etc. Your kitchen garden will provide most of these.

Always provide fresh clean drinking water to the chickens.

During dry hot weather, wet the mash and then feed your birds.

Always keep the litter dry. Stir it frequently. Replace any wet patch or caked material as soon as you notice it.

Provide proper ventilation. Keep the sides of the house open, only as much as the health of the birds, their age and the weather permit.

But protect the house from draughts.

Keep the house cool in summer. Hang wet hessian cloth or thatch curtains on the sides exposed to the hot wind and keep the other sides open during the hot part of the day. During nights, keep all the sides open.

During winter, keep the house warm. Keep nessian cloth or thatch curtains hung from all the sides during mornings, evenings and nights. During the day time, open one or two sides, so that the air and sun rays may enter the pen.

Cull out all male birds, when they are 10 to 12 weeks of age.

Provide artificial light to pullets from September to February from sunset to 8 p.m. by means of a 25-watt electric bulb.

Pay at least two visits to your poultry house daily; the first one, early in the morning, and the second one in the evening.

During these visits, check up on the birds' health the way they behave and eat. Examine the condition of the equipment and the poultry house. Also look for lice, ticks and fleas on the birds. If you find any, treat them with D.D.T. or spray any other insecticide.

Remove the birds that do not lay.

If you suspect any bird suffering from a disease, separate it from the flock and take prompt measures to control the disease. You can spot out an infected bird from its off-colour and sunken eyes.

Attend to the repairs of the house and equipment, whenever required.

Gather eggs as soon as they are laid and keep them in a cool and airy place.

Don't allow any and everyone to enter into the poultry house.

Keep a vessel filled with phenyl lotion at the entrance of the poultry house. Dip the sole of your shoes or feet before entering the pen.

With all these tips, you will be able to do well with a small poultry unit in your kitchen garden.

CONTAINER

Service on the Railways

Plans for Expansion

The Indian Railways are exploring the possibility of introducing container services on break-of-gauge routes. A project analysis for a break-of-gauge container service between Calcutta and Gauhati is under way. The Research Designs and Standards Organisation have already designed a broad gauge-cum-metre gauge container which can move on specially designed BG/MG flats. The substitution of physical transshipment by mechanical transfer of containers will offer advantages of avoiding damage and delay at break-of-gauge points.

The container service is a complete door-to-door service, under which Railways lift goods from the factory in containers sealed and locked by the consignors themselves and transport them to the consignees' godown in the Railways' own Special Road Vehicles and Railway flats. The service thus combines facilities of road and rail transport and provides a complete, quick and integrated service.

Bombay-Ahmedabad

The pioneering container service on Indian Railways was introduced between Bombay and Ahmedabad in February 1966. Containers capable of carrying a pay load of 4.5 tonnes were selected for this project. Four wheeler Railway flats carry four containers each.

The present schedule is to load a flat a day from either end. Delivery is made in less than 48 hours in either direction.

The equipment for the service consists of 8 rail-flats, 32 containers, 4 tractor-trailer road units at Bombay and 3 at Ahmedabad.

During 1967 the Western Railway carried a total freight of 76,594 quintals and earned Rs. 4,48,297. Not a single claim for compensation arose from these movements. This service is moving traffic in dalda, soap and cigarettes, hair oil, toilet requisites, starch NOC, liquefied petroleum gas in cylinders and lubricating oil in drums between Bombay and Ahmedabad.

It has been planned to expand this service further as more traffic becomes available. Market prospecting is continuing. Traffic in soap products, processed and unprocessed cloth, medicines and certain other products will start moving soon.

Bombay-New Delhi

The second container service was introduced between Bombay and Delhi in December 1967. While the wagon flats and containers are of the same design as for the first service, it employs an improved type of road vehicle with a 'Gama' Trailor. The containers and rail flats were manufactured in the Central Railway Workshops at Jhansi and Matunga respectively. The service now moves soap, cigarettes, toilet requisites, cotton piece-goods, beer and liquor and electrical appliances. It is expected to expand soon to include carbon black, lubricating oil in drums, medicines, perfumery, biscuits and confectionery and liquefied petroleum gas in cylinders.

The transit time which used to be 5 to 6 days, has been cut to 4 days from the beginning of this year when the container train was dieselised.

The traffic on this route which totalled 7,165 quintals during the first month of operation of the service is expected to double within a month.

Gwalior-New Delhi

A weekly service, using small collapsible containers capable of carrying 60 kg. each, was introduced between Gwalior and New Delhi on November 10, 1967. These collapsible containers were manufactured in Northern Railways' Workshops at Amritsar. An ordinary broad gauge 4-wheeler covered wagon carries 129 of these containers. For the present, biscuits and confectionery are moving in these containers from Gwalior to New Delhi, and smalls traffic from New Delhi is being despatched on the return journey to Gwalior.

The Railways have also developed a one-tonne container. Project reports have been worked out for introducing the service on the New Delhi-Kanpur route of the Northern Railway and the Madras-Bangalore route of the Southern Railway. The service is expected to operate shortly on these routes.

Market prospecting has also been taken in hand for introducing container services on the Howrah-Delhi, Howrah-Barauni, Secunderabad-Bombay, Madras-Bombay, Delhi-Ahmedabad, and Shalimar-Secunderabad routes. The Railways have already initiated action for the fabrication of about 500 containers and the requisite number of wagon flats for use on different container services during 1968 and 1969.

A marketing organisation has been set up on each zonal railway to attend, among other things, to the quick introduction of container services, and to function, by and large, as marketing and transport consultants to trade and industry.

INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVES IN TAMILNAD

The State Government play a notable promotional role in Co-operative Sector and provide financial assistance to the Industrial Co-operative Societies whose members are too weak to raise adequate capital but can build their society into a viable unit with initial assistance from the Government. The effective steps taken by the Government have resulted in a large measure of progress in the development of Industrial Co-operatives.

There are now 404 Industrial Co-operative Societies in the State covering a variety of industries. These include 8 co-operative tea factories with a central service society which will be a federation of all the co-operative tea factories. These factories were conceived with a view to see that small growers of tea in the Nilgiris district are no longer at the mercy of the Bought Leaf Factories which buy the leaves at a relatively low rate. The small growers of tea are now enabled to obtain a fair price for their produce so that this may act as an incentive to them to take more interest in their tea gardens and improve both the quality and the quantity of their production. The total cost of the production programme and service facility programme of all the co-operative tea factories will be Rs. 108.80 lakhs. This was made possible by the generous financial assistance extended by the Tea Board. The total area that will be covered will be 8,000 acres and the production of "made tea" will be 10,000 kgs. valued at roughly Rs. 50,000 per day.



TRIBUTES TO THIRUVALLUVAR

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*'The Light of Right Life,
The wealth of practical Wisdom,
The milk of heart's abundance,
The honey of conjugal bliss,
The joy of peaceful home life,
The gospel of love and give,
The delight of Divine Grace,
In One Word THIRUKKURAL ;
And we have all these
And the whole human existence,
Epitomised in this Book for all,
An Immortal Book for all ages.'*

The tenth of this month is Saint Thiruvalluvar's *Mukthi Day*. Tamilnad is observing the day and is paying its humble homage to the memory of its most glorious son, who gave unto the world the muth celebrated *Thirukkural*. The message of Thiruvalluvar is a message for all ages and for all humanity and at no time is such a message more needed than at present.

The *Thirukkural* is a rare work, to which, in perfection of form, profundity of thought, nobleness of sentiment and earnestness of moral purpose, very few books in the world can be compared. It is also unrivalled and inimitable in its brevity, in its bewitching beauty and in its haunting melody, "The grandeur of a Milton, the grace of a Dante, the universality of a Shakespeare, the sublimity of an Aristotle, the idealism of a Plato and the moral fervour of a Marcus Aurelius are all to be found in a harmonious blending and appropriate proportion in this 'Bible of Mankind'." The terse and the vigorous style of the *Kural* is such that it has lent itself to the expression of every variety of thought from the plain to the most sublime and dignified that the human mind can ever conceive. The *Kural* reflects

the Indian spirit in its truest form. It is the pride of Tamilnad and the crowning glory of its culture. It can be said that to it more than to anything else is due the high regard and respect with which Tamilnad is held throughout the world. It is the most valuable and the most cherished treasure of the Tamils.

In his work, Thiruvalluvar has shown himself to be a moral teacher of the very highest order, a consummate statesman and a very thorough man of the world. In his work he deals in extenso with all the values of life which foster universal love and happiness. As is well known, the *Kural* is in three parts—*Ethics* (அறம்) *Wealth and Polity* (பொருள்), and *Love* (காமம்). These, together with *Self-Realization* (சிவ) as the fourth are traditionally regarded as the four objectives of life. Though Thiruvalluvar does not treat of the fourth objective separately, the first part of the *Kural*, *Ethics* (அறம்), inculcates every principle, the following of which leads to *Self-Realization*. All aspects of human life and all the eternal verities are enshrined in this immortal work. It is also noted for the unsectarian nature of its theology, which has made it command acceptance from the votaries of different religious persuasions. It is truly a Cosmopolitan Scripture. The Tamils rightly refer to it as the *Universal Common Scripture* (உலகப் பொதுமுறை).

The *Kural* is considered to be one of the two most ancient and most outstanding Tamil classics. (The other one is the well known *Tholkappiyam*, the oldest extant Tamil grammar). In respect of both the classics there are a number of commentaries—both ancient and modern. Though different views are held regarding the date of composition of the *Kural*, it may

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well be assigned to the first or second Century B.C. The *Kural* has been translated into almost all the important languages of the world.

Saint Thiruvalluvar is rightly acknowledged as one of the greatest of poets and philosophers of the world. It has been the wonder of learned scholars as to which in the *Kural* is the more marvellous—the matter, the thought content or the manner, so absolutely perfect. Scholars have found that one cannot take out a word or syllable from a couplet of the *Kural* without ruining the thought, that one cannot alter or substitute a word or syllable without distorting the meaning, and that one cannot re-arrange a word or syllable without affecting or falsifying the suggestion. There is a fine and delicate engraving in each verse of the *Kural* and instead of the monotony, which generally one may expect to find in couplets, each couplet of the *Kural* has a rhythm of its own, with initial and internal rhymes and subtle and suggestive alterations. The remarkable excellence of Saint Thiruvalluvar's marvellous work has been well appreciated by great scholars of all lands. A few excerpts from some of their glowing tributes to Saint Thiruvalluvar and his great work are given below:—

A Great Genius of the World

"The weaver of Mylapore was undoubtedly one of the great geniuses of the world. Complete in itself, the sole work of its author (*The Kural*) has come down the stream of ages absolutely uninjured, hardly a single various reading of any importance being found."

"In value it (*Kural*) outweighs the whole of the remaining Tamil literature and is one of the select number of great works which have entered into the very soul of a whole people and which can never die."

—THE REV. DR. G. U. POPE.

Thiruvalluvar—the Citizen of the World

Sage Thiruvalluvar should not be styled the unknown sage of Mylapore, for he has long been known far beyond the borders of his mother country.

—PROF. M. WINTERNITZ.

Foremost Moralist

Thiruvalluvar, the author of *the Kural*, occupies the first place as a moralist among the Tamils. Indeed, it is generally acknowledged, that there is no treatise equal to *the Kural* in any Indian language.

—DR. JOHN MURDOCH.

Thiruvalluvar—the Homer and Dante of Tamilnad

"There is no doubt of the fact that *the Kural* is essentially the literary treasure, the poetic mouthpiece, the highest type of verbal and moral excellence among the Tamil people, as ever Homer was among the Greeks."

"It is no exaggeration to say that it is as important in Tamil literature, as influential on the Tamil mind, as Dante's great work on the language and thought of Italy."

—CHARLES E. GOVER.

The First of Works

"Called the first of works, from which whether for thought or language, there is no appeal, *the Kural* has a strong claim upon our attention as a part of the literature of the country, and as a work of intrinsic excellence."

—THE REV. W. H. DREW.

Truly Ancient Wisdom

"Some of the Sayings (*of Kural*) are probably as old as the earliest writings of the Old Testament."

—THE REV. ELIJAH HOOLE.

Forceful and Terse lessons of Wisdom

"Will be read with pleasure as affording proof of the existence of the loftiest sentiments, the purest moral rules and equal power of conception and expression. Nothing certainly in the whole compass of human language can equal the force and terseness of the sententious distichs in which the author conveys the lesson of wisdom he utters."

—THE REV. PERCIVAL.

The Master-piece of Tamil Literature

"*The Kural* is the master-piece of Tamil literature—one of the highest and purest expressions of human thought."

"That which, above all, is wonderful in *the Kural* is the fact that its author addresses himself, without regard to castes, peoples or beliefs, to the whole community of the mankind....."

—M. ARIEL.

A Work of Perfection

"*The Kural* cannot be improved nor its plan made more perfect. It is a perfect, mosaic in itself. The slightest change in the size, shape or colour of a single stone would mar the beauty of the whole."

—THE REV. DR. J. LAZARUS.

An Apple of Gold

"No translation can convey an idea of its charming effect. It is truly an apple of gold in a net-work of silver."

—DR. GRAUL.

"Sweet to the thought, Sweet to the ear, Sweet to the mouth, Great cure for two-fold deeds' disease, is Valluvar's Sweet Kural-Venpa verse with tongue right eloquent Set forth, that we the way of good may know."



Inaugural address delivered at the international training-cum-seminar on highway construction and maintenance held at the Central Road Research Institute on 18th April 1968, under the joint auspices of the ECAFE (UNDP) and Government of India. Engineers from Afghanistan, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Laos, Nepal and Thailand attended the course. The three month course, which is meant of working engineers rather than raw graduates, provides opportunities to the participants to be learners as well as teachers. The present course is only the first in a long series.

The present Training Seminar on highway construction and maintenance, with special emphasis on the maintenance of roads with various types of pavements, is being held at the Central Road Research Institute under the joint auspices of the ECAFE (UNDP) and the Government of India. It is the first joint training course in Highway Engineering of its kind organised by India, bringing together trainees from a number of ECAFE countries, although we have had individual trainees in the past from some countries. I hope that there will be many more similar joint training courses in future so that we can have further opportunities of sharing our knowledge and experience with the other countries of the ECAFE region.

This programme is a part of the Asian Highway Scheme conceived by the ECAFE as far back as 1958. The intention was to develop a network of International Highways in the ECAFE countries with a view to link them together and thereby promote the free flow of international trade and traffic. We in this country are keenly interested in this project and have been lending it our full support from its very inception. In our view, the Asian Highway Project is a symbol of Asian unity, and of Asian progress and partnership. In fact, it is a practical example of successful international co-operation and mutual assistance on this continent. I am happy to state that the majority of the roads included in the Asian Highway System in India satisfy the minimum standards laid down by ECAFE for these highways.

The ECAFE region has to cope with complicated problems, both economic and technical. Against this background the expansion of international road facilities and highway traffic in the region provides a vitally important infrastructure for the countries of Asia and makes a crucial contribution to overall economic growth in the region.

Following the recommendation made by the ECAFE at their twentieth session held at Teheran in 1964, the ECAFE Secretariat set up in 1965 a high powered body called the Asian Highway Co-ordinating Committee at Minister level for promoting and co-ordinating the planning and implementation of the Asian Highway project. One of the first tasks performed by the Committee included *inter alia* the submission of a joint application signed by the various member countries to the United Nations for the provision of "institutional" support to the Committee consisting of assistance for the development of an Asian Highway System as well as the expansion and co-ordination of Highway research and training facilities available in the ECAFE region. In this connection, it was felt that, as India was a big country with very well established research and training institutions, advantage should be taken of the research and training facilities available in this country for some time to come.

The joint application referred to above was accepted by the United Nations and a draft plan was drawn up by the ECAFE Secretariat for operating upon the assistance to be given by the United Nations. This

plan was considered and approved by the Asian Highway Co-ordinating Committee at its Third Session at Kabul in August 1967. The United Nations have also since cleared this plan.

In regard to the training of engineers, the Plan lays down that one of the objectives of the Committee is, *inter alia*, to create a wide range of training opportunities through fellowships award, training centres, seminars and study groups for all levels of personnel in the fields of highway planning, engineering construction and maintenance and administration. The idea is to grant fellowships and in-service training to senior and junior engineers in highways and Highway transport with a view to enable them to apply modern techniques and economic practices and resulting use of economic construction and methods, particularly in smaller countries where there are acute shortages of qualified engineers and technicians.

The "Plan of operations" referred to above provided for the grant of seven fellowships by the UNDP to participants from ECAFE countries to attend the 1st Training Course to be held at the Central Road Research Institute, New Delhi. This matter was discussed at the Third Session of the Asian Highway Co-ordinating Committee held at Kabul in August 1967 and it was felt that, as the UNDP project funds were limited, the provision of fellowships under the Colombo Plan and the bilateral and multilateral programmes should be explored by the Transport Technical Bureau of the Asian Highway Co-ordinating Committee.

In pursuance of this recommendation, the Director, Asian Highway, enquired from us about the possibility of providing under the Colombo Plan on an average one fellowship for each ECAFE country concerned with the Asian Highway Project, totalling fourteen in number. This was agreed to by us on the condition that, while we would meet all the living and training expenses of the trainees within India, the cost of international travel would be met by the United Nations. This was accepted by them and scheme finalised in the last week of January 1968 (31-1-1968) after personal discussions between Mr. M. S. Ahmad, Director, Asian Highway, and myself.

The development of an Asian Highway system is an enormous task. Not only does it call for a scientific approach in regard to planning, execution and maintenance of the highways forming part of this system, but also for the utmost economy, so as to enable the countries concerned to manage the work properly and adequately but yet within the available resources.

This objective can be achieved to a great extent by a continuous process of mutual exchange of technical know how so that the participating countries may benefit from each other's scientific knowledge, experience and approach to problems, and thereby be able to put the local men and material to the best possible use. Viewed from this angle, the present training Seminar is of great significance, and marks, I am sure, an important landmark in the development of Asian mutual assistance.

Besides India, Afghanistan, Indonesia, Thailand, Laos, Nepal and Ceylon have nominated engineers for participating in this train course. This course will last for three months and provides for formal training in up-to-date techniques of road construction and maintenance, testing of road materials, latest methods of design of pavements for durable construction and maintenance of different types of pavements in diverse soil, topographic and climatic conditions, in a scientific and economic manner. The course will also include handling of problems in Traffic Safety Bridges, and Highway economics, etc.

I would like to add, however, that this course should not be considered as one where some teach and others learn. On the contrary it is a course where every participant has to function both as teacher and learner. It is the exchange of mutual experience the raising of difficulties faced in actual execution and the exchanging of knowledge on how such difficulties have been tackled, that constitutes the essence of a course such as this, which is meant for working engineers rather than raw graduates. I am sure, the directors of this Training Seminar will bear this important distinction in mind.

There is one other point I would like to refer to before concluding my speech. The U.N. assistance for this scheme does not include any provision for a hostel for the trainees nor does it provide a bus for their transport. As I expect that this Seminar will only be the first in a long series and we will have many more seminars of this kind in the future, I would like to request the ECAFE representative present here to take this into account and see that the position is rectified by the time we hold the next Seminar.

In conclusion, I am very glad to have had the opportunity to associate myself with this Seminar, which is an important and concrete example of Asian unity and co-operation. I have added pleasure in doing so, as it is my Ministry that has processed the whole scheme and made the necessary arrangements for the accommodation and reception of the trainees.

சேமித்து
வாழ்வதே

செம்மை வாழ்வு

(நெற்றி வேர்வை நிலத்தில் விழப் பாடுபடும் தொழிலாளர்களின் வாழ்வின் நிலை உயர், அவர்தம் வருங்காலம் பாதுகாப்புடன் விளங்க, அவர்தம் குழந்தைகளின் எதிர்காலம் செம்மையுற சேமிப்பு அவசியம் என்று இக் கடிதம் மூலம் தொழிலாளத் தோழர்களுக்கு வலியுறுத்தி வேண்டுகோள் விடுக்கிறார் மாநில சிறு சேமிப்பு ஆலோசனைக் குழுவின் துணைத் தலைவர் திரு. எம். ஜி. ராமச்சந்திரன் அவர்கள்.)

அன்புடைய உடன் பிறப்புக்களே !

வணக்கம்.

நீங்கள் இடைவிடாது எனக்குக் காட்டிவரும் அன்பிற்கும் ஆதரவிற்கும் என் உள்ளங்கனிந்த நன்றி.

மாநில சிறு சேமிப்பு ஆலோசனைக் குழுவின் துணைத் தலைவர் என்ற முறையில் உங்களுக்கு ஓரிரு வார்த்தை கூற விழைகிறேன்.

உழைக்கும் பாட்டாளி இனமான உங்களுக்கு, வாழ்க்கையில் முன்னேற்றப் படியாக உதவச் சிக்குளமும் சேமிப்பும் இன்றியமையாதன. பொருள்தனைப் போற்றி வாழ்வது தான் உயர்வளிக்கும். சேமிப்பு உங்களுக்கு வாழ்க்கையில் ஏற்படும் பண நெருக்கடியைச் சமாளிக்கவும், கண்ணின் மணிகளான உங்கள் குழந்தைகளுக்கு எதிர்கால நல்வாழ்வு தரவும், உயர்கல்வி அளிக்கவும், திருமணம் செய்து வைப்பது போன்ற அவசியமான பல காரியங்கட்கு பெரிதும் உதவும்.

உங்கள் சேமிப்பு உங்களுக்கு உதவுவதோடு, ஊருக்கும் உதவியாக இருக்கும். நாம் சிறுகச் சேமித்துக் கொடுக்கும்.

சிறு சேமிப்பு முதலீடுகள் அரசின் கைக்குச் சென்று மாபெரும் தொழிற்கூடங்கள், உயர் கல்விக்கூடங்கள், அணைக்கட்டுகள், பாசன வசதிகள், மருத்துவ நிலையங்கள் போன்ற பல்வேறு சமுதாய நலத் திட்டங்கள் நிறைவேற்றித் தர அளிக்கிறது. இவற்றால் மக்களுக்கு வேலை வாய்ப்பு பெருகி நாட்டின் வளம் செழிக்கும்.

சிறு சேமிப்பில் நீங்கள் போடும் ஒவ்வொரு கடிதம் உங்கள் வீட்டையும், நாட்டையும் கட்டிக் காக்கும் அடித்தளக் கற்கள் என்று நம்புங்கள். பிறர் மதிக்க நீங்கள் பெருவாழ்வு வாழ வேண்டும். இன்றைய உங்கள் சேமிப்புத்தான் நாளை உங்கள் நல்வாழ்விற்கு வரிகோலும் செல்வம். எனவே, உங்களுக்கு மிகவும் வசதியான சம்பளப் பட்டியல் சேமிப்புத் திட்டத்தில் இன்றே நீங்கள் பங்குகொள்வதோடு உங்கள் நண்பர்களையும் சேர்த்து மகிழுங்கள். வளமான எதிர்காலத்திற்கு நீங்கள் அனைவரும் ஒன்று சேர்ந்து வுரி வருத்துக் கொள்ளுங்கள் என்று பணிவுடன் வேண்டுகிறேன்.

"சேமித்து வாழ்வதே செம்மை வாழ்வு".

என்றும் உங்கள் அன்பன்

செ. ஜி. ராமச்சந்திரன்

THE MEANING OF NON-VIOLENCE

DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

(As a mark of homage to Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. we publish below a condensed version of his extempore Gandhi Memorial Lecture at Howard University in 1964.)

There can be no gainsaying the fact that we face a crisis in race relations in our nation. This crisis has been precipitated by the collision between the forces of liberation and the forces of domination. One of the greatest expressions of this crisis is the resistance to the Supreme Courts' decision outlawing segregation in the public school; at times this resistance has risen to ominous proportions. But the old ideal of racial segregation, of paternalistic relationships, has exhausted itself, and the American society is seeking to reorient itself around the idea of desegregation, the idea of integration, the idea of person-to-person relations. This is the crisis of our age.

Now, when a crisis develops in a society, there is always an attempt to solve the problem developed as a result of the crisis and to get rid of the precipitating forces. Certainly those who have been oppressed or who have been the victims of the forces of domination, are always seeking to deal with the crisis. And there are ways that oppressed people can grapple with their oppression.

One method is that of acquiescence; there are those individuals who feel that the only way to deal with their oppression is to resign themselves to the fate of oppression. There are those who surrender and find themselves becoming conditioned to things as they are. They feel that it is better to live with these things than to go through the ordeals of changing the old order to the new order. There was a man who lived in one of the Negro communities in Atlanta some years ago; he used to play his guitar and sing various songs, and one day he was heard singing a song that went something like this: "Been down so long that down don't bother me". I guess he had achieved a level of freedom—a freedom of exhaustion. He had given up the struggle.

So that is a method of acquiescence—but it is not the way. It may be the easy way at times, but it is not the moral way and it is not the courageous way;

it is a cowardly way, for the individual who adjusts to an evil system is at that moment a participant in that evil system, and he must take some of the responsibility for the perpetuation of the unjust system.

There is a second way that oppressed people can deal with their oppression and that is to rise up with violence and corroding hatred.

Now, of course, we know about this method. We know about violence and I am not here to say that violence has never worked. One who studies history soon discovers that nations have often received their independence through violence. Violence has often brought about momentary victories, but I would go on to say that while violence can bring about temporary victories, it can never bring about permanent peace and it ends up creating many more social problems. Violence in the long run, in the struggle for racial justice, is both impractical and immoral. It is impractical for many reasons, and I think one of the best reasons is that so many of our opponents would love for us to start a violent revolution; they would use this as an excuse to kill many innocent people under the pretence that they are inciting a riot.

I remember in Birmingham, Alabama, that "Bull" Connor (Commissioner of Public Safety) was always happy when somebody on the sideline from the Negro community threw rocks but he was always unhappy when we remained non-violent. He knows how to deal with violence, but he does not know how to handle non-violence.

And violence is impractical because the old eye-for-an-eye philosophy ends up leaving everybody blind. This method is wrong. This method is immoral. It is immoral because it is a descending spiral ending in destruction for everybody. It is wrong because it seeks to annihilate the opponent rather than convert him. It is wrong because it leaves society in monologue rather than dialogue.

So I am still convinced, in spite of the tragedies that we faced in our Birmingham and other communities, that non-violence is the most potent weapon available to the Negro in his struggle for freedom and justice. If we succumb to the temptation of using violence in the struggle, unborn generations will be the recipients of long and mightily bitterness.

There is another method, a third method, and that is the method of non-violent resistance. I feel that this is the method which must guide us through this tense period of transition. We are moving from the old order to the new order. We have the inevitable birth pains, the inevitable tensions that accompany the birth of a new age.

But I believe that non-violence is the method that can achieve the ideals and goals and principles of this new age.

Now let us look for a moment at this philosophy and its basic meaning. Because we talk a great deal and we hear a great deal about non-violence we often fail to realize that this method has an under-girding philosophy. First, I would like to say that the philosophy of non-violence contends that the means we use must be as pure as the ends we seek. Means and ends must cohere. Means and ends are inseparable. The means represent the ideal-in-the-making; in the long run of history destructive means cannot bring about constructive ends. Immoral means cannot bring about moral ends and so non-violence contends that means and ends must cohere. Non-violence is the relentless pursuit of truthful ends through moral means.

The second point that I would like to bring out about non-violence is this: It contends that one's aim must never be to inflict injury upon the opponent. In Indian philosophy they call this idea Ahimsa-non-injury.

This stands at the centre of the non-violent discipline and the non-violent philosophy and it has two aspects:

First, of course, you avoid external physical violence. One thing we say to everybody getting ready to participate in a non-violent demonstration is that you must not retaliate the physical violence. If you are hit, you must not hit back; you must rise to the heights of being able to accept blows without retaliating. And so non-injury means that you refuse to engage in external physical violence. But it also means that you are constantly moving to the point where you refuse to hate your enemy. You are constantly moving to the point where you love your enemy.

Now a lot of people are confused at this point. They ask me from time to time: "What in the world do you mean when you talk about 'love your opponent'?" Somebody said to me after a lecture the other day: "I can go along with tactical non-violence and I think

you are right that it is the best tactic and the best technique. But when you start talking about this 'love' stuff, you lose me."

Well, this "love stuff" stands at the centre of non-violence. The highest expression of non-injury is love, and I think many people misunderstand love at this point. They think that when you talk about "love" you are talking about a sentimental, affectionate emotion, and I would be the first to say that this is absurd; it is nonsense to urge oppressed people to love their oppressors in an affectionate sense. This is very difficult and almost impossible.

So when I try to explain what I mean by this "love stuff" I turn to the Greek language. It has a word, *agape*.

Now, *agape* is more than aesthetical or romantic love. *Agape* is more than a friend-ship. *Agape* is understanding, creative, redemptive good-will for all men. It is an overflowing love which seeks nothing in return.

Theologians would say that it is a love of God operating in the human heart. When an individual rises to love on this level, he loves every man, not because he likes him, not because his way appeals to him, but he loves every man because God loves him. He rises to the point of loving the person who does the evil deed while hating the deed that person does.

This is always a goal and it is beautiful to have a method of struggle where it is possible to do this, for we are coming to see now that hate is dangerous. It is as injurious to the hater as it is to the hated. It is a wonderful thing to have a method of struggle where it is possible to rise to the level of love and yet stand up with determination against the unjust and evil system. You come to the point of hating segregation and standing up against it, with all your might, and yet maintaining an understanding love for the person who is misguided.

There is another point in non-violence and it is this. It says that suffering may be a powerful social force, and interestingly enough that is one of the points that violence would bring out. The forces of war and violence will agree with non-violence at this point. Violence and non-violence agree that suffering can be a powerful social force, but the difference is that violence says that suffering is a powerful social force when you inflict the suffering on another, but non-violence says that suffering is a powerful social force when you allow suffering and pain and violence to be inflicted on yourself. It goes on with a conviction that unmerited suffering is always redemptive.

And so the practitioner of non-violence will say to his opponent, "We will meet your capacity to inflict suffering by our capacity to endure suffering. We will

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meet your physical force with soul force. Do to us what you will, we will still love you. We can not in all good conscience obey your unjust laws, throw us in jail and as difficult as it is, we will go to jail and still love you. We will still love you, but be assured that we will wear you down by our capacity to suffer and one day we will win freedom for ourselves; we will so appeal to your heart and your conscience that we will win you in the process and our victory will be a double victory."

This is the meaning of non-violence in its deepest dimensions and that is something that frustrates the opponent. It exposes his moral defence, it weakens his morale and at the same time it works on his conscience. He does not know how to handle it.

If he does not beat you, wonderful. If he does not put you in jail, wonderful. But if he does put you in jail, you transform that cell from a dungeon of shame to a haven of freedom and human dignity. Even if he tries to kill you, you develop the inner conviction that there are something so precious, something so dear, something so eternally true that they are worth dying for. And if a man has not discovered something that he will die for, he is not fit to live. If an individual at thirty years has not found some great principle, some great ideal that he will die for, he is already dead. If he is challenged to take a stand but he refuses because he is afraid—afraid that his home will be bombed, afraid that he may be shot, afraid that he may lose his job—he may live until he is eighty, but he is just as dead at thirty as he is at eighty, and the cessation of breathing in the life is merely the belated announcement of an earlier death of the spirit. And so non-violence sees this, and it sees that suffering can be a powerful social force.

There is another thing that I would like to bring out here and that is an element of optimism concerning human nature in the non-violent philosophy.

Non-violence says that within human nature there are amazing potentialities of goodness. Now I will hope I will not be misunderstood at this point because I think all too many devotees of non-violence and pacifism have been all too superficial about the human nature and all too sentimental not. They have been able to see the evil tendencies in human nature. I think we all must realise that there is within human nature a sort of dualism, something within all of us which justified Plato in saying that the human personality is like a charioteer with two strong horses each wanting to go in different directions. There is something within all of us which causes us to cry out with St. Augustine as he said in his Confessions. "Lord make me pure—but not yet." There is this tension and this struggle within human nature between the high and the low.

But after seeking this and after expressing this realistically, we must recognize that just as there is a capacity for evil, there is a capacity for goodness. Just as a Hitler can lead men to the darkest and lowest depths, a Gandhi can lead men to the highest heights of non-violence and goodness. We must always see these possibilities within human nature; the non-violent discipline goes on with this belief that even the most difficult person, even the persons who is committed to the old order with all his might, can be transformed.

Now non-violence says another thing. It says that one must never allow himself to reach the point that he is willing to co-operate with evil. This brings out one of the most difficult aspects of the non-violent, direct action movement. This is the whole question of civil disobedience.

This is what civil disobedience means in the final analysis: That non-co-operation with evil is as much a moral obligation as is co-operation with good. This was what Henry David Thoreau said in eloquent terms in his essay on Civil Disobedience.

Now I know that we are criticized in our movement a great deal on this point and I can understand the criticism at times because we have been telling people to obey the law—and yet we disobey the law at points. We are saying to the people all over the country that everybody should obey the Supreme Court's decision of 1954, and yet down in Birmingham Alabama, we disobeyed the local laws and then the State Court issued an injunction and we disobeyed the injunction. How do you justify all of this?

These are legitimate questions and I think they must be answered. The persons who raise these questions must realize that there are two types of laws: just laws and unjust laws. I would be the first to say that men must obey just laws, that we have not only a civil duty but a moral obligation to obey just laws.

And I would go on to say that when a law is unjust we have a moral and an ethical responsibility to take a stand against that.

Now someone would say: "What is the difference?" Well, I would say, first, that an unjust law is a law that is out of harmony with the moral laws of the universe. A law that is out of harmony with the laws of God. Any law that degrades human personality is automatically an unjust law and a law that uplifts humanity is a just law. Segregation is unjust and the laws supporting segregation are unjust because segregation itself is immoral.

Segregation is wrong, to use the words of St. Thomas Aquinas, because it is based on human laws out of harmony with natural law, the eternal law, the moral laws of the universe.

Segregation is wrong because it is little more than a system of adultery perpetuated by an illicit intercourse between injustice and immorality.

Segregation is an evil system and therefore any law upholding segregation is at that moment an unjust and an evil law.

Now when someone says to me: This is meaningless to me, I don't believe in these abstract things called moral laws and I am not religious, "I tell them about the laws in the State of Mississippi. An unjust law is a code which a majority inflicts on a minority, that the minority had no part in enacting or creating because that minority was denied the right to vote. So who can argue that any law in the State of Mississippi is a just law?"

In the first place, the officials who made that law were not democratically elected. In Mississippi only 20,000 Negroes (of 986,000 Negroes in the state)

are registered to vote. It means that the very legislative body itself is not democratically structured, and so the laws made by that body are automatically unjust laws.

Now in saying this I am not advocating anarchy. I am not advocating defying the law or evading the law. This is what many of our segregationist brothers do. We do not advocate that; this will not lead to anything.

We contend that the law that is broken must be broken openly, cheerfully, lovingly and with a willingness to accept the penalty. I submit that any individual who disobeys a law that conscience tells him is unjust and is willing to pay the penalty by staying in jail, if necessary, in order to arouse the conscience of the community concerning the injustice of that law, is at that moment expressing the very highest respect for the law.

So I am still convinced that there is great power in non-violence and we must be willing to follow this way, this method, this philosophy until we have been able to bring an end to the tragedy of segregation and move on towards a desegregated and finally an integrated society.

THE MADRAS STATE SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION

The Madras State Small Industries Corporation Limited is a State Sector Project formed with an authorised capital of Rs. 10 crores. The Corporation started functioning from 1-2-1965 and it is a private limited company owned entirely by the Government of Madras. To start with, sixty-four units were taken over by this Corporation from the Directorate of Industries and Commerce and the Government will decide from time to time which of the additional units should be transferred to the Corporation. The various units of this Corporation are producing a variety of goods in sheet metal, leather, glass, ceramics as also ferrous and non-ferrous castings, forgings, pressure die cast parts, copper and enamelled wires, electric motors, pumpsets, etc., besides rendering service to the small industrialists. The Corporation is also executing orders from public sector undertakings like Defence and Electricity Departments and Railway Board. The Units in the Corporation are now employing about 6,000 workers besides other technical and non-technical staff.

WELFARE PROGRAMMES OF PANCHAYAT UNIONS

One of the major developmental activities that the Panchayat Unions have undertaken is the universalization of elementary education. Consequent on the entrustment of elementary education to the Panchayat Unions, there has been significant improvement in the enrolment of school-age children, opening of new schools, construction of school buildings and upgrading of Primary schools into Higher Elementary Schools. The Madras Panchayats Act, 1958 lays down onerous responsibilities by stipulating a condition that a portion of the expenditure on Elementary Education should be borne by the Panchayat Unions themselves. At present there are 23,000 elementary schools and 4,800 higher elementary schools under the control of the Panchayat Union and aided institutions. Nearly 37½ lakhs of children study in these schools manned by 1,14,600 teachers. 11,000 Panchayat Union schools are housed in regular buildings and the intention of the Government is that there should be no school without a building. During 1967-68 an amount Rs. 40.43 lakhs had been provided for school buildings. A sum of Rs. 28.50 lakhs had been provided for 1968-69. The Elementary Education Budget of 374 Panchayat Unions is of the order of Rs. 2,274 lakhs. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 1,916 lakhs (84 per cent) are given in the form of statutory and non-statutory grants to the Unions by the Government. The balance of Rs. 358 lakhs (16 per cent) is raised by the Panchayat Unions themselves. The local resources raised by the Panchayat Unions have been steadily increasing from Rs. 303 lakhs in 1965-66 and Rs. 314 lakhs in 1966-67 to Rs. 347 lakhs in 1967-68 and Rs. 358 lakhs in 1968-69.

The transfer of teachers of the Panchayat Union Councils is being attended to by a Committee constituted for this purpose, with the Revenue Divisional Officer concerned as Chairman and the following as Members:—

- (1) Chairman, Panchayat Union Council.
- (2) Block Development Officer.
- (3) Member/Members of the Legislative Assembly of the Constituency/Constituencies of which the Block forms a part.
- (4) Deputy Inspector of Schools having jurisdiction over the Block.

The selection and prescribing of Text Books to Panchayat Union Schools is done by a Committee constituted with the District Collector as Chairman and the following as Members:—

- (1) District Educational Officer.
- (2) Two Chairmen of the Panchayat Union Councils nominated by the Government.

At the State level, a post in the cadre of Deputy Director of Rural Development has been created in the Directorate of Rural Development to effect better co-ordination, control and supervision in the matter of elementary education. An officer of the Education Department of the rank of a Divisional Inspector has been appointed to that post.

In order to improve the standard of education, the Government have sanctioned in 1967-68 a sum of Rs. 7.30 lakhs for the purchase and supply of equipments to 1,122 Primary Schools and 394 Upper Primary Schools in the Panchayat Union areas at the rate of Rs. 300 each to the Primary School and Rs. 1,000 each to the Upper Primary School.

Midday Meals

Panchayats and Panchayat Unions have been evincing keen interest in the successful working of the Mid-day Meal scheme. The scheme is being administered by a Committee with the President of the Panchayat as Chairman, one Harijan Member and a Woman member of the Panchayat. The Headmaster of the school is the ex-officio Secretary of the Midday Meals Committee. The number of pupils fed under the scheme has increased from year to year from its inception in 1957-58. At present 30,000 schools including Harijan Welfare Schools, Madras Corporation, etc., have been covered and the number of children fed in these schools is 18.27 lakhs. The expenditure incurred by the State Government in 1966-67 was Rs. 175.53 lakhs on the payment of subsidy to the schemes. The Revised Estimate for 1967-68 is Rs. 188.90 lakhs. The Budget provision for 1968-69 is Rs. 191.60 lakhs.

Health Services

Primary Health Centres.—The policy of the Government is to open a Primary Health Centre in every Panchayat Union. At the beginning of the Third Five-Year Plan there were 120 Primary

Health Centres and it was originally proposed to open 220 more Primary Health Centres during the Third Plan period. Subsequently, consequent on the entry of the districts of Kanyakumari, Tirunelveli, Ramanathapuram, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur and portions of South Arcot and Chingleput districts into the maintenance phase of National Malaria Eradication Programme, 120 Primary Health Centres were proposed to be opened in these areas. Out of this, 86 Primary Health Centres were opened up to the end of 31st December 1967. During the Fourth Plan period, it is proposed to open Primary Health Centres in the remaining blocks at the rate of 45 each year. Accordingly, 45 Primary Health Centres were programmed to be opened during 1967-68.

On account of the entry of some more blocks into the maintenance-second-phase of the National Malaria Eradication Programme the scheme "Opening of Primary Health Centres" was concentrated in those Blocks which were included in the maintenance phase of the National Malaria Eradication Programme. Out of 60 Blocks included in the second phase of the National Malaria Eradication Programme, where Primary Health Centres had to be opened, 13 Primary Health Centres have been opened up to the end of 31st December 1967. The total number of Primary Health Centres opened is thus 257.

Panchayat Union Dispensaries

Under section 65 of the Madras Panchayats Act, 1958, the establishment and maintenance of dispensaries is the responsibility of the Panchayat Union Councils. The Government are paying the Panchayat Union Councils grants-in-aid to cover 50 per cent of the expenditure subject to a maximum of Rs. 5,000 per annum. The Panchayat Unions are meeting the cost of medicines, to the tune of Rs. 5,000 for a regular dispensary and Rs. 2,500 for a rural dispensary. With these measures, the level of dispensary facility in rural areas has been considerably stepped up.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres

The Government have drawn a phased programme of opening maternity centres by Panchayat Unions in this State. According to this programme 170 additional maternity centres will be opened between the years 1967-68 and 1970-71 at a total cost of Rs. 5.10 lakhs. Under the scheme, eight additional centres will be opened during 1967-68. These centres are eligible for two-thirds grant from the Government. The question of obtaining 100 per cent financial assistance from the Government of India for these centres is under the consideration of this Government.

Family Planning

With the formation of Panchayat Unions, has been ordered by the Government that the implementation of the Family Planning Programme

in the Blocks is also the responsibility of the Panchayats and Panchayat Unions. The Reorganised Family Planning Programme envisaged by the Government of India (by which education and motivation of Family Planning services are made available at the very doors of couples who desire to adopt Family Planning methods, rather than visiting hospitals for this purpose) has been sanctioned for implementation in 125 Blocks, where National Malaria Eradication Programme entered into maintenance phase and where there are Primary Health Centres functioning. The scheme will be extended to other Blocks in due course. The conduct of the Orientation Training Camp has been sanctioned for each Block and the Collectors are organising these camps in the districts under the Sterilisation programme the Panchayats are given a sum of Rs. 10 for each case of Vasectomy, Salpingectomy referred by them to the approved family planning surgeries.

Social Education

The Panchayat Unions have drawn up their programme for Social Education, on the lines indicated by the Government. The Social Education Programme includes the organisation of Social Education Centres, Youth Clubs, Farmers Forums, Exhibitions, etc. The Panchayat Radio Maintenance Organisation is in-charge of servicing and repairing the radios. The Panchayats and Panchayat Unions are maintaining radios in the rural areas. The expansion of community listening facilities has had a tremendous impact on developing public consciousness.

In order that radios installed in the Panchayats may be fully utilised for increasing agricultural production, the Government have encouraged the formation of listening groups so that they can listen to the programmes of the All-India Radio which are of special benefit to them. With this end in view, Rural Radio Forums have been organised in many Panchayats of this State. The ryots listen to the radio Programmes broadcast to them and thereafter review and discuss among themselves the contents of the programmes and send questions to the All-India Radio which are answered in the succeeding days.

Women's and Children Welfare

Programmes in the field of Women and Children's Welfare continue to be implemented by the Panchayat Unions with the technical guidance and help of the State Social Welfare Board and the Women's Welfare Department with its officers and staff at District and block levels. A model programme has been drawn up for implementation in each Block. The nucleus of this programme is the organisation of a maximum number of 30 Mahalir Manrams in each Block. Provision has also been made

in the model programme for purchase of demonstration equipments for Gramasevikas. The Government's grant is 33½ paise per capita for five years. The Mahalir Manrams should contribute 50 per cent of their total expenditure. As the implementation of the programme may vary from Block to Block, each Panchayat Union

has been authorised to frame for itself a minimum programme, taking into account the local requirements. So far 12,765 Mahalir Manrams have been organised in this State. Craft training is also imparted to the members of the Mahalir Manrams through specially appointed Craft Instructors.

FAMILY PLANNING

1. Is family Planning essential?

Yes. I do not think there is anybody who is educated and is aware of our country's food position, will say 'No' to this question. Our population has become large and the food production is not sufficient to cope with the increased population and we cannot go on begging with self-respect from other Nations for our food. So, it is essential to have family planning.

2. Is there any disadvantage?

No. There is no disadvantage either for man or for woman. For men there is a simple operation called Vasectomy which can be done at any time. The operation takes about 15 minutes and this can be done under local anaesthesia, so that he can be fully conscious at the time of operation. In case he does not want to be conscious of the operation, it can be done under a mild general anaesthesia. The incapacity of the operation is for 24-48 hrs. His capacity as a man is not in any way impaired. If at all he is benefited by this operation. This will prevent loss of precious semen going out. Vasectomy does not interfere with the potency of a man. The only trouble with this is, he will not have a child. And that is what is aimed at in this operation.

In woman, a corresponding operation known as Salpingectomy is done. In this operation the tubes are ligatured and as the tubes are inside the abdomen unlike the Vas in the man, operation here is a little complicated but even here, if the operation is done soon after confinement, it can be done through vaginal route when the tissues are lax which is comparatively easy. In a multiparous woman, this can be done through the same route through not with the same ease. Here again this operation does not cause any sort of interference with the woman's health or her capacity as a woman. It does not interfere with her normal function or her monthly periods.

3. Is it painful?

No. It is not painful either, during operation or during the post-operative period. The pain as a result of this operation is no more than one if one has had a small blade with injury.

4. Is it always successful?

In the large majority of cases, (over 99.99 per cent) it is successful. Occasionally failure can occur. Whenever we interfere with Nature, Nature is cleverer and short-circuits what the doctor does. I think this is so very rare and compared to the very large percentage of success and the degree of failure is so negligible that it should not be taken as a serious objection for doing this operation either on the man or on the woman as the case may be.

5. What about the adverse symptoms that one hears now and then, from persons who have undergone vasectomy or salpingectomy operation?

The adverse symptoms have nothing to do with this operation. The symptoms that they complain of would have been there even if they have not undergone this operation. It is something like a crow sitting on the palmyra tree and the fruit falling. The two are unconnected events but coincidence is a common factor. Often I have found the symptoms complained are in neurotic subjects and not by healthy people. One of the common complaints of a woman is, she has become stout after salpingectomy but this is not due to this operation. It is due to the persons who took to this operation after 30 or 35 years an age at which there is a tendency to put on weight and do less work. If only they continue to lead an active life as before, the obesity will not occur. There is a saying in Tamil—"A reduced intake of food adds to the beauty of a woman." So they should be reminded of this.

DR. RATHNAVELU SUBRAMANYAM.

city functions



1. The Muthamizh Manram of the Tamilnad Secretariat was inaugurated by Thiru M. Karunanidhi, Minister for Works, at the parade ground on 9th May 1968.

2. The Small Savings Agents' camp was conducted at the Government Arts College, Mount Road, Madras on 19th May 1968.

Picture shows Thiru M. G. Ramachandran, M.L.A., Vice-Chairman of State Advisory Board for Small Savings, distributing awards to the best agents on the occasion.

3. The Annual Conference of the Chamber of Municipal Chairmen and Municipal Commissioners was held at Madras on May 11. The office-bearers are seen pinning badges on the Ministers.

4. Madras Government's Regional newsreel film was inaugurated on 4th May 1968 by Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Education and Industries. Thiru M. Karunanidhi, Minister for Works, released the first newsreel. Thiru M. Muthuswamy, Minister for Local Administration presided.

Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan is seen addressing the gathering.

5. Thiru M. Muthuswamy, Minister for Local Administration, presided over the Thirty-first Anniversary of the Stenographers' Guild on 5th May 1968 and distributed prizes for the winners of the Annual Competition.

A PEEP INTO Tamil Nad

Ancient in history, glorious in culture and traditions and colourful in life, Tamilnad is a tourists' paradise. Its centuries-old temples, marvellous frescoes, great sculptures in stone and bronze, the enchanting classical dances, the delightful music, colourful festivals, astonishing arts and crafts, historic places and modern projects all provide a variety of interests to the visitors.

Sprawling along the coast of Bay of Bengal, Tamilnad occupies the southern most part of India. It is essentially tropical in climate and vegetation. Though Tamil is the official language of the State and mother-tongue of the majority of the people, English is spoken and understood by many in the urban areas and the tourist can feel at home wherever he goes. The important centres of the State, Madras, Madurai, Coimbatore, and Tiruchi are linked by air with the rest of the country and the Southern Railway system traverses the length and breadth of Tamilnad. The State has a fine network of surfaced roads and highly efficient Road Transport system.

The City of Madras and all the major towns and hill resorts in the Tamilnad offer comfortable hotel accommodation to the tourists. In addition to the hotel, accommodation is also available in Tourist Bungalows, Rest Houses, Railway Retiring Rooms, etc. Restaurants offer excellent Western and Indian cuisine.

A journey into Tamilnad is indeed an Odyssey of discovery and Madras, the capital of the State, itself can be conveniently the starting point of the tour.

The City of Madras

Madras, the gateway to a pleasant land, is a spacious city and in spite of its growth in recent years, retains its old world charm. There are a number of places which would interest a visitor to the city. The 300 year old

Fort St. George, the Kapaleeswarar temple, the San Thome Cathedral, the Theosophical Society at Adyar and Kalakshetra, the Art Gallery, the Government Museum, the Guindy Industrial Estate, the Integral Coach Factory and many other exciting spots await the visitor to the City. But the pride of Madras is the Marina, the second largest beach in the World. The Marina, a wonderful foreshore of fine sandy beach flanked by a pleasant driveway lined with stately buildings on one side and studded with statues of savants of Tamil literature on the other will thrill the tourists.

From Madras one can plan a series of excursions to various places of historical and archaeological interest. Trips to the sea-side resort of Mamallapuram, famous the world over for its monolithic rock-cut temples built over 12 centuries ago by the Pallava Kings and to Tirukalikulundram where, everyday, just before noon, two kites, considered to be sacred birds, visit the hillock and eat from the hands of priest, are an experience. Equally enchanting trips can be planned to Vedanthangal, the bird sanctuary and to Kanchipuram, the Golden City of thousand temple.

The Road to South

About 250 kms. south of Madras lies Chidambaram, sanctified by the temple of Nataraj, the Cosmic Dancer. Chidambaram is also the seat of Annamalai University. Further to the south, is Thanjavoor, the cultural Centre of Cauveri Delta bearing testimony to the skill and devotion of the Ancient Chola rulers of this region. The Brahadeeswarar temple in Thanjavoor built in the 11th Century A.D. by Raja Raja Chola is considered to be a masterpiece of Dravidian temple architecture. The palace at Thanjavur houses the Art Gallery with its fine bronzes and stone sculpture of immense grace and simplicity and the Saraswathi Mahal Library containing rare manuscripts in Tamil, Sanskrit, Telugu and Marathi.

West of Thanjavur is Tiruchirappalli, with its imposing Rock Fort Temple overlooking a beautiful tank. Nearby Tiruchirappalli on a picturesque river island, lie the temples of Srirangam and Thiruvanaikovil.

From Tiruchirappalli, it is just over 150 kms. to Madurai the temple city and for long the cradle of Tamil literature. Madurai gives an impression of great vitality and perpetual mood of festivity. Its famous Meenakshi temple with its massive towers and pillared corridors and breath taking sculptures are a delight to see. Madurai has many more attractions to offer to the tourists, the important ones being the Tirumalai Nayak Palace, the Mariamman Tank, the Thiruparankundram hill temple and the Gandhi Museum.

East of Madurai situated on an island in the Palk Straits, is Rameswaram a great pilgrimage centre. The pillared corridor surrounding the temple at Rameswaram is most impressive and for sheer magnificence, it is without a rival in the world.

At the southern most point of the state lies Cape Comorin, the lands end of India, the meeting place of three seas.

Tamilnad can justly be proud of its hill stations. Ootacamund or just Ooty, the Queen of the Hill Stations

in India is situated in the Nilgiris about 2,300 feet above sea level. Ooty, with its climate comparable to an English summer, lies on a plateau and has the appearance of an extended park. In and around Ooty, there are innumerable places for picnics and hikes. The Botanical gardens, the Doddabetta, the tallest peak in the south, the Wenlock Downs and the Mudumalai Wild Life Sanctuary deserve special mention.

Kodaikanal is another lovely hill station which lies amidst sylvan grandeur of the Palani Hills in the South. The lake at Kodaikanal, the Bear Shola Falls, the Glen Falls, the Silver cascade, the Pillar Rock and the Dolphin's Nose all make Kodaikanal a paradise for holiday-makers.

Courtallam, with its famous waterfalls, bracing climate and peculiar charm is a favourite health and holiday resort to many visitors.

To the tourist, a Journey through Tamilnad is full of excitement. Every place and every day will be an unforgettably happy experience. More than anything else he will be glad to enjoy the time-honoured Tamilian hospitality. Yes, he will find that his visit was welcome, his stay pleasant and his sojourn memorable.

THE MADRAS OIL REFINERY AND THE FERTILISER PLANT

The Madras Oil Refinery and the Fertiliser Plant which are estimated to cost a total of Rs. 100 crores are coming up fast at Manali, seven miles from Madras. The Refinery will have a capacity to process 2.5 million tonnes of crude oil per year and the other plant will produce urea and solid complex fertilisers of over a million tonnes excluding 30,000 tonnes of ammonia.

The capacity of the Refinery is to be expanded later to 3.5 million tonnes. The Refinery will have in its fold 13 process units. They are crude distillation unit, vapour recovery and treating unit, naphtha desulphurizer and catalytic reformer, kerosene hydrotreater, high speed diesel oil hydrodesulphurizer, visbreaker and thermal cracker, bitumen unit, furfural extraction unit, MEK dewaxing unit, lube oil hydrotreater, hydrogen plant, sulphur recovery plant and vacuum distillate hydrosulphurizer. The Refinery output is so designed as to yield annually 413,000 tonnes of light distillates including domestic fuel gas, 925,000 tonnes of middle distillates, 610,000 tonnes of heavy distillates, 200,000 tonnes of lub stocks and 19,700 tonnes of elemental sulphur.

Water

management and utilisation

During the year 1967-68 we have been subject to adverse seasonal conditions both during the south-west monsoon and north-east monsoon periods. The south-west monsoon which normally sets in during the second fortnight of June in the catchment areas of Cauvery, Amaravathi, Bhavani, Periyar, Tambaraparani and Kodayar rivers, actually set in rather very late and it was below normal. The deficit in rainfall in Cauvery catchment was 13 per cent, in Bhavani 24 per cent and in Periyar 28 per cent. The deficit in inflows was 17 per cent in Mettur Reservoir, 43 per cent in Bhavanisagar, 47 per cent in Periyar lake, 45 per cent in Pechipara Reservoir, 11 per cent in Perunchani Reservoir, 36 per cent in Amaravathi Reservoir and 28 per cent in Papanasam. All the systems except Mettur and Vidur and Manimuthar were opened on the normal dates. The Mettur Reservoir was opened for irrigation 21 days later than normal date as the storage position in the reservoir and also inflows realised were poor. The Vidur and Manimuthar Reservoirs were also opened late after the storage position in the Reservoirs improved. Special releases were also allowed from Krishnagiri and Sathanur Reservoirs to grow additional crop over an extent of 18,600 acres.

The north-east monsoon was also a failure in the catchment areas of Cauvery, Bhavani, Amaravathi, Periyar and Kodayar rivers. The deficit in rainfall was 60 per cent in Cauvery catchment, 40 per cent in Bhavani, 50 per cent in Periyar and 33 per cent in Kodayar. The deficit in inflows was 65 per cent in Mettur, 60 per cent in Bhavanisagar, 47 per cent in Periyar lake, 20 per cent in Pechipara, 5 per cent in Perunchani and 35 per cent in Amaravathi. Because of the failure of the north-east monsoon, supplies for second turn ayacut under Bhavanisagar could not be allowed this year. As a measure of relief to the ayacutdars the Government have ordered the postponement of betterment levy demand due from the second turn ayacutdars. The Government have also ordered that the collection of betterment levy might be limited to only one fasli as against two faslis for which demands have accrued in respect of all the lands irrigated in the first turn. The inadequate storage in the Mettur

Reservoir had to be judiciously and economically used and a turn system was adopted so that the standing crops could be brought to maturity. Similar difficulties were also experienced in Periyar and Kodayar systems and the regulation is being done by adopting turn systems.

The coastal belts of Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli districts and also Thanjavur district were subject to severe cyclone and heavy rainfall in two spells, one in the month of October and the other in December 1967. Several irrigation tanks were damaged. Immediate steps were taken to ring bund the breached tanks in Ramanathapuram district so as to allow water for use in the rest of the irrigation season. Permanent breach closing works have been taken up and are in progress. Prompt action was also taken to restore the damages caused to roads, in Thanjavur and Ramanathapuram districts.

Keeping in view the fact that the extent of land and water available in our State are limited, it is imperative that we should go ahead in a big way by increasing the coverage under high yielding short-term variety programme, followed by a second crop. This needs supplementation from ground water. The United Nations Ground Water Project which came into operation on 17th March 1966 provided coverage also for the Cauvery delta, but it was found to be inadequate. This Government have recently made a request to the United Nations through the Government of India for additional assistance by way of expertise needs in the field of agriculture, economics and drilling and additional equipments for extension of ground water investigation in the Cauvery delta. The period of this second phase will be about 1½ years and it is estimated to cost the United Nations 6.54 lakhs U.S. dollars and the State Government Rs. 48.44 lakhs.

One of the important steps taken by this Government for increasing food production is the introduction of the new cropping pattern in the Cauvery delta by increasing the area under double crop. To ensure the success of this

scheme in the coming years, the Government have sanctioned a scheme for carrying out improvements to the Grand Anicut Canal and the Cauvery system at an estimated cost of about Rs. 66 lakhs. The main improvements contemplated under this scheme are clearance of silt from the head reaches of the Grand Anicut Canal, to allow full supply, strengthening of the banks at the sites of embankment and other vulnerable places and revetment of sides of the embankment including lining of bed wherever necessary. In the Cauvery system, the banks of Palavar, Uppar, Manniar, Velappar, etc., will be brought to standards. The improvement will be carried out on a phased programme and expenditure of Rs. 26 lakhs will be incurred during 1968-69.

Another important step taken by the Government in the interest of food production is relaxation of the ban on sinking of new wells and extension of power supply to these wells in Project areas including the Lower Bhavani Project and the Parambikulam-Aliyar Project. According to these orders, sinking of new wells and deepening of existing wells have been permitted beyond a distance of 50 metres from the toe of the bund of main canals and branch canals and 25 metres from the bunds of distributaries. Except in the Parambikulam-Aliyar Project the ryots will be free to raise any crop they like with the well water during the off season. These relaxations will, I hope, be welcomed by all ryots. Suitable relaxations to lift water have also been issued to meet the needs arising out of scarcity conditions.

Hitherto, field bothies were being provided in our Projects at Government cost up to 50 acres block except in the case of a few projects like the Parambikulam-Aliyar Project where field bothies were being provided at Government cost, up to 25 acres. In the interest of increasing food production, the Government have now decided, in principle, to extend this concession of provision of field bothies at Government cost up to 25 acres block to all projects and schemes.

We have recently sanctioned a scheme for modernising the Vaigai channels at a cost of Rs. 395 lakhs. Under Minor Irrigation, we have spent in the current year a sum of Rs. 223.10 lakhs up to the end of December 1967 and created irrigation potential to a new area of 12,714 acres besides stabilisation of 30,349 acres and relief from submersion of 595 acres.

The Government were hitherto charging a rate of Rs. 1,000 per day for the shooting of films in and around irrigation project areas to meet a portion of the expenditure incurred on their maintenance. This Government considered that allowing beauty spots to be filmed would be advantageous for the tourist industry. The Government have therefore reduced the charges for shooting films in irrigation projects from Rs. 1,000 per day to Rs. 300 per day to promote art and aesthetics.

The existence of various agencies in charge of irrigation works has not only created confusion in the minds of the public as to which agency they have to approach for the redressal of their grievances but also resulted in lack of co-ordination affecting food production to some extent. Taking this and other aspects into consideration, the Government issued orders in July 1967 for creating a unified agency with territorial jurisdiction for each officer. As it was represented that giving effect to the orders in the middle of the academic and financial year may cause hardship to the staff and difficulties in finalising the accounts, the Government have since issued orders for bringing into force the reorganised set up with effect from 1st April 1968. In framing this scheme of reorganisation, the Government have kept in view the following principles, namely, (1) the jurisdictions in existence, based on the systemwise irrigation, need not be disturbed; (2) the P.W.D. Workshops now managed by an Executive Engineer may be placed in charge of a Superintending Engineer in accordance with the recommendations of the International Labour Organisation; (3) the staff working in the Board of Revenue for attending to the work relating to Food Production may be withdrawn and attached to the Chief Engineer (Irrigation); (4) above all, as far as possible, each district will have one Superintending Engineer to directly supervise and co-ordinate activities relating to irrigation and buildings. In the reorganised set up there will be 10 regular circles and 6 special circles. The number of divisions will be 80 and subdivisions will be 347. The Government have issued instructions fixing the headquarters and jurisdictions of each of the circles and divisions and have instructed the Chief Engineer to fix the jurisdiction of the subdivisions suitably.

Government have been receiving a number of representations from the agriculturists of Avanashi taluk for provision of irrigation facilities to their taluk which is a dry and parched area with a very poor rainfall and with no other source of stable irrigation. Government are advised that irrigation facilities to the Avanashi area may be provided only to a limited extent of tail race waters made available by the water-conservancy measures adopted by the Madras State Electricity Board. It is estimated that about 3,000 M.C.ft. can be available this way, with which it will be possible to give supplies to about 12,000 acres of wet, or 21,000 acres of dry lands at the maximum. Investigation on this scheme is now in progress.

The releases from the Central Road Fund by the Government of India from year to year have been far too inadequate. During 1966-67, Rs. 25 lakhs were allotted but in the current year a possible allotment of only Rs. 22.80 lakhs has been indicated against our demand for Rs. 44.91 lakhs. I wish to reiterate that the Government of India should display a greater awareness of our needs in this vital sector of development.

In response to the strong and persistent representations made by this Government and the public demand, the Government of India have at last sanctioned the development of a Deep Sea Harbour at Tuticorin at a cost of Rs. 24.40 crores. According to the latest time schedule, the main harbour is to be completed by 1970. The State Government have also on their part incurred an expenditure of about Rs. 110.00 lakhs so far on the provision of off-site facilities to the Project such as formation of roads outside the harbour limits, water-supply, etc.

I may add that the Government of India were moved to declare Tuticorin Port as a Free Trade Zone on the lines of the Kandla Free Trade Zone. The Deputy Prime Minister and the Union Commerce Minister have written to say that the Free Trade Zone at Kandla itself is in an experimental stage and that the question of declaring

Tuticorin as a Free Trade Zone will be considered only after the Kandla Zone has begun to function fully.

Before I conclude, I may also refer to the age of retirement of officers of the Engineering Services. In the contest of the stagnation and availability of a large number of qualified Engineers, Government are reviewing this question and considering restoring the age-limit to 55 years. Their decision is expected shortly.

Every possible step to augment irrigation and to improve the existing facilities is being explored and utilised to the maximum extent. Increased emphasis has to be placed on the improved methods of Agricultural practice and water management. The Agriculture Department is educating the agriculturists on better and more economic methods of utilisation to maximise the results.

COMMON MAN'S WATCH FROM HMT

A watch is not just an ornament, a status symbol. It is an indispensable accessory of life in the modern world. In India about 3.5 million watches are in demand annually and till very recently over two million watches costing about Rs. 20 crores in foreign exchange were being imported.

Today, India produces over 450,000 watches a year, while the production was nil in 1950-51.

The delicate and intricate job of watch making is done by the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., Bangalore, in collaboration with the Citizen Watch Company of Japan.

The capacity of HMT, according to present estimates, is 360,000 watches a year and even this will meet only a tenth of the country's demand. When the factory grows to its planned size, by 1971, it will meet a major part of the internal demand and even export watches. HMT is one of the very few factories in the world producing all the components and assembling watches under a single roof.

The factory started production in July 1961 with the assembling of 800 watches from imported components. The manufacture of Indian components began on a modest scale in 1963 and by 1967, the indigenous content in HMT watches has risen to 84 per cent.

The HMT Factory now produces six types of watches, five for men—Citizen, Janata, Janata Luminous, Pilot and Sona, and one for Ladies—Sujata. Sona is earmarked for export and Pilot for flying personnel.

Watches, with black electro-plated dials and luminous Arabic numerals and hands, are also being manufactured for defence personnel and they are known as Jawan.

The factory has made big strides in production. In 1963-64 the outturn was over 121,000. It reached about 240,000 in 1966-67. The factory is aiming to reach a record performance of 1,000 watches a day in 1968-69.

To keep imports to the minimum, raw materials and tools were obtained from Western countries for setting up a tool room. Intensive training was also given to workers. Use of available indigenous brass rolled products in the manufacture of gold plated Citizen watch cases, has reduced the import by 10 to 15 tonnes a year. Efforts are also afoot, for the preparation of a solution for electro-plating, which is now being imported. This might result in an annual saving of a lakh of rupees.

The prices of HMT watches were kept around Rs. 100 in keeping with the basic objective of making watches for the common man. However, due to rise in production costs and devaluation of the rupee the prices have been increased by Rs. 13 per watch.

The factory employs about 1,200 workers. A large number of the workers are women, specially trained for assembling watches, which demands delicate skill patience and above all a high degree of concentration.

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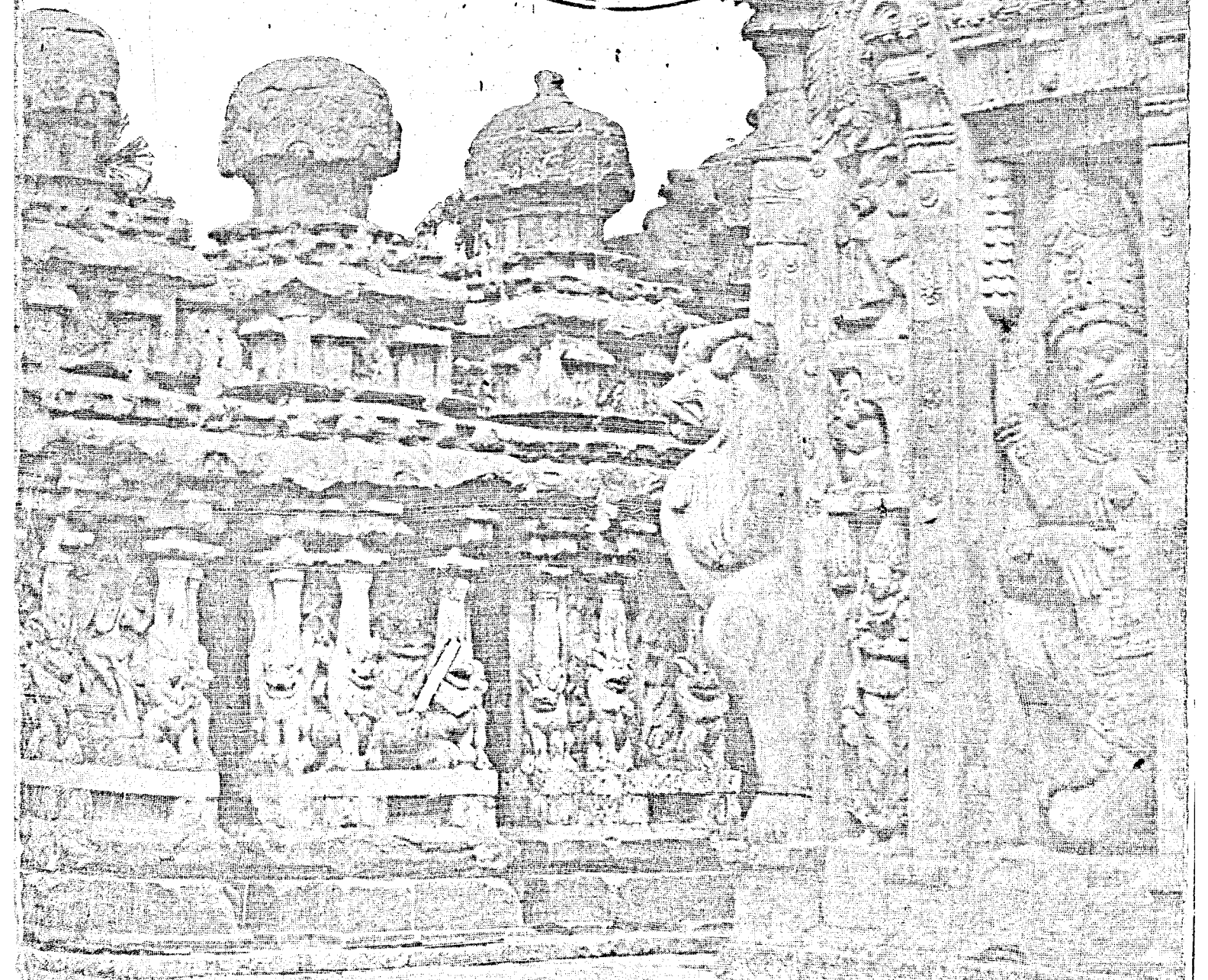
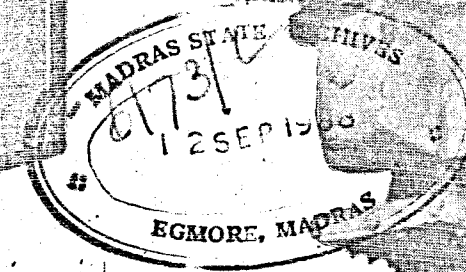
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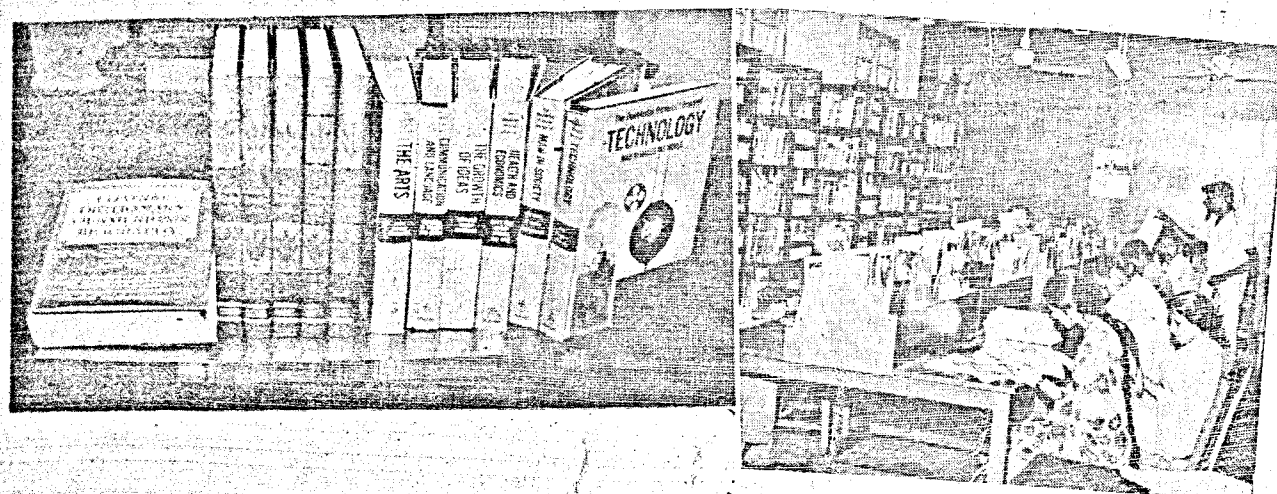
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STATE INFORMATION CENTRE

—Gift of Books from U.S.I.S.



The reading room-cum library, State Information Centre.

Mr. Eddie Deerfield, Acting Director of United States Information Service, Madras, presented a set of valuable reference books to Thirumathi Sathiyani Muthu, Minister for Harijan Welfare and Information, on July 25, 1968 for the use of Madras State Information Centre Library, Government Estate, Madras-2.

Receiving the books, Thirumathi Sathiyani Muthu appreciated the kind gesture shown by the U.S.I.S. and thanked Mr. Deerfield for the gift of expensive books which would be useful both for the Government officials and the public who use the State Information Centre Library. The books include: five volumes of Columbia Encyclopaedia and six volumes of Doubleday Pictorial Library. *On the left* is seen the books presented and *on the right* is a view of the library-cum-reading room of the State Information Centre. The Centre also maintains a film library. The films are lent to the educational institutions, hospitals, welfare associations, etc. At the sales counter of the Centre, Government publications are available for sale. However, the main work of the Centre is to provide information on any aspect to the public as also to the tourists and visitors. Professors, teachers, research scholars, students, politicians, journalists—all find the Centre very helpful for their reference.

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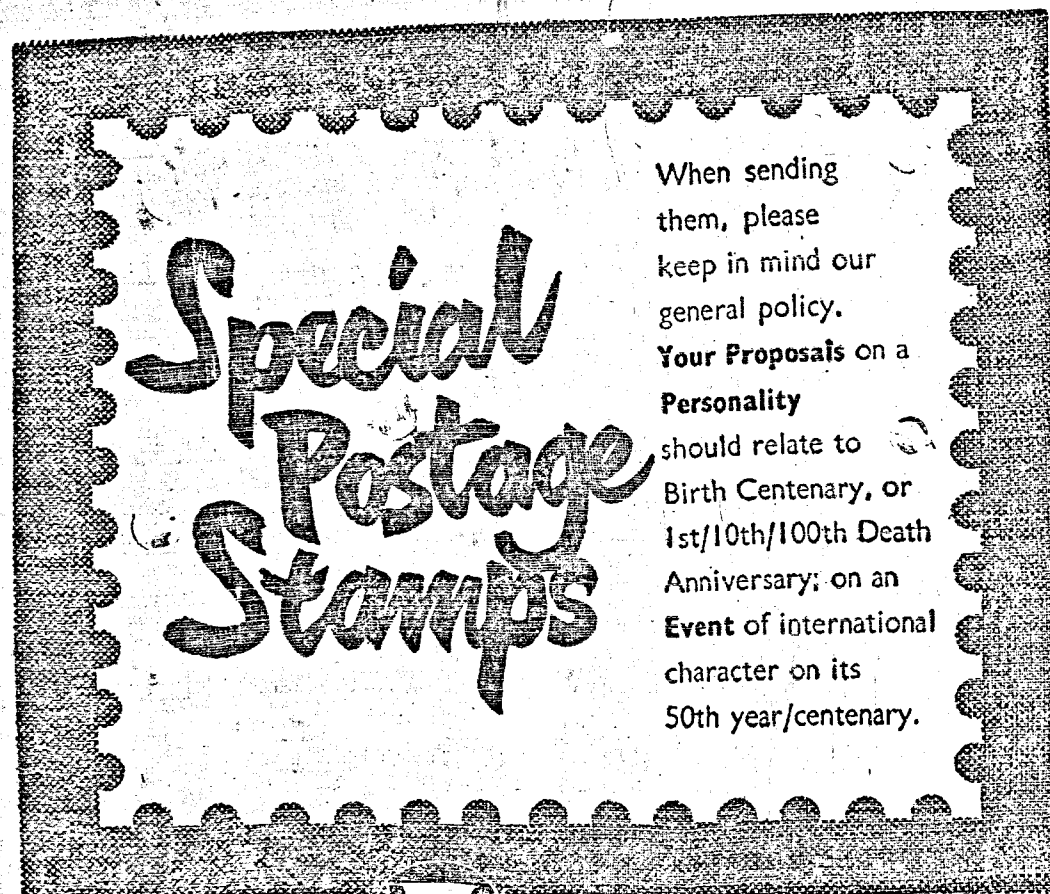
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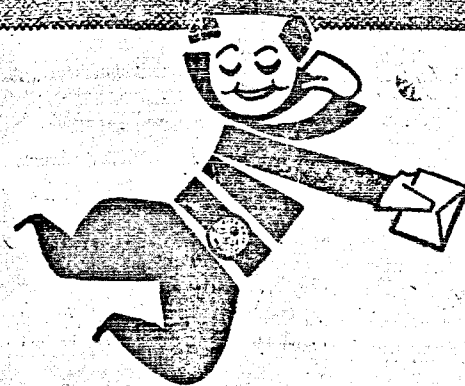
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Cover Page: The famous Kailasanathar Temple of Kanchi.



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more funds for rural development

From the speech delivered by Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister, at the Chief Ministers-State Ministers' Conference, on Community Development Panchayat Raj and Co-operation, held at Madras on 11th and 12th June 1968.

We have gathered to discuss the Community Development and Co-operation programmes. These are two very important subjects that have a vital bearing on rural economy. We have attempted to do something in the last 15 to 20 years. The time has come when we should at a really high level in Government review the work done so far and find out how far we have been successful in our efforts in these two sectors of the economy. Have we been going on the right lines? Do we need to change? What should be the basis or the framework for our progress in the next decade or two? These are weighty questions, and there are large number of experts and statesmen in this gathering who could enlighten us in regard to the various aspects of our future programme. I am here to learn from them all and in this address of mine, it is my purpose to highlight some of the problems, in regard to Community Development, as we see it, in the State of Madras.

Difficulties

One important problem in Community Development is difficulties and disagreements arising between the non-officials and officials in regard to their respective roles in Community Development. We have a large number of non-officials who want executive powers to be vested in them. The various senior officials in the Government suggest that since a large sum of Government money is going to be spent, some one who is answerable for the expenditure to the Government and audit alone should be vested with executive powers. This would mean that only paid officers will be vested with executive powers. Nevertheless, it is necessary for us to devise ways and means to provide non-officials with a sense of participation in the achievements of Community Development. If we can enlarge the scope given to non-officials while at the same time, not interfering with the accountability in regard to public

expenditure to the legislature and to audit, we would have succeeded in providing a good solution. On this subject of providing greater scope to the non-officials, I would like to know whether any one in this distinguished audience here could make useful suggestions. Such suggestions would be most valuable and would be very carefully considered.

Ways and means

Immediately my Government came into power in March 1967, several experts in the field suggested to us that this Department had a lot of redundant posts. At one time, we were considering whether we should reduce the number of posts. In view of the fact that this would entail large scale unemployment in this Department, we are exploring ways and means to see how far this same staff could be more usefully employed. This would mean that more duty should be entrusted to them and we should be able to extract more work from them. On this, I have invited suggestions from a number of people. Our aim should be to make the staff do really useful work.

Another important problem in regard to Panchayat Raj is whether we should have the three-tier system or any other system. In fact in the three-tier system in Madras State instead of the Zilla Parishad, we have District Development Councils for which the Collector is the Chairman. Some criticism has been advanced against this arrangement. There have also been consistent demands that a non-official should preside over the deliberations of this Committee. One difficulty would be if the non-official presides, he may not be able to secure from the various district officials like Executive Engineer, District Health Officer, District Veterinary Officer and others the necessary co-operation for ensuring that the programmes for Community Development are carried out efficiently.

I understand that the Andhra Government have recently appointed a Committee which has gone into this thoroughly and has recommended that the District Collector should be made to participate more and more in guiding and instructing various department officials in the matter of executing Community Development Projects. I am sure, the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh would in his turn, in this August gathering give us more details about this. There was one complaint about the old District Boards. In the District, the areas from which President and Vice-Presidents came got preferential treatment. People from other parts of the District had a complaint that their areas were neglected by the District Board. In our present arrangement in Madras, we have allocated funds specifically to each Panchayat Union so that the 30 odd Panchayat Unions in the district get equal shares.

We have also ensured that more powers have been delegated to the Panchayat Unions. On this question of organisation, I am quite sure that Chief Ministers would have had different experience in their States. This is a subject on which we would certainly welcome any suggestions. In this connection, it would also be relevant to point out that the Village Panchayat of which we have 12,000 in this State is too small a unit and really not viable. Very often the Panchayat is unable to invest sufficient funds in providing any kind of social service, such as village lights or village sanitation. We have to find a way of reducing the expenditure or find some other means of increasing their resources. This aspect of the problem could also be studied usefully. To provide one clerk for each of the Panchayats will cost us approximately Rs. 45 lakhs; he will not have sufficient work.

Meagre resources

My own experience has been that in the matter of rural development, we have not been able to achieve much because we have not been able to allocate sufficient resources to this sector. In the State of Madras we are spending about Rs. 57 crores on 374 Panchayat Unions. Out of this, Rs. 22 crores goes for elementary education. This actually leaves Rs. 35 crores for Local Development Works, cost of staff and other miscellaneous items. As a result of the meagre resources, several Panchayat Unions are really unable to do much for the people in the rural areas. In spite of this large expenditure, we have been able to set apart in Madras State for rural water-supply roughly Rs. 15,000 per Panchayat Union per annum. This means that in one year in one Panchayat they may probably be able to dig two wells.

Considering that the Panchayat Union has a population of 80,000 and extends over 20 to 25 revenue villages, this is very meagre. One certainly cannot consider that two wells a year is adequate. In a few Panchayat Unions where their general funds so permit them or where the

cost of digging of wells is much lower, they may be able to put in a few more wells. My own estimate is that unless we provide at least Rs. 1 lakh to Panchayat Union for water-supply every year we will really not be able to provide water for all villages having a population of 400 and above. It should be our aim, to see that rural, water-supply is not neglected. This is an area in which the allocation has been steadily decreasing over the years. It is time that we take a second look at this allocation and ensure that water-supply is provided adequately in rural areas. This is a basic necessity in the villages and if some of these basic necessities are not provided we will very soon see that the villagers protest vigorously.

Very peculiar

Another anomaly in regard to resources is that while the Government of India allocated sufficient if not adequate funds for collegiate education and secondary education, there are no grants for elementary education. To my mind this is rather peculiar. For Elementary Education is compulsory and according to Article 45 is one of the directive principles of State policy. In a State like Madras we spend Rs. 22 crores on this account which is mostly by way of salaries to teachers, on the basis of one teacher for every 40 pupils. The Central Government is not allocating any funds towards this. This is very peculiar. I would suggest that in rural areas, where they are really unable to raise any further resources, we should be sympathetic to their educational needs. In Madras State for an expenditure of Rs. 57 crores the resources raised by Panchayats are of the order of Rs. 8 crores. This is obtained as a surcharge on land revenue and as surcharge on entertainment tax in rural areas. These are the two most important sources of revenue. These are inelastic by their nature, whereas the expenditure on education is increasing steadily year by year. Unless we could get adequate help and support on this programme, we will have considerable difficulties in providing compulsory education for the masses in the rural areas.

At this stage, I would like to emphasise an important difference between urban areas and rural areas, as far as Madras State is concerned. While 374 Panchayat Unions raise Rs. 8 crores against the expenditure of Rs. 57 crores, the Municipalities are able to raise Rs. 10 crores against the total expenditure of Rs. 12½ crores and the view has been expressed that the leakage in municipal revenue is considerable and if it could be plugged, the municipalities may even be self sufficient. There is a distinct difference between rural areas and urban areas in regard to their capacity to raise resources. I am quite sure the position would be the same in the other States as well. My appeal to the Union Government is that they should take note of this and my

prayer is that they should deal with the rural areas with greater sympathy and provide a greater allocation of resources earmarked specifically to rural areas.

Agricultural Production

A special orientation has been given to Panchayat Union work in the recent two or three years. This is to make the subordinate staff oriented towards providing facilities, guidance and instructions in regard to increased agricultural production. The Panchayat Unions and Panchayats are used for dissemination of better seeds, for provision of pesticides, for hiring out tractors, sprayers and other agricultural implements. The considerable increase in food production in the State in the last one or two years has been partly due to natural reasons such as good rainfall and partly due to organisational efficiency in the agriculture and rural development departments. This is an aspect of the work that is expected to improve the economy of the rural sector substantially. I would like to take this opportunity of congratulating all those who have participated in this nation-saving effort.

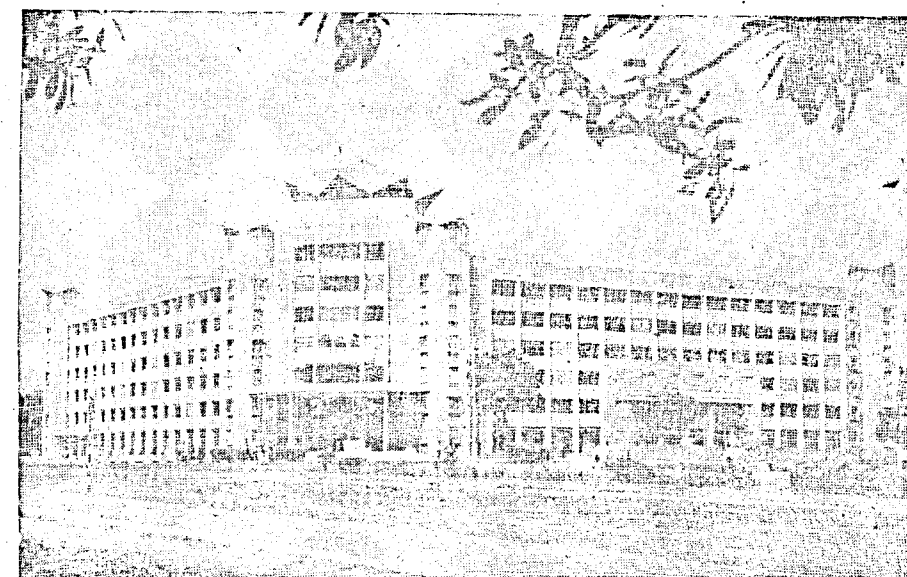
Summing up, therefore, we have reached a state where it is necessary to pump in more resources into the rural economy. I have no doubt in my mind that this will result in a ten-fold increase in agricultural production, Animal Husbandry and other sectors of that economy. In order to do this there must be complete

co-operation between the Union Government and the State Government. In the case of officials who participate in the programme, they must be willing to do devoted service and the Ministers who deal with the subject should be alert and accessible to the rural people so that any local difficulties are settled quickly and amicably. Our training programmes have been full and intensive and have provided more than an adequate measure of skills to the various functionaries involved in this programme. If on the basis of my appeal, the Union Minister for Food and Agriculture would earmark more funds to the rural areas, it should be possible for us to make much more rapid progress.

Report on Community Development

In conclusion, I would like to remind you that we have asked one of our retired officials to go into the entire working of the Community Development Project not only here but also in some of the upcountry States. A report has been prepared and it is given to the delegates attending this Conference.

We have also placed for their perusal, the resolutions passed by the Panchayat Conference which deliberated about the report submitted by the official and I would very much like the delegates attending this Conference to devote their attention and offer their useful and constructive suggestions about this report and about the recommendation of the Panchayat Conference.



A view of the Ezhilagam, which houses the Administrative Offices of the State at Chepauk was inaugurated on 2nd July 1968 by Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister. Thiru M. Karunanidhi, Minister for Public Works, presided.

The Institution of GOVERNORSHIP

The Governor in the context of democracy is the guardian of sound democratic conventions. These conventions are nothing more than establishment of the correct relationship between the Government and the people, between the ruling party and the opposition. From the moment a person is appointed as Governor he ceases to have political affiliations. His position demands it.

The Historical background

Functionally the Head of the Indian Union and the Heads of the States of India are more exactly described by the words 'President' and the 'Governors.' But it should be remembered that in English, the political meanings attached to President and Governors have changed vastly from the old days. In classical Latin all Governors of Provinces were known as 'Praeses' or Presidents. Earlier in Aristotle's day the President was the chief of the Records of all private contracts, decisions of courts and public indictments. Later the term began to be indiscriminately applied to many very high offices under the crown.

As for the term Governor it has distinct meaning derived from American and British constitutional histories. Governors ever since Britain became the seat of an Empire have been appointed heads of dependent territories. Their powers and privileges changed according to the name of the dependent territory—Dominion or Colony or dependency. What was common to all of them was their capacity normally or in the periods of emergency to interfere with the wishes of the people in the interest of the crown. Following the British, Governors grew up in the French, Dutch and other Empires. The Governors in the U.S.A., Brazil and Mexico are of a different constitutional character. Today the role of a Governor is completely changed. He is no longer a 'spy' to report what is happening in his province to the Viceroy and hence he ceased to act as his agent.

When East India Company came to Madras to establish themselves they had their own agents. The first agent to be appointed in Fort St. George in 1640 was Andrew Cogan. He was followed by Francis Day, Thomas Ire and Henry Greenhill in succession.

In 1668 the post of the Governor was instituted though he was practically working as an agent. The first incumbent of this post was George Royston. He was followed by a long line of Governors amongst whom the following names deserve special mention.

Elihu Yale, George Pigot, John Holland, Lord Clive, Lord Elphinstone, Thomas Munroe, Lord Napier, Lord Wenlock, Pentland, Arthur Lawley, Lord Wellington, Goschen, Stanley, Hope and Lord Erskine. Among the Indians Sir Mohammed Usman and K.V. Reddy had acted as Governors in pre-Independence days. On the eve of independence Lord Nye was the Governor of Madras and he continued for some time after independence. He was succeeded by Maharaja of Bhavanagar, John, Shri Prakasa, Bishnuram Mehdi, Maharajah of Mysore and Sardar Ujjal Singh.

There is an important difference between the functions of the President and the Governor in the matter of legislation. The Governor may reserve a Bill passed by the State Legislature for the reconsideration of the President and the latter may refuse consent or return the Bill for reconsideration. Thus the Governor is not only a constitutional Head of the State but he is also the agent of the President, i.e., the Central Government for safeguarding national interests.

The Governor's residence

In the beginning, i.e., in the Company days the Governors lived in the Admiralty House of the Fort St. George. It was left to the Governor Lord Clive (Son of Robert Clive) to erect the Government house and the Banqueting Hall on Mount Road, the present Rajaji Hall.

The Guindy Raj Bhavan which was then known as a 'Country residence' became to be used by the Governors since Thomas Munroe's regime.

This beautiful mansion with its deer park became the regular residence of the Governor since August 15, 1947 and the Government House and the Banqueting Hall was thrown open to the public on that day.

Sardar Ujjal Singh, Governor of Tamilnad is one among the few old stalwarts among us who looks upon life as a mission. While talking to newsmen as soon as he came to Madras to assume office as the acting Governor of Madras. Sardar Ujjal Singh said that, he is happy to be in Madras—One of the best administered States in India, where the people are independent and hard-working and added that "I am no stranger to Madras". That is how he felt about Tamilnad and its people.

Governor's praise

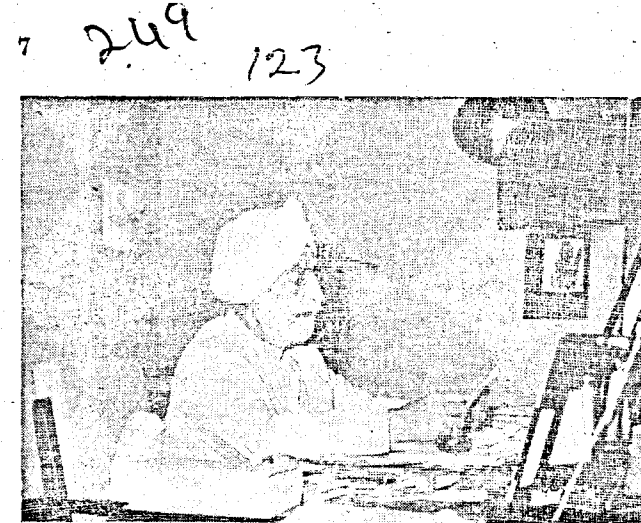
Again in an interview arranged for "Grama Naham" and "Madras Information" on 24th April 1968 he appreciated Tamilnad for its lead in rural electrification. He said Madras is far ahead in electrifying villages and in energising pumpsets. However he is not pleased with the way in which the cattle are looked after by the people of Tamilnad.

Sardar Ujjal Singh is one of the national leaders of our time, who has a rich and varied experience to his credit. Tamilnad is fortunate in having him as the Head of State. For, he is not only an able administrator and educationist, he is also a farmer. Born on 27th December 1895, he was educated at Government College Lahore. After leaving College he took farming and agro-industries. He was probably one of the very few farmers who took to mechanised farming as early as 1924. He reclaimed an entire area which was arid and converted it into a smiling farm (but he had to leave the farm when partition took place).

He was a member of the Punjab State Legislative Assembly from 1926 to 1956 without break. He served as Parliamentary Secretary (Home) from 1937 to 1942. He resigned his office in 1942, during the Quit India Movement. He attended the First and Second Round Table Conferences held in 1930 to 1931 as a delegate. He was a Delegate to U.N.O. Conference on Food and Agriculture held at Quebec in October 1945. He was elected Member of the Constituent Assembly of India in 1946.

Varied experience

Sardar Ujjal Singh served as a Minister of Industries and Civil Supplies of the East Punjab Government in 1949 and again as Finance and Industries Minister from April 1952 to January 1956. He was also a Member to the Second Finance Commission in 1956.



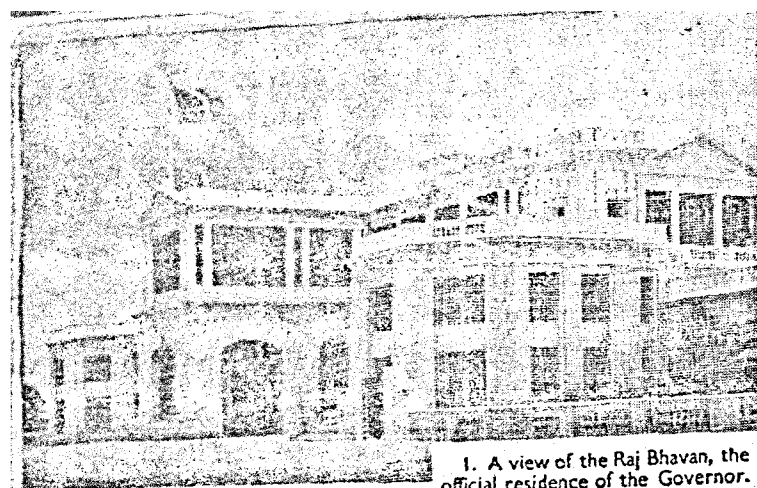
The Governor at his desk in Raj Bhavan going through the letters received.

Sardar Ujjal Singh is also an eminent educationist. He was a member of the Central Advisory Board of Education and the All-India Council of Technical Education from 1945 to 1949. He was a Member of the Amritsar Khalsa College Council and Managing Committee for 30 years. He is now the President of the College. He served as Governor of Punjab from 1st September 1965 to 27th June 1966. (He was appointed acting Governor of Madras from 28th June 1966) and then appointed substantively Governor of Madras from 16th June 1967.

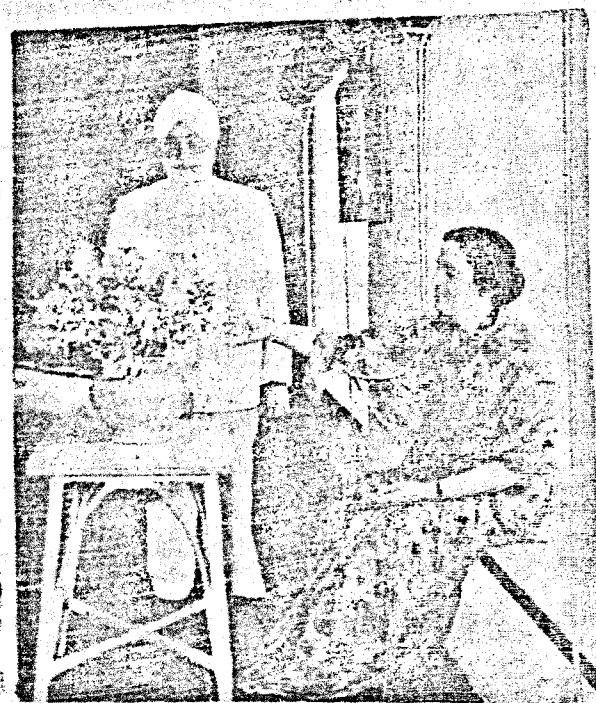
Increasing food production is the most important task which we face today. This was the major subject of the interview. Mechanising agricultural industry, improving the quality of the cattle wealth and the role of Panchayat Union in this task were discussed. When asked about his views on food production, he readily offered his suggestions. His Excellency said "if any land is left uncultivated in Punjab, the Government takes over the land and leases it out. The man who takes the land on lease, not only earns for himself but also helps to increase food production". "There is no such system prevailing here", he mused. "Some law should be enacted for this purpose. In Punjab, every farmer will sow a smaller area and then with the knowledge gained, he goes for a bigger area."

Mechanising agriculture

Then he referred to the fact that a pair of bullock can plough only from 25 to 30 cents which is very uneconomical. If only, the cattle are looked after carefully they can plough more lands. He appreciated the fact the Tamilnad Panchayat Unions own tractors which are being hired to the cultivators. In this connection he emphasised that in utilising the tractors the work done by them is more important than the number of hours for which the tractors are put to use. Incidentally it also brings out the keen insight he has about the practical difficulties in mechanising the agricultural



1. A view of the Raj Bhavan, the official residence of the Governor.



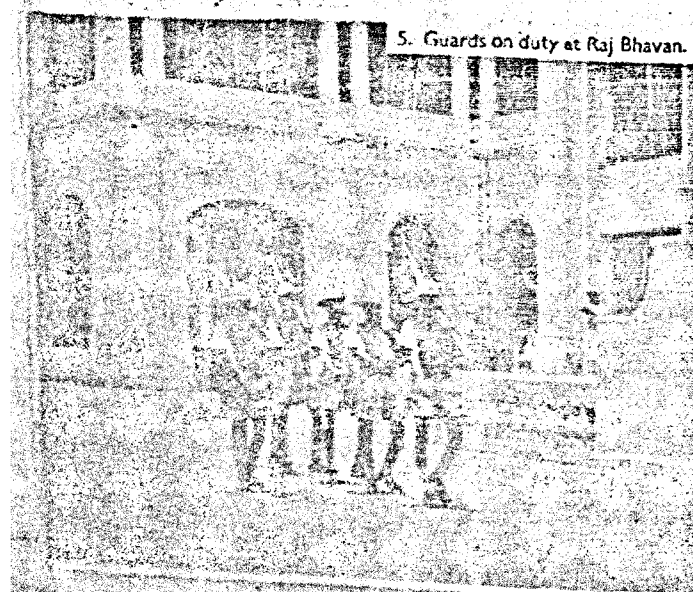
3. The Governor and Sardarni find time to admire the flowers.



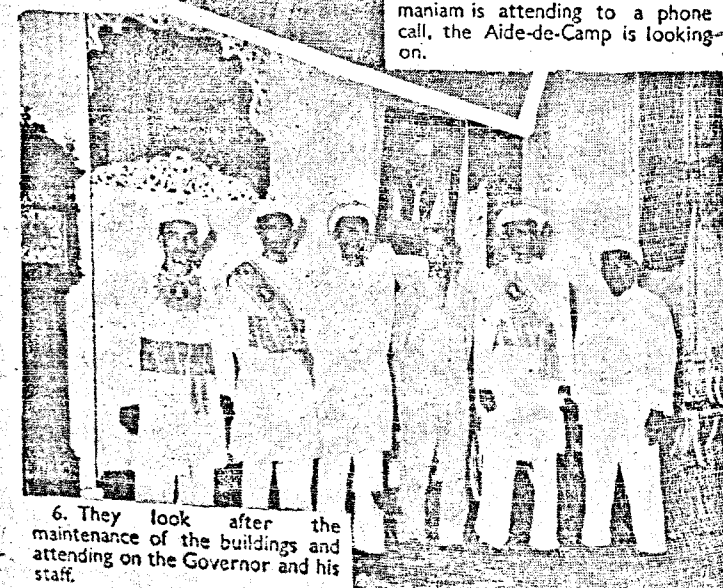
2. A lover of books. His library contains choicest books.



4. While the Private Secretary to the Governor Thiru K.V. Subramaniam is attending to a phone call, the Aide-de-Camp is looking on.



5. Guards on duty at Raj Bhavan.



6. They look after the maintenance of the buildings and attending on the Governor and his staff.

industry. Mechanisation of agricultural industry in the initial stages will bring in certain technical difficulties. For instance he referred to the lack of adequate arrangements even for small repairs to the agricultural implements which can be attended to locally by the Panchayat Unions. "I know one incident where it took about one year to repair a small equipment", he said.

He emphasised the fact again and again that cattle are maintained in a very poor condition here and quipped "I do not know what is wrong with the feeding of the cattle". He said because of the very poor condition of the cattle in general and milch cattle in particular the milk production is very low. Even Murrah buffalo which is supposed to give more milk gives only 25 to 30 lb. Sardarni Ujjal Singh who intervened at this point drew attention to the very high price of milk.

After the conclusion of the interview pointing to the files in his office shelf the Governor said that "these files which are kept in the shelf, are maintained by me personally. I take important cuttings in the newspapers and maintain them subject-wise in the files along with my tour notes in the districts. I attended to this work personally." In that shelf, there are also English translation of Thirukkural, Bhagavad Gita, World Tamil Conference Souvenir and other books. He said that every day, he reads some Thirukkural.

Sardarni Ujjal Singh, who is the patron of Red Cross Society and the Guild of Service, evinces keen interest in social work. She said, "Tending the suffering is the noblest of all assistance that one can give to one's fellow-being. It is not given to all to either have the

temperament, the time or the capacity for such service". That speaks for her keen interest in social service. She has taken efforts to establish Red Cross Rehabilitation Centre for adult amputees in Madras City, so that life may smile once again upon the handicapped. The proposal is under the active consideration of the Government.

Apart from this she is also very much interested in propagating the philosophy of family Planning. She feels that it is the responsibility of the women to see that the family size is restricted so that they will be able to have a better and happy family. It may be pointed out here that the Government has sanctioned Rs. 7,160 to the Red Cross Society for the establishment of urban family planning centre.

Sardarni Ujjal Singh is a great lover of books. "I have lot of books at my home town. I used to read books at a stretch. But one thing, when I want to read any book that must be owned by me. Now I am interested only in magazines and not in books", she said.

The present official residence to the Governor of Tamilnad situated in sylvan surroundings at Guindy National Park near Madras, looks very majestic and serene. From here the Governor of Madras guides the destiny of the State. The present Raj Bhavan at Guindy became the official residence of the Governor only from 1946 when the Raj Bhavan at Mount Road was transferred to the Government. There is one personal Secretary to assist the Governor and there are two Aides de-camp. There is also a Private Secretariat for Governor known as Governor's Secretariat.

Dewaxing Filters for Madras Refineries.

At a simple function in Tiruvottiyur near Madras on July 1, 1968, six dewaxing filters intended for the Madras Refineries were handed over to the Italian contractors of the refineries. The delivery took place in the presence of Thiru M. Rama Brahman, Managing Director of the Madras Refineries.

The filters have been built in India with 85 per cent of indigenous materials. This is the first time that such filters have been produced in India. The Madras Refineries were actively associated with and were responsible for the production of these filters in India. In fact this is one of the efforts made by the Refinery authorities to develop indigenous talent. The filters which were delivered today have been built at

a local factory with the assistance of an American Corporation, at a total cost of Rs. 33 lakhs. They will separate wax from lubricating oil at a temperature of 20° C. Each filter is 11 feet in diameter and more than 20 feet in length and will have a capacity of 2,500 gallons of medium grade lubricating oil. The total capacity of these filters will be more than the capacity needed by the Madras Refineries. Wax-free oil gives better performance in any internal combustion engine. The filters which are massive in size, highly sophisticated in construction and weighing about 40 tonnes, represent the very heart of the production of lubricating oil. Manufacture of these filters in India is expected to save for the country a substantial amount of foreign exchange.

MADRAS STATE RAFFLE SCHEME

The salient features of the State Raffle Scheme of the Government of Madras which was inaugurated by the Chief Minister on the Independence Day are as follows:—

(i) The Raffle Scheme will be implemented by the Director of Small Savings under the overall control of the Secretary to Government, Finance Department. The Director of Small Savings will, for this purpose, be designated as the Director of State Raffles.

(ii) The value of each Raffle ticket will be Re. 1.

(iii) The first draw under the State Raffle Scheme will be on 14th October 1968. For this draw Government will release for sale as many series of Raffle tickets as they deem necessary. All the series so released for sale will be eligible to participate in the first draw. It will be open to the Government to postpone the date of the draw if they consider it necessary. Wide publicity will be given for the revised date on which the draw is to be held. The dates for subsequent draws will be notified by Government from time to time. The tickets offered for sale will bear the date of draw.

(iv) Each Raffle ticket shall indicate, besides the date of draw, the date and number of the Government Order governing the conditions of the Raffle Scheme, and will also bear the facsimile signature of the Secretary to Government, Finance Department. The details of prizes offered and the salient features of the scheme will be indicated on the reverse of the ticket for the information of the buyers of tickets.

(v) For any particular draw, one or more number of whole series of tickets will be offered for sale to the public.

(vi) The tickets will be sold to the public through authorised agents, who shall be appointed in the manner specified in the rules governing the scheme. Public may purchase tickets from the agents for any particular draw till the date immediately preceding the date of the draw. It shall be open to the Government to offer the tickets for sale to the public direct wherever they consider it to be necessary.

(vii) Each series of tickets will contain 999999 tickets with number from 000001 to 999999. Each series shall also carry a distinct alphabetical notation such as A, B, C, etc. The tickets will be printed in booklets of 20 consecutive numbers each, except for the last booklet which will contain only 19 tickets.

(viii) For each series of 999999 tickets the following prizes shall be given:—

Prize.	Number of Prizes.	Individual Prize amounts.	Total Prize amounts.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		RS.	RS.
1st Prize	1	1,00,000	1,00,000
2nd Prize	5	10,000	50,000
3rd Prize	50	1,000	50,000
4th Prize	500	100	50,000
	Total		2,50,000

(ix) Prizes will be drawn for each series of tickets separately.

In respect of the first, second and third prizes for each series the prize numbers will be drawn in full. In respect of the fourth prize however the following procedure shall be followed:—

For any given combination of last four digits there will be 100 tickets in each series. Five such combinations of last 4 digits each will be drawn in respect of each series during the draw and all tickets ending with any one of these five combinations of four digits in that series will be made eligible for the last prize. The procedure to be adopted during the draw will be as prescribed in the rules.

(x) The tickets will be made available at all Sub-Treasuries. The sale of tickets to the Authorised Agents as well as direct sales to the public, if any, will be stopped 15 days prior to the date of the draw. All tickets unsold and remaining with the Government on that day will be destroyed at each of the Sub-Treasuries where such tickets are stocked in the presence of an officer to be designated for this purpose, by the State Government and the numbers of those tickets reported to the Director of State Raffle immediately together with a certificate of destruction. These unsold tickets will not be eligible for the first, second or third prizes in any draw. If during the draw the number of any of these destroyed tickets is drawn either for the first, second or third prizes, it will be put back and the process of drawing the winning number repeated till one of the numbers of the tickets actually sold is drawn. This procedure will not however apply to the fourth prize as in this case for every combination of last 4 digits drawn in the draw there

might be tickets eligible for the prize both among the tickets sold to the public through the Authorised Agents and also among the tickets unsold and left over with the Government. In such case the prize amounts will be retained by the Government.

(xi) The draw will be held in a prominent place in Madras City or in one of the District Headquarters as may be notified by Government in this regard separately. Due publicity shall be given to the time and place of draw. The draw will be held in the presence and under the supervision of a Committee of persons specially selected for this purpose. The winners of the first and second prizes in any series will be required to claim their prize amounts from the Director of State Raffle at Madras. These prizes may also be distributed at special functions which may be arranged by the Directorate of State Raffle for this purpose. Those winning the third or fourth prizes can however collect the prize amounts from any Sub-Treasury

in the State on presentation of the prize winning tickets. The prize winning tickets should be surrendered in token of receipt of prize amount.

(xii) Each ticket will be eligible for one prize only. If the same number wins more than one prize then the holder of the prize winning ticket will be awarded the highest prize amount drawn against the ticket. The prize amounts should normally be claimed within four weeks from the date of draw. Any amount that has not been claimed during this period can subsequently be claimed only by making an application to the Director of State Raffle. Prize amounts not claimed within three months from the date of the draw will lapse and will automatically be forfeited to the Government.

The implementation of this scheme at the District level will be the responsibility of Collectors.

EVERY SCHOOL MAY GET A RADIO SET

Professor Sher Singh, Union Minister of State for Education, has appealed to the States to take necessary steps to provide a radio set, if not in every primary school, at least in each middle and higher secondary school so that school broadcasts of All India Radio could benefit as large a number of students as possible.

This observation was made by the Minister on July 15, 1968 while inaugurating the A.I.R. programme of School Broadcasts for the year 1968-69.

The Minister welcomed the idea of student participation in A.I.R. programmes through reading their own writings as it encouraged creative instincts in them. Moreover, it would help in increasing their general knowledge. The programme would also be useful to students in rural areas where there was still a dearth of well-trained teachers.

Professor Sher Singh urged the teachers to make full use of the lessons broadcast from All-India Radio. They should supplement them with lessons in class rooms.

சிறு சேமிப்பு ஒரு வேண்டுகோள்

சென்னை அரசினர் கலைக்கல்லூரியில் 1968-ம் ஆண்டு மே மாதம் 19-ம் நாள் அன்று நடைப்பெற்ற சிறு சேமிப்பு ஏஜென்டுகள் பயிற்சி முகாமில் சிறு சேமிப்பு துணைத் தலைவர் திரு. எம். ஜி. ராமச்சந்திரன், எம். எல். ஏ., அவர்கள் ஆற்றிய உரை

பணத்தைச் சேர்த்துக் கொடுப்பவர்களாக மட்டுமல்லாமல் மக்களின் எண்ணத்தைப் பிரதிபலிப்பவர்களாகவும் இருக்க வேண்டுமென்று சென்னை அரசினர் கலைக்கல்லூரியில் 19-5-1968 அன்று நடைபெற்ற சிறு சேமிப்பு ஏஜென்டுகள் பயிற்சி முகாமில் சிறு சேமிப்பு ஏஜென்டுகளை மாநில சிறு சேமிப்பு ஆலோசனைக் குழுவின் துணைத் தலைவர் அவர்கள் கேட்டுக்கொண்டார்.

அவர் பேச்சின் சுருக்கம்

“ஏஜென்டுகள் என்று அழைக்கப்படுகிறவர்களுக்கு தமிழிலே தரக்கள் என்று பெயர் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. தரக்கள் என்ற பெயருக்கு தமிழிலே வேறு பெயர் கொடுக்க முடியுமா என்று நான் கேட்டேன். தரகு என்றால் உயர்ந்த நிலையில் ஒரு செயலை செய்பவர்கள் என்று தற்போது யாரும் எடுத்துக் கொள்வதில்லை. அப்படிச் சொன்னாலும் பரவாயில்லை. நாங்கள் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறோம். மக்களுக்கு சேவை செய்வதுதான் எங்கள் நோக்கம் என்ற முறையில் நீங்கள் செயல்படுகிறீர்கள். யார் எந்த நிலையில் உங்களைக் கருதினாலும் வெறும் லாபத்தை மனதில் கொள்ளாமல் தியாக உணர்வுடன் நீங்கள் செயல்பட்டு வருகிறீர்கள். ஸ்பம் ஒன்றையே கருதி செயல்பட்டால் அதில் ஒரு எல்லையே இருக்க முடியாது. ஆயிரம் ரூபாய் மாதம் சம்பாதிப்பவருக்கு இன்னும் கொஞ்சம் கிடைக்காதா என்று தோன்றும், லட்ச ரூபாய் வாங்குகிறவருக்கு இன்னும் ஒரு 50 ஆயிரம் கிடைக்காதா என்று ஆசை ஏற்படும்.

பொறுப்பும் கடமையும்

எனவே லாபத்தை மனதில் கொள்ளாமல் நம்மால் முடிந்தவரை நாட்டிற்காகவும் நாட்டு வளமைக்காகவும் செயல்பட வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன்.

நாடு இருக்கிற நிலையில் பணம் சேர்த்துக் கொடுப்பது இலகுவான காரியம் அல்ல. அப்படிப்பட்ட ஒரு நெருக்கடியான ஒரு நிலையில் நாம்வேலை செய்கிறோம். எனவே நம்முடைய நிலையில் ஒரு முடிவை நாம் எடுத்திடுகிறீர்கள். கொள்வது நல்லதென்று நான் கருதுகிறேன். எல்லாம் கோடு என்று சொன்னாலும் பொருத்தமென்றே நான் நம்புகிறேன். ஏஜென்டுகளின்

பொறுப்பும் கடமையும் என்ன? இந்த அளவுக்கு ரூபாய் சேர்த்துக் கொடுத்து விட்டோம் என்று முற்றுப் புள்ளி வைக்கப்போகிறோமா, இல்லா நாம் சேர்த்திருக்கிற பணம் நாட்டிற்கு இந்த வகையில் பயன்பட வேண்டும் என்ற எல்லைக் கோடு வைத்திருக்கிறோமா? அவ்வாறு ஒரு ஆசைக் கோடு ஏற்படுத்திக் கொண்டு அதைத் தரக்க முடியாத அளவுக்கு செயலை உறுதிப் படுத்திக்கொள்ளு வோம்.

நானும் ஏஜென்டுதான்

நான் துணைத் தலைவராக இருந்தாலும், நானும் ஒரு ஏஜென்டுதான். இதை நான் உங்களிடம் சொல்கிறேன் ஒரு ஏஜென்டாக. நீங்கள் மற்றவர்களிடம் சொல்கிறீர்கள் ஏஜென்டாக. நாட்டிற்கு நாம் சேர்த்துக் கொடுக்க வேண்டிய தொகை எவ்வளவு. அதனால் நாட்டிற்கு என்ன பலன் என்பதை நாம் சிந்தித்துப் பார்க்க வேண்டும். பணம் சேர்த்துக் கொடுப்பதோடு உங்களுடைய கடமை முடிந்ததெல்லாம் உங்களுக்கு பெரிய பொறுப்பு இருக்கிறது. நீங்கள் பல நண்பர்களைச் சந்திக்கிறீர்கள். ஏழைகளைச் சந்திக்கலாம், நடுத்தர வகுப்பினரைச் சந்திக்கலாம், உழைப்பாளர்களையும், தொழிலாளர்களையும், வேலை இல்லாதவர்களையும் சந்திக்கலாம், அவர்கள் எண்ணெய்களெல்லாம் உங்களுக்குத் தெரியும், தேவைகளெல்லாம் உங்களுக்குத் தெரியும். ஐந்த ரூபாயைப் போடும் போது எந்த ஆசையை மனதில் வைத்துப் பணம் போடுகிறார்கள் என்பது உங்களுக்குத் தெரியும். தாய் தந்தையர் தன் மகன் எந்த உத்தியோகத்திற்குப் படிக்கவேண்டும், எப்படிப் படிக்கவேண்டும், எந்த பதவிக்காகப் படிக்கவேண்டும் என்று மனதில் ஆசை வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்பது உங்களுக்குத் தெரியும். அவர்களுடைய நிலைவுகளையும், ஆசைகளையும் நீங்கள் எங்களுக்குத் தெரிவிக்க வேண்டும். சிறு சேமிப்பிற்கும், இதற்கும் என்ன சம்பந்தம் என்று கேட்காதீர்கள். இது நாட்டிற்கும் நமக்கும் தேவையான ஒன்று. வெறும் ஏஜென்டுகளாக இருப்பதோடு உங்கள் பணி தீர்வில்லை. நாட்டிற்கு இது தேவை என்று மக்களின் மனதை பிரதிபலிப்பீர்களானால் அதை நாங்கள் அரசிற்குத் தெரிவிப்போம்.

வேலையில்லாத நிலைநாட்டத்திலிருப்பவர்களுக்கு, வேலைத் தேடி திரிபவர்களுக்கு பலன் அளிக்கும் வகையில் திட்டம் தீட்ட நீங்கள் பயன்பட வேண்டும். ஆகவே, நாம் தரக்கள் அல்ல. நாட்டிற்குச் சொந்தமானவர்கள். மக்களுடைய எண்ணத்தைச் சொல்லும் அதிகாரம் உங்களுக்கு உண்டு. எனவே நம் பொறுப்பு அதிகமானது. அரசுக்கும் நன்மை செய்ய வேண்டும். அரசின் மூலமாக நாட்டிற்கும் நன்மை செய்ய வேண்டும்.

நமது தேவை மிக அதிகம். திட்டமும் எண்ணமும் இப்போதைய சர்க்காருக்கு அதிகமாக இருக்கிறது. பத்து ஆண்டுகளுக்கு செய்ய வேண்டியதை ஒரு ஆண்டுக்குள்

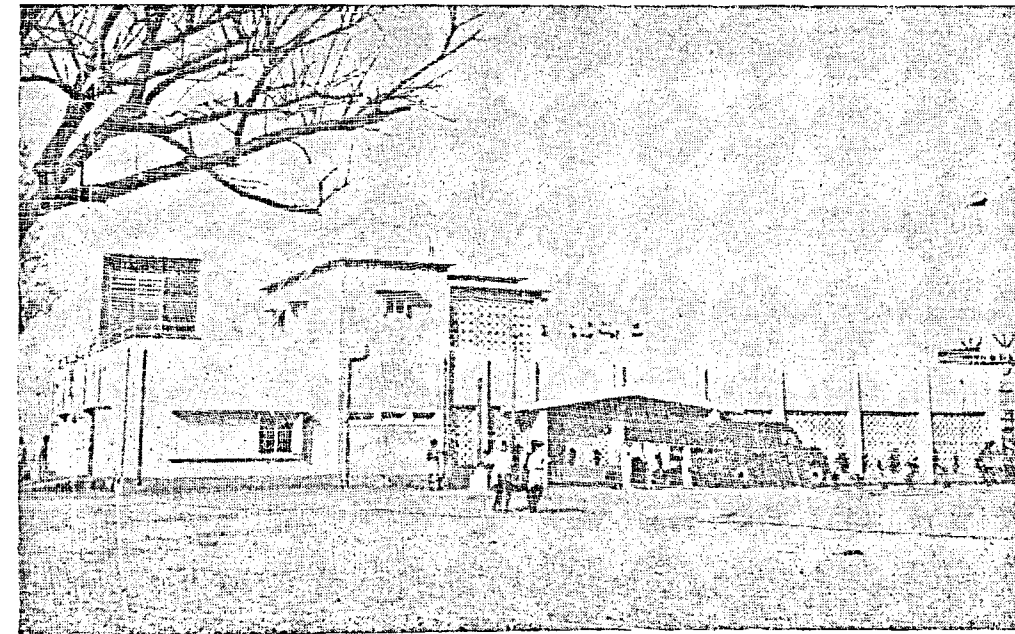
செய்ய வேண்டுமென்ற ஆசையும், ஆர்வமும் தமிழக அரசுக்கு இருக்கிறது. அதற்கு நாம் ஒத்துழைக்க வேண்டும். அந்த ஒத்துழைப்பு வெறும் பணத்தைச் சேர்த்துத் தருவதில் மட்டுமல்ல. மக்களின் எண்ணத்தையும் பெற்றுத் தாருங்கள். அந்தக் கருத்துக்களை எனக்கு எழுதி அனுப்புங்கள்.

நாம் சிறு சேமிப்புக்கு மக்களிடமிருந்து பணம் வாங்கும் போது, உங்கள் நல்வாழ்விற்காக பணம் போடுங்கள் என்று கேட்கிறோம். அதற்காக அந்துப் பணம் பயன்பட வேண்டும். அதற்காக நீங்கள் பாடுபடவேண்டும்.

EXPORT OF PROCESSED PRAWNS

Fisheries enterprise have been evincing great interest in the export of frozen prawns from India to the United States and other overseas markets, especially, from the freezing factories in Kerala the value of this export has risen to 13 crores of rupees in recent years. Nine per cent of the Madras Marine Landings is accounted for by prawns. There has been an increase in the landing of prawns due to the introduction of trawling by the 500 mechanised boats now being operated off Madras. About 10 to 15 tons of prawns are daily collected from the various coastal centres which was all along being sent to Cochin for being processed and exported. The Madras Government has established its first freezing plant capable of handling three tons of prawns a day and this is being worked by the Indo Marine Agencies (Tamil Nad) Limited. In the course of ten days

they have already frozen 10,000 pounding of prawns. The first shipment of the frozen prawns was exported to the United States on 6th July 1968 by S.S. BENGAL MAIL. It is no longer necessary for the landings from Madras to be sent to west coast with its attendant risk of spoilage and expenditure on transport since more freezing plants to be established in a phased way as in Ennore, at Tuticorin and Mandapam besides encouragement being given to private enterprise for starting their own freezing plants. From now onwards it can safely be expected of international liners with frozen storage facility to call at Madras Port as is being done today. The Indo Marine Agencies themselves propose to handle more than 150 tons of processed prawns a year and earn foreign exchange to the tune of one crore of rupees through Madras Port.



A view of the Prawns Processing Factory at Ennore, which was commissioned on 10th June 1968.

Historical Background

From the earliest times of which there is any record up to the middle of the eighth century, Chingleput formed part of the ancient kingdom of Pallavas, whose capital was Kanchi. About 760 A.D. the Pallavas became extinct as a ruling power, and Chingleput then passed under the Western Gangas of Mysore. Shortly afterwards it became part of the country of Cholas, whose greatest ruler, Rajaraja Deva, was then at the height of his power. On the decline of the Cholas the district passed under the Kakatiyas of Warangal. By about 1393 it was absorbed into the Kingdom of Vijayanagar.

On the overthrow of the Vijayanagar dynasty it came into the hands of Muslim Rulers of Golconda. On the fall of Golconda in 1687, it passed with the rest of Carnatic under the rule of the Mughal emperors at Delhi.

During the Carnatic Wars of the eighteenth century this district was the object of repeated attacks. In

1763 these became part of Madras City. For the next 15 years it was leased annually to the Nawab of Carnatic. In 1801 it became part of British Dominions in India.

It may be interesting to recall a few details of the history of the Chingleput Collector's Office which has been functioning from 1860 in Homes Gardens in Saidapet. The Collector of Chingleput during 1860 was a British Civilian, Mr. R.S. Ellis. Prior to 1860 it is not clear where from the collectorate functioned as the records have different designations for the Collector of Kanchipuram such as Collector of Northern Division. Government records show that the District Treasury (Huzur Treasury) was transferred from Kanchipuram to Guindy in 1857. There is also a story that earlier the Chingleput Collector had his headquarters at Madurantakam. But this has no recorded proof.

When the Pataskar Award was announced in 1960 the Taluks Tiruvelangadu, Thiruttani, Pallipet and R.K. Pet were added to the Chingleput Districts from Andhra Pradesh.

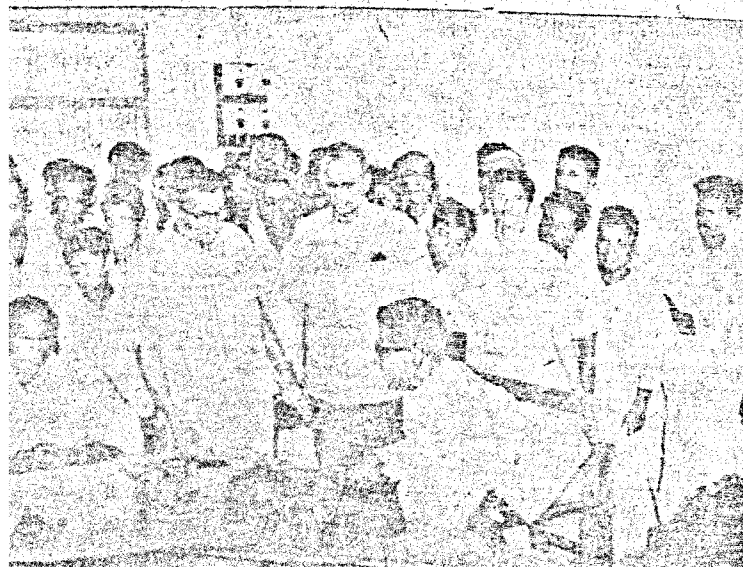
Know Your District:

CHINGLEPUT

(From our Special Correspondent)

With the shifting of the headquarters of the Chingleput district from Saidapet to Kanchipuram on July 1, 1968 a new chapter opens in the history of the district. The functioning of the district's administrative machine from a central place close to the people is bound to be more effective than as present.

The Collector of Chingleput snapped at his office at Kanchipuram after the shifting of headquarters of Chingleput district from Saidapet.



The Temple town of Kanchipuram with its picturesque *Gopurams* holds a pride of place in the tourist map of India. One of the seven sacred cities this famous town was the seat of the Government for a long time of Pallava rulers. In addition to its cultural importance, Kanchi is the biggest town in the district with nearly one lakh population.

To mark the transfer of the district headquarters, an exhibition was arranged which was not only educative and instructive to the villagers but also guided them as to how to get the help from the Government in promoting the Agriculture and Industry. Mention may be made about a successful exhibition which was held in Madurantakam a few months before which also proved very helpful and beneficial to the people of the district.

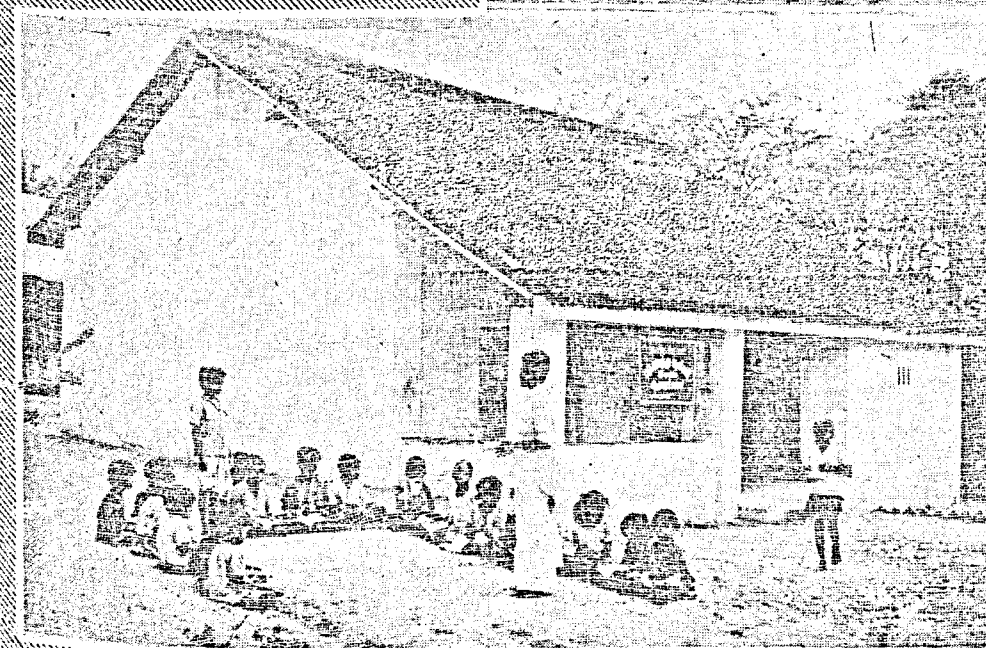
In order to make the people understand the development plans, a six day function beginning with July 6 and closing on the 11th was organised. These meetings were addressed by the Ministers and were followed by Cultural Programmes, film shows, etc. Land pattas to landless Harijans were distributed each getting 5 cents of land in their respective villages.



1. Chingleput district paid its best attention in supplying protected water for its people. The wells were fixed with automatic pumps which enabled the people to draw water from the tap. As a result even in last summer the people had copious supply of drinking water.

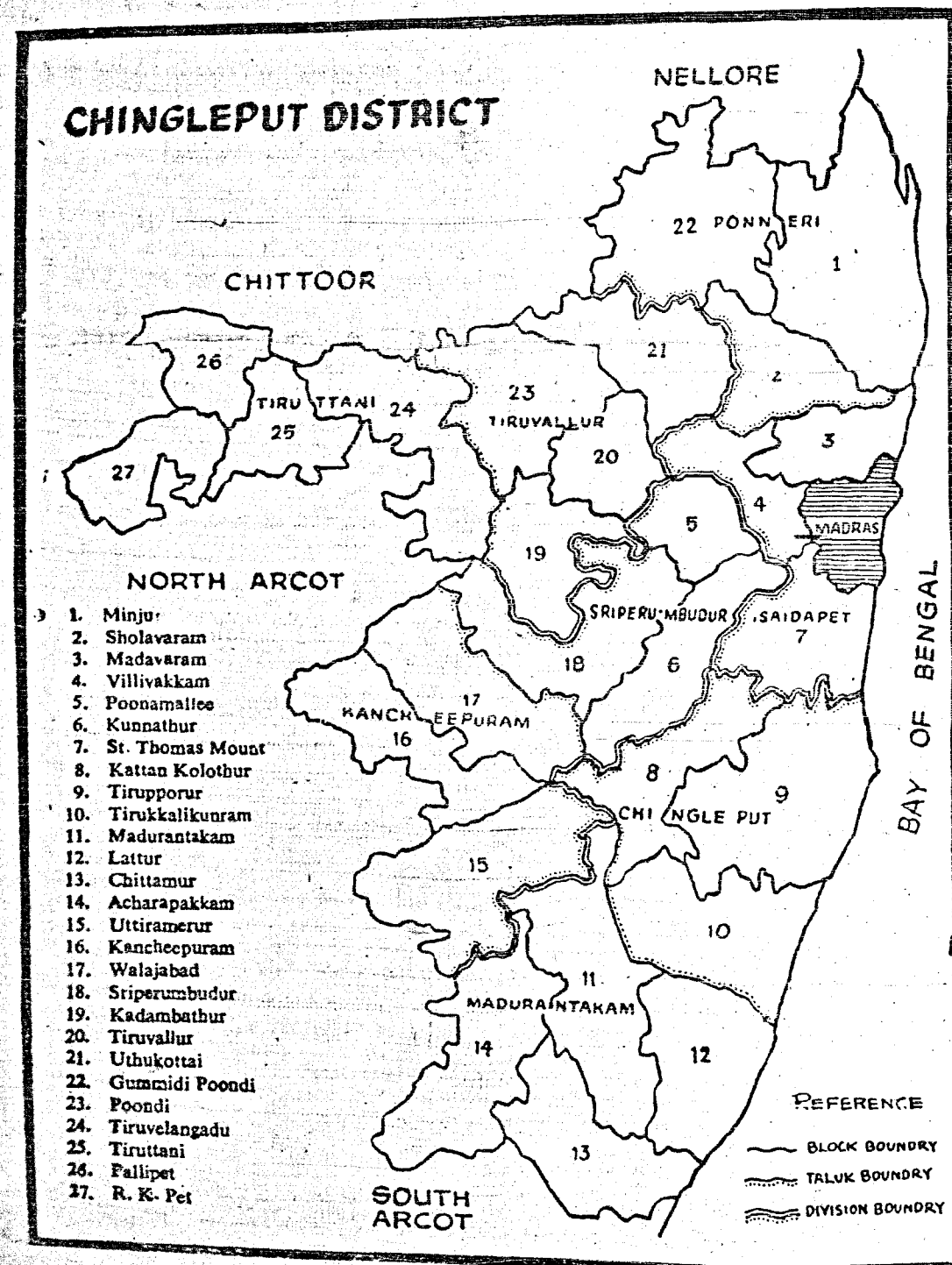


2. The school mistresses in Chingleput district were a lucky lot. They have been provided residential houses near the school. This is another achievement in the district.



3. Every village has its own school run by Panchayat administration. At a school in Chingleput district a class is going on.

செங்கற்பட்டு மாவட்ட வரைப்படம்



The young, energetic and enthusiastic Collector, Thiru Lakshminathan Bharathi proves to be an effective administrator. While talking to him I found that he is full of ideas as to how to help the people in all possible ways. He has a plan in his mind which he intends to implement to improve the tone of the administration and to create confidence in the people in the working of the Government. The proposal is this: He intends to reply in a card to every enquiry or application at once indicating the date on or before of which a reply will be sent. If the applicant has not received any reply within that stipulated period he is entitled to come and call on the Collector with that card. He said that this scheme is to be implemented at the fiska level.

The public is entitled to a reply for their application, no matter the reply is either in a affirmative or negative. This scheme is bound to create confidence among the people and also improve the administrative efficiency.

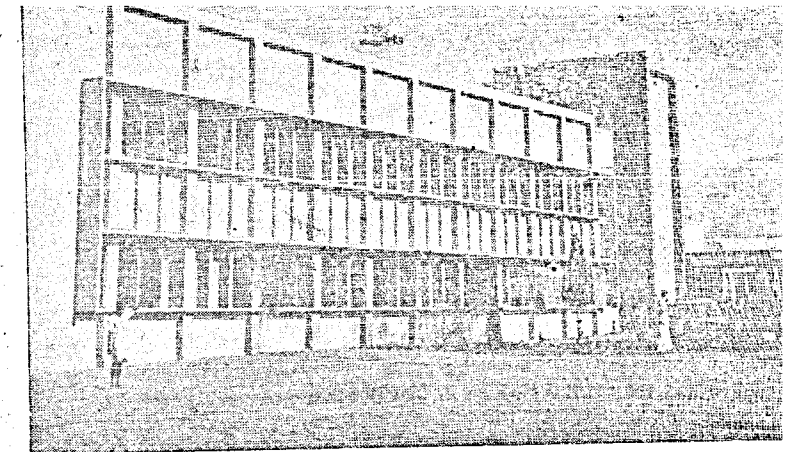
In the development schemes also the district has made a distinct march and especially during the last 15 months many useful schemes benefitting the Common man had been implemented with foresight. Special mention may be made of the supply of protected water-supply scheme by pumping water from wells through pipes. No less than 60 villages in this year had the benefit of this scheme. Even during the hottest period of last summer the drinking water problem was not felt because the people had the water by merely turning the tap.

Agricultural front

In Agriculture also this district mainly depending on well irrigation has marched forward. 60.5 per cent of the district population is employed in Agriculture. With nearly eight lakh acres under paddy, this district is the second largest paddy growing district in Tamil Nad.

The main sources of irrigation are the numerous tanks (about 3,250) some of which are very large like the Chembarambakkam, Uthiramerur, Madurantakam and Damal reservoirs, commanding extensive ayacuts. Efforts are being made to desilt these tanks and efforts to sink bore-wells have met with considerable success and so far 3,700 of them have been sunk. There is keen demand for more bore-wells and Ground Water Cell could well give priority to these regions of dire need in unearthing sub-soil sources for irrigation.

The prospect of more restricted supply of fertilisers, particularly of nitrogenous types, calls for the most economic and efficacious use of the available quantity, with the farmers supplementing as much nitrogen as possible from organic sources. As the quantity of cattle manure or other organic plant food with the farmer is limited, the only source of organic nitrogen that can be



Present premises of the Chingleput Collectorate.

locally produced in bulk is green manure. The panchayats could come to the aid of the farmers by planting trees and shrubs rich in green leaf along tanks bunds and banks of ponds, channels, and rivers.

Improved variety

This district has not lagged behind others in employing improved strains of paddy. Multiplication and distribution of improved seeds to farmers is organised by the development and extension wings of the Agricultural Department. It is with a view to promoting greater participation of the farmers in this programme that the Gram Sahayak Scheme was introduced. High Yielding varieties like ADT 27, IR 8 seeds have been planted in 60,225 acres and the results are very encouraging.

Special attention is being given for the production of fruits and vegetables. These vegetable gardens and orchards prove to be a source of income for panchayats.

The district is doing its utmost efforts to implement the village development schemes. The figures speak for themselves—

Water tanks for the use of Harijans ..	32
Over-head tank for water-supply ..	40
Schools built	76
Agricultural Godown	17
Veterinary Hospitals	9
Panchayat Office Buildings ..	12
Mother-cum-Children Welfare Homes.	5
Houses for women teachers ..	5
Women Welfare Home	1
Works done by the Prosperity Brigade.	35

In Sholavaram area alone, the Prosperity Brigade had carried out 22 schemes. In Padappai, the Brigade has constructed a building for the School in a very short time. In Acharapakkam, a terraced building for the school has been built.

For education alone, the district has spent Rupees one crore and 78 lakhs during the last year.

In all about 1,700 Mathar Sadgams are functioning in the district. Occupational instructions like using

CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT AT A GLANCE.

Area—7,581 square kilo metres.

Population—21,96,437.

Taluks—8.

Municipalities—6.

Panchayat Unions—27.

Blocks—28.

Village Panchayats—1,202.

Town Panchayats—27.

Cities—3.

Villages—2,260.

Hamlets—1,170.

District Roads—516 miles.

Panchayat Union Roads—786 miles.

Panchayat Roads—1,414 miles.

P.W.D. lakes—828.

Minor Irrigation tanks—2,590.

Irrigation wells—87,274.

Electric pumpsets—11,103.

Oil pumpsets—8,504.

Land area (arable)—12,63,722 acres.

Land area (cultivated)—8,73,829 acres.

Average rain-fall of the District—46.50 inches.

Total land area—20,43,890 acres.

Forests—82,839 acres.

Fallow land—1,26,319 acres.

Land other than agricultural purposes—3,81,537 acres.

Fallow land but fit for cultivation—1,65,054 acres.

Land for grazing—1,27,622 acres.

Fallow lands not cultivated—1,41,960 acres.

Other fallow lands—1,03,132.

Total area cultivated—8,73,839.

Elementary Schools—

Panchayat Union—1,472.

Aided—240.

Government—

Harijan Welfare Department School—102.

Others—2.

Higher Elementary Schools—

Panchayat Union—318.

Aided—72.

Government—10.

Harijan Welfare Department School—25.

Others—

High Schools—

Aided—14.

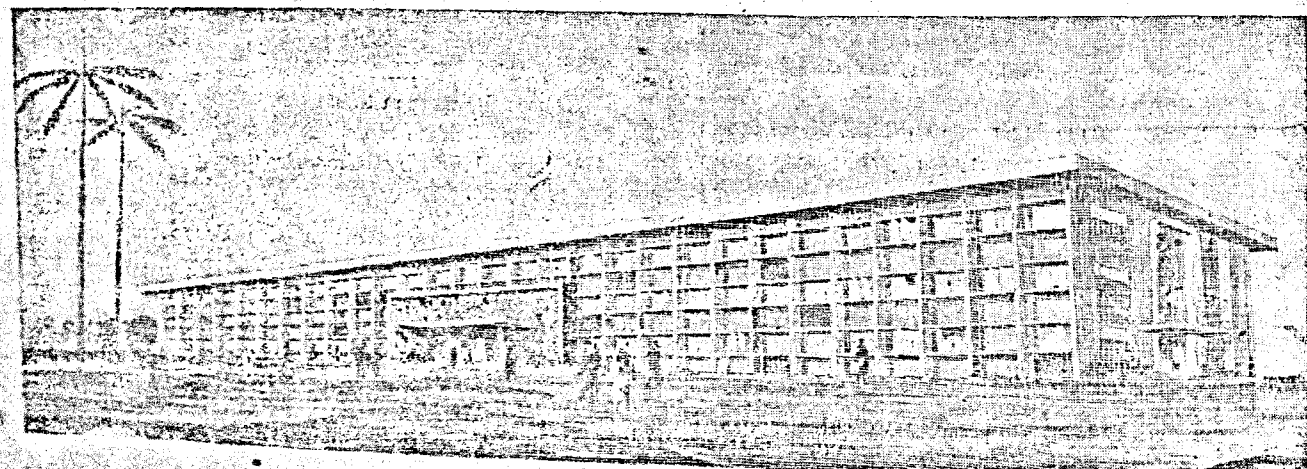
Government—94.

Harijan Welfare Department School—

Others—4.

the sewing machines, making embroidered cloth, etc., are being taught. Women are also trained to lead a better and economic life.

With the present shifting of headquarters it is pointed out that no part of the district however would be more than 60 miles from Kanchipuram. A few areas of the District coming under Ponneri and Gummidipundi Taluks which are situated north of Madras lacked contiguity. But this, it was pointed out could not be helped for sometime. Everything possible was being done by the Government to minimise hardship to the Government Staff who are removed from Saidapet to Kanchipuram. The Government had already acquired 70 to 80 houses for the Government Staff and more will be taken over. It has also been decided to grant special advances to the staff to enable them to meet the expenditure incurred consequent on the change of headquarters.



An artist's view of proposed Collectorate of Chingleput district at Kanchi.

The Collector's Office is temporarily housed in the Co-operative Training Institute's building and some of the other sections of the Collectorate are located in rented buildings. The new building for the Collectorate and other district offices will be constructed within about 18 months' time. The State Housing Board has been asked to take up for immediate construction, of 240 low-income-group houses for Government Staff.

With the location of the District Headquarters Kanchipuram is bound to expand and Industry and Commerce will be getting fresh impetus. There is also a proposal to reconsider the old Vegavathi River Scheme, which was deferred some years ago. The Chief Minister also referred to this and mentioned that this scheme when revived would be an added attraction for Kanchipuram.

Statement showing the number of works taken up and completed under various schemes for 1967-68 in Chingleput district.

Name of schemes.	Total number of works.	Number of works completed.	Balance.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Simple Well Work	496	347	149
2 Pip. Water Supply	94	29	65
3 School Buildings	244	91	153
4 Link Roads	516	322	194
5 Local Roads	271	192	79
6 Local Irrigation	620	417	203
7 Ex-Zamin Sources	194	156	38
8 Rural Man Power	61	31	30
9 Women Teachers Quarters	9	5	4
	2,505	1,590	915

Statement showing the allotment and expenditure under the various Community Development Schemes for the year 1967-68 in Chingleput district.

Name of the schemes.	Original allotment.	Additional allotment.	Total allotment 1967-68.	Total expenditure for 1967-68.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Agriculture	5,84,990	1,01,610	6,86,600	6,86,600
Animal Husbandry	1,70,100	87,000	2,57,100	2,57,100
Fisheries	43,200	30,400	73,600	73,600
Simple Well Works	4,34,700	40,910	4,75,610	4,75,610
Piped Water Supply	3,61,800	40,000	4,01,800	4,01,800
Piped Water Supply—Harijan Welfare	4,40,000	26,800	4,66,800	4,66,800
Link Roads	7,85,700	1,74,360	9,60,060	9,60,060
Local Roads Grant	7,77,773	..	7,77,773	7,77,773
Rural Man Power Programme	25,000	1,75,000	2,00,000	2,00,000
School Building	3,07,810	2,07,240	5,15,050	5,15,050
Women Teachers Quarters	40,600	7,300	47,900	47,900
Irrigation	10,77,890	..	10,77,890	10,77,890
Loans	61,52,350	7,00,000	68,52,350	68,52,350
Prosperity Brigade	73,000	40,800	1,13,800	1,13,800
Social Education	48,610	2,550	51,160	51,160
Women and Child Welfare	1,32,300	..	1,32,300	1,32,300
	1,14,55,823	16,33,970	1,30,89,793	1,30,89,793

Expenditure during 1966-67	1,18,37,561
Difference	12,52,232

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Kanchipuram Silks— The Pride of Tamil Nad

Kanchipuram Silk has been and still is one of the prides of Tamilnad. Noted for its lively design, excellent texture and durability, it has earned for itself a unique position in the field of Silk Fabrics.

Silk sarees produced at Kanchi not only find a market throughout the country but are also in demand in overseas markets like Ceylon, Burma, Malaysia, France, Italy and United States. Kanchi is famous for its "Tissue" sarees (silk and lace interwoven) which are produced in different sizes ranging from 24 inches to 52 inches in width and from 18 feet to 30 feet in length. They have attractive borders and variegated designs and colours.

Silk sarce weaving is a cottage industry. A noted feature of this industry is that the whole family including children engaged in production right from winding of the yarn on the bobbins to working the shuttle during the weaving. The people engaged in it have had to go through all the visititudes which the handloom industry in general had to face in recent times. There are about 5,000 looms twice the numbers of weavers.

Special feature

It is the practice in Kanchipuram to buy plain silk yarn from places like Bangalore, Kollegal and other places. Hosur in Dharmapuri district produces the raw material yarn from the cocoons but since it is of yellow variety, Kanchi usually do not purchase yarn of this quality. The yarn after being washed is dyed in fast colours. Every producer has a dyeing unit as an adjunct. The colour material used has a direct bearing on the price of silk sarees.

Another feature of Kanchi silk is that the yarn is twisted twice. Kanchi can be proud of having a twisting factory (not found anywhere else in South India). This factory is owned by Kanchipuram Kamakshi Amman Silk Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Production and Sale Society. It was established at a cost of Rupees one lakh. The State Government have sanctioned a subsidy of Rs. 40,500 and a loan of Rs. 13,500 payable in ten years. Another loan of Rs. 25,000 repayable in ten years has also been sanctioned by State Government for the construction of the building.

Of the 7,000 handlooms engaged in silk weaving in and around the historic city of Kanchi about 15 per cent are covered by the Co-operative Societies. Silk dealers in private sector—barring a handful of them who own more than hundred looms—get a substantial part of their goods woven from the master weavers who act as intermediary between the weavers and dealers.

Out of the five co-operative societies devoted to production and sale of silk, the Kamakshi Amman Society was the first to be started under the Cess Fund Scheme. On the technical side a change from what is known as "Kamakshipuram Bobby" to "Jacquard" has been introduced by this society which it is said would increase the earning of the weavers. A person earning Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,000 per mensem is claimed will now earn Rs. 1,500.

Thrift fund

The Co-operative societies are able to provide work to the weavers continuously. The members have the benefit of working for reasonable wages. The thrift fund contributed by the weavers from their wages inculcate the habit of saving in them.

The Government of Madras have sanctioned a scheme—Contributory Thrift Fund Scheme for the benefit of weaver members in the weavers' societies in this State. The Director of Handlooms, Madras, has selected the Kamakshi Amman Society as one of the Weavers' Societies to implement the scheme. The Contributory Thrift Fund consists of subscription by members, contribution by the society and contribution by the Government.

With a view to helping the individual workers outside the co-operative fold a marketing co-operative society has been started. This society takes finished goods from the weavers and gives them a substantial part of the goods' value immediately after the sale,

KANCHI SILK IN PICTURES

1. The yarn obtained from Bangalore and other places is put on the warf to see that they are in good condition.

2. The yarn is twisted in the Twisting Factory. This factory is the only one of its kind in South India. Since the yarn is twisted in double, Kanchi silk sarees are the only one which are woven with double twisted yarn.

3. The looms are used for weaving. This is a peculiar loom in which silk sarves are being made. These sarves have won the praise of Americans.

4. The Pallav and the border contain many artistic designs. The artist prepares the design.

6. The finished product—many varieties are there to choose from. No wonder these sarees have attracted the attention of foreigners.

5. This loom is mainly intended for weaving the borders. Three shutters are being used in the process.

pays them the rest of the amount deducting of course a small amount by way of commission. It is said that the weavers are not taking full advantage of this society.

Designing Centre

Since 1958, the Government have been running a Designing Centre to help the weavers to introduce fashionable designs. This forms part of the Weavers' Service Centres of the All India Handloom Board. The design work of this centre has been impressive. A large number of designs have gone into production for the export market and there has been general acceptance of these designs on the part of the buyer abroad. In the internal market there is a very large demand from private manufacturers for designs from these centres. The most impressive design acceptance has been in Varanasi, Kanchipuram and Chanderi. Here the nature of the design work and the extraordinary skill of the weaver lends itself to design direction. A new colour palette of both brilliant and muted tones has been introduced at Kanchipuram. In designing the fabric awareness has been shown to the great streams that have formed the source roots of design consciousness, the classical, the rural and the tribal.

The weavers' centre has a separate weaving section which consists of looms and weavers drawn from the main weaving centres in the country. While selecting the weavers care has been taken to ensure a fair representation of traditional skills and techniques.

Speciality of design

The speciality of the Kanchipuram loom is in the *adai* or *naksha* for the evolution of the designs for which Kanchipuram sarees are famous. In case of *adai* and graph paper design has to be prepared showing the interlacements of threads. This design is transferred to the harness of the *adai* with the help of a trained assistant. In a Banaras loom *naksha* is prepared straight without this intermediate stage of a graph paper design.

In *adai*, the strings are horizontally arranged. Whenever new set of designs is woven, the horizontal strings are unknotted, the old loops removed and the new loops tied on to it. In the Banaras loom the horizontal threads or the *pagias* remain untouched and the *naksha* takes less time than the preparation of an *adai*.

'Jacquard' is not generally used in Kanchipuram. In some cases, frames are used for the sley and there is a frame attached for both *dobby* and *jala*. Kanchipuram *jala* is unique in the methods of

selection and lifting of the warp ends for the designs. It is different from that used in the Banaras loom. The Kanchipuram sarees, generally made of pure silk, are woven with three shuttles to give solid border effect.

As against the imported Japanese silk which is mostly used for producing Banaras sarees, cultivated indigenous silk is used in the manufacture of Kanchipuram sarees. Kanchi sarees differ from Bangalore sarees in one respect, viz., that in the case of former the number of threads used both in warp and weft are double. Thus, as compared to Bangalore sarees the Kanchipuram sarees are more closely woven and hence very firm in texture. The colour of the border and 'pallav' of the sarees is usually in contrast with the colour of the body. This contrast colour effect is produced by adopting two different techniques, viz., (i) by three shuttle weaving, by employing one shuttle for the body of the fabric and two shuttles for the two side borders and (ii) by attaching contrasting colour threads to the pallav portions. Both these techniques are laborious and time consuming but the weavers are so used to these work that they do it with ease and dexterity.

It is no wonder that the foreigners had a liking for Kanchi silks. It may be mentioned that a very costly Kanchipuram sarie with richly decorated pallav was presented to the queen of England as her wedding present. Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister when he visited the United States recently had taken with him a variety of silk scarves to be presented to the President Lyndon Johnson and to Lady Johnson. Dozen Kanchipuram sarees were presented to Thirumathi Indira Gandhi, when she was elected as Prime Minister of India. The Air India and Indian Airlines have selected Kanchipuram silk sarees as uniform for their Air hostesses.

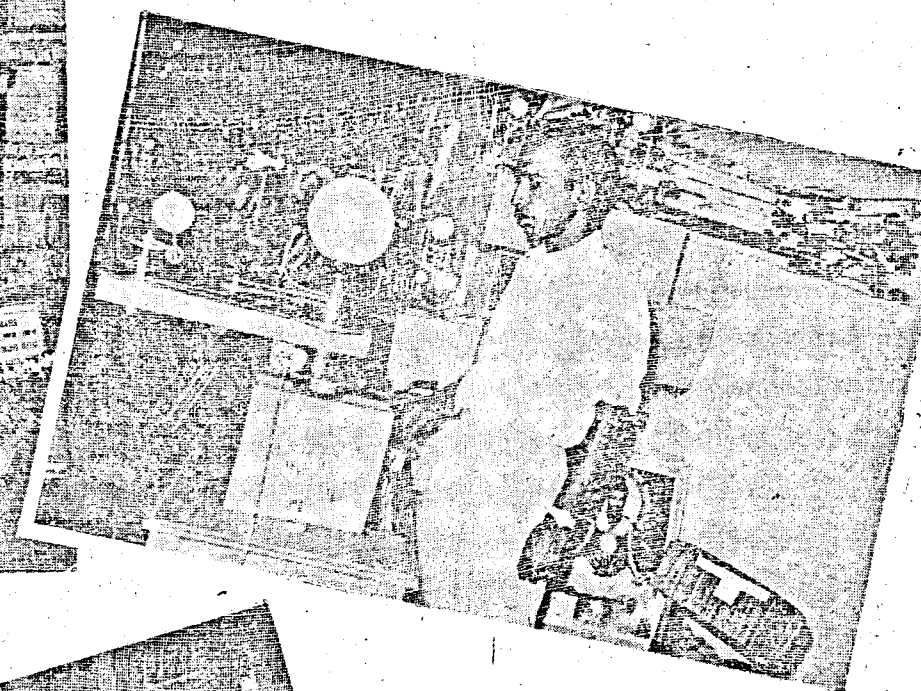
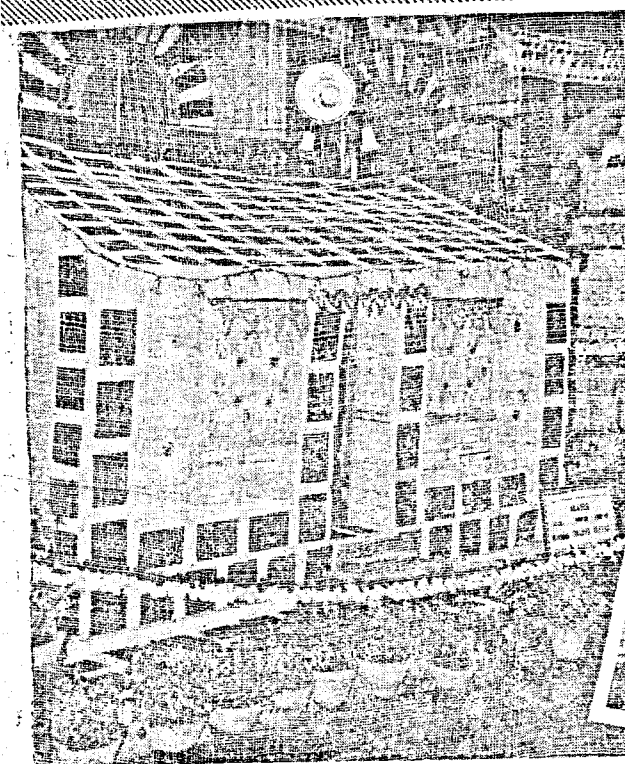
Kanchipuram is also famous for weaving cotton sarees but they are producing only 60 counts (coarse variety) which is generally used by poor people.

MECHANISED BOATS FOR FISHERMEN

Agriculture Minister Thiru A. Govindaswamy said that the State Government was interested in supplying to fishermen, as many mechanised boats as possible. So far, he said, the fishermen have been given 550 mechanised boats.

This year, the Government had built 150 such boats and these are now ready for distribution. Fifty per cent of these would be given to trained men and the rest to other fishermen.

SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT CONFERENCE



During the last ten years about 347 School Improvement Conferences have been held in Madras State. Through these conferences Rs 83 lakhs worth of articles have been contributed by the public. Under the scheme Rs. 10 crores worth improvements have been effected in schools. In this page are seen some of the articles donated for school improvement exhibited at the School Improvement Conference held on 11th June 1968 at Madras.



THE PROSPERITY BRIGADE OF MADRAS

Standing on the road at the point where the new supply channel passed beneath it through a culvert, one could get a fine view of almost the whole of it. To the left, the ground rose in the distance to a low red hill. At its foot was the Ramathandalam tank. To the right beyond the fields was a tank which commanded an ayacut area of about 350 acres in the Othikkadu village of Chingleput district, Madras State.

The new supply channel, serpentine from the rising ground and the upper tank, along the borders of the fields, to the irrigation tank, a distance of 1,700 feet.

Water-supply

Till now, the water in the lower tank had proved insufficient for the needs of the cultivators. July rains are a brief, transient witness here of which the sun baked earth retains no enduring memory. The main supply comes from the December rains. Just now channel is dry and the lower tank is a mess of shallow puddles. But when December comes, the whole rising ground will be a catchment area for the new channel which will adequately augment the waters of the lower, irrigation tank.

There must be thousands of such channels all over India. Why then should this one be particularly noticed. There is an excellent reason. While the proliferation of Senas is causing serious disquiet, this is one of the many instances of the productive work done by a new type of Sena.

The Tamil word "Seraani" can be translated as Prosperity Sena or Brigade. The Chief Minister of Madras announced its creation and objectives in the State Legislature on June 17, 1967. He said: "The programmes which Government draw up and the efficiency and frugeness which the administrative machinery brings in implementing them will not by themselves be adequate to create a new social awakening in the country. We should kindle a fervour which will sweep society as a whole and erode from every one his contribution towards the shaping of a new social order. The onward march of our society will be assured if a few thousands of our people, having done their best for

themselves and their families, set apart at least one hour's labour for the common good of the country." In the hope that there are several thousands of people who share this view, the Government have, as a first step, decided to form 'Prosperity Brigades' with a strength of one thousand each in every district. Members of this brigade will not receive any remuneration from Government, but supported with necessary tools and equipment, will devote their spare time to activities such as repair of tanks, improvement of roads and reclamation of waste lands and adult education. The technical staff of appropriate departments will guide and assist the work of the "Prosperity Brigade".

In the case of the Othikkadu channel and two more similar projects in the same Block the entire work was done by voluntary labour and contributions. While the programme lays the main stress on agricultural production, it has realized the importance of general amenities in the rural environment. In Perathur village in the same block, 2,000 running feet of roads and side lanes with drainage channels have been laid in a Harijan colony. In the adjoining Sholavaram Block, the villagers have concentrated on a crash programme of providing new school buildings for their children. This correspondent counted 23 such new buildings in the block. They may not be ambitious structures. But they are reasonably roomy, solid constructions and in the windswept plain their whitewashed brightness makes them stand out. In this programme, the materials came from the State, labour was contributed by the people.

Fine instance

This region as a whole is a fine instance of the transformation that can be achieved by industry and progressive outlook on the part of farmers. The paucity of rain has been tided over by irrigation through pumpsets. With the march of rural electrification, there is not a single village in the region without electricity. The Trukuppam Rice Research Station, nearby, has selected and released several paddy strains suitable for the area. A Government seed farm attends to the multiplication of improved seeds. The crop pattern is changing with the introduction of maize, bajra and sugarcane.

The region, like other parts of the State, is also implementing the One Year Plan, a new project launched this year for the maximum utilisation by the Panchayat bodies of their own funds in equipping the villagers with production facilities. Purchase of tractors, power tillers and sprayers for letting on hire to agriculturists and construction of community irrigation wells with pumpsets are the more important programmes.

Good account

State-wide reports show that the Prosperity Brigade has given a very good account of itself. For materials and equipment, the State made a provision of

Rs. 10 lakhs during 1967-68, the first year of the Brigade. The entire provision has been utilised and the value of the work done was about Rs. 17.5 lakhs, with about 28,000 volunteers executing the programme. Directly contributing to agricultural production are projects like renovation of tanks, desilting and construction of irrigation channels, soil conservation and contour bunding, reclamation of waste lands, organisation of spraying squads and raising of nurseries.

"This is a venture", wrote Thiru Jayaprakash Narayan which Gandhiji would have blessed with all his heart. In such voluntary people's activity lies the future of the country—both its peace and prosperity".

REVITALISING ANIMAL WELFARE BODIES

Revitalisation or starting of new S.P.C.A. or animal welfare organisations, including the appointment of a Field Officer to be trained in the United Kingdom to undertake this work, will receive the highest priority in the annual plan of the Animal Welfare Board for 1968-69.

The eighth general meeting of the Animal Welfare Board which met on July 15, 1968 at Madras, drew up a list of priorities of work for the year and considered a number of other items relating to the work of the organisation. The Board's Chairman, Thirumathi Rukmini Devi, presided.

Next in priority recommended by the Board was a pilot scheme for control and elimination of stray dogs through animal birth control, based on the plan prepared by Thirumathi Karabi Sen for the Calcutta S.P.C.A.

The Sen Plan envisages putting an end to the current practice of destruction of stray dogs in Calcutta and setting up of a veterinary clinic capable of undertaking castration of a prescribed number of male animals every day with a view to controlling their population.

The Board considered Plan schemes for the year 1968-69 including the above, totalling to a sum of a little over Rs. 10 lakhs.

The meeting also considered a programme for Gandhiji's Centenary Celebrations during 1968-69 in collaboration with the National Committee set up for the purpose. The proposal was to participate in exhibitions arranged in connection with the celebrations with a view to highlighting Gandhiji's ideals on animal welfare.

It was also tentatively decided to hold a National Conference of Animal Welfare Workers in New Delhi sometime towards the end of February or early March next year.

NATIONAL

Integration

PRIME MINISTER'S CALL

The Prime Minister made this call for National Integration at the Conference held at Srinagar, Kashmir on June 19, 1968.

When the first National Integration Council was called in 1962, certain decisions were taken. It is unfortunate that we were lulled into a sense of complacency by the tremendous national solidarity evinced at the time of the Chinese invasion of our frontier and at that time the Council was wound up. This revived Council, I hope, will function and become a durable institution. It would be a pity for us to duplicate the work that was done by the previous Council. I personally feel that our time would be more usefully spent if we carried on at this conference from where we had left off at the last even though considerable time has passed in between. The Home Minister, I believe, will give some indication of the work done.

All of you must have noticed that there have been some reservations shown by some people regarding the conference and scepticism regarding the revival of this Council. But a wide section of people have welcomed this move, specially those who think deeply and feel deeply about the future development of our country. I would like to assure you all that in calling this meeting we are not actuated by any partisan purpose. We hope that throughout our debate and discussions we shall maintain a high standard and not allow ourselves to be side tracked by apportioning blame or scoring any kind of a debating point.

The great menace which our country faces today is that of communalism. After 20 years of Independence and at a time when we had thought that this problem was more or less solved, once again communal clashes are occurring in different parts of the country.

Great menace

The second menace is that of provincialism or regionalism or parochialism. I believe this is evoked by the same sentiments which are behind communalism. In fact, it is an extension of the same sort of feeling.

Another serious danger to national integration and perhaps one of the causes of other menaces which I mentioned is the persistence of inequalities, in law and theory. The ancient discriminations have been abolished but opportunities have not been growing as fast as the aspirations of Backward Classes and Tribes and minorities and other such groups.

Another factor which can unite us or create barriers is that of language.

The purpose of this Council, as I see it, is to focus attention on national integration, to create a forum which would guide and keep in touch with the action taken for integration in different parts of the country, to unite various groups to apply their minds to the question, of course political parties are included in this, but it is just as important to involve voluntary organisations, people like industrial labour, students and intellectuals and other such categories—and lastly to implement with a feeling of urgency the suggestions or decisions taken in this forum.

The need for national integration therefore does not arise merely from a moral purpose; certainly the moral purpose is there, but in the world as it exists today, as it is evolving today, national integration is the very condition of our national survival. It is a practical necessity if we are to go forward with our development plans and to progress in unity and strength. It is only in the measure that we recognise this fact that we can evoke a mood in the entire country to address ourselves to an effective solution of the problem. At times these problems seem insuperable but the entire story of modern India is one of overcoming of seemingly insurmountable obstacles. No thinking person should wish to weaken the unity of the country. I am convinced that the forces of integration are strong but they do

need to be united and to be given some guidance. I think this Council will provide the means for doing so. We must find a way of harnessing the basic decency, the basic commonsense of the average citizen in order to overcome these forces which threaten his future and the future of his children.

The effort needs to be made not merely at the Governmental level, although the Government's responsibility is a heavy one, but at a wider level involving not merely political parties and the administrators but also students, writers, artists, educationists, different types of cultural and other organisations and all those who work and can work in and through the media of mass communication. We are gathered here to give thought as to how we can achieve this. We have to create some machinery which is adequate for the purpose. We have to think in terms of a concrete national programme involving every significant section of our society in a purposeful action to combat in every town and indeed in every village and every street the dark forces which seek to disintegrate the very fabric of our social and political existence. I think this Council should be able to give a call to all those who have national integration at heart to come forward and to rally together. Only such a mass movement dedicated to this purpose of national integration and secularism sustained over a long period of time can help to find an adequate answer for the solution of this very grave problem.

By such means our people should be able to understand the virus of communalism and of regionalism which seem to corrode our national will and purpose. We must also study and expose to public gaze the poisoning of the young mind through misguided educational processes and ill-conceived text-books. We shall study in depth and purpose solutions to all the disruptive effects of economic imbalance and disparity. But I think that while these studies and deep analyses are necessary, they will take time and we should not get blocked.

Strong and self-confident

What we need is a many-pronged attack on the forces of disintegration. Merely to say that if we overcome economic disparities and attain a degree of affluence, we shall solve our problems is not enough. And since every problem ultimately has its origin in the mind of man, we have to ensure that our educational processes, the books we read, the radio we hear, the films we see, do not distort the Indian mind but guide so that it can contribute to integration and solidarity.

There will perhaps be differing analyses of the problem and the diagnosis of the disease because we are a mixed group, but I certainly hope that as a result of this Council's meeting there would emerge an agreed

approach to what needs to be done to start the healing process so that our society and body politic become healthy, strong and self-confident.

As I said earlier, an important part of the responsibility rests with the Central Government but how can they discharge their duty without the co-operation of the Governments. We have to consider therefore what the States can do, how political parties can help, how the Press can help, what role the general public can play and how this particular organisation or the machinery which is set up works. Should we have committees at the Centre or at the State level? What collective effort can be made for permanent vigilance? I do not wish to lay down the law or to set any rule because the whole purpose of this meeting is to invite suggestions and concrete proposals. I certainly hope that when you are speaking, you will help us in this regard by not giving us so much general analysis as to take up specific points which can be discussed and on which action could be taken in a purposeful manner.

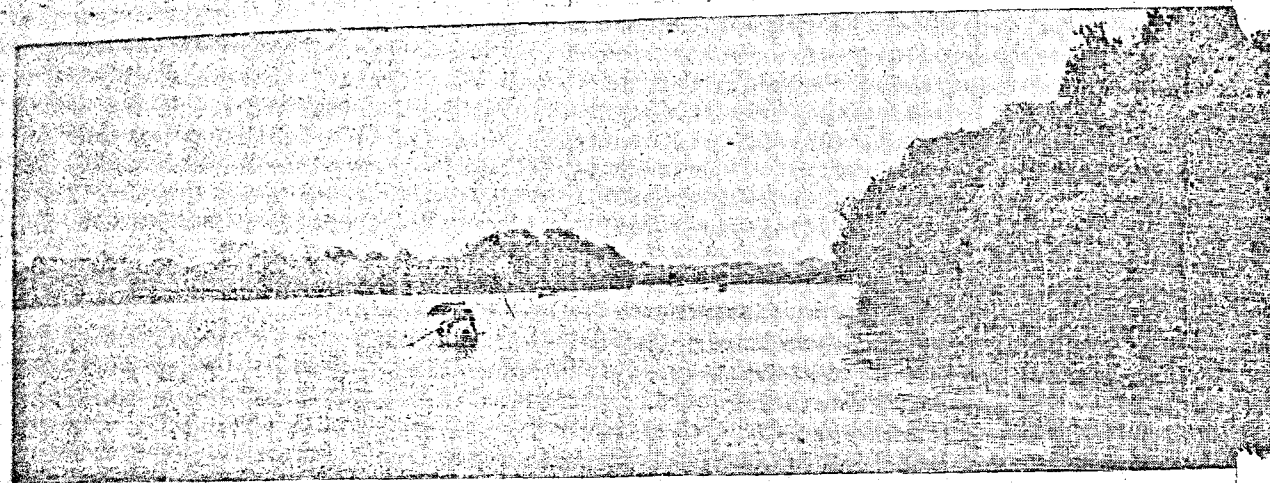
Swami Vivekananda's pioneering work

A great deal of thought went into the calling of this Council. There was some delay because we were consulting people. I speak today with great sorrow in my heart. It is just not sympathy for the minorities—Muslims or Christians or any other minorities, nor even merely concern for the down-trodden, the Harijans or the tribals, but deep anguish at the blurring of India's image and the tarnishing of the basic values and ideals which have made India great through the ages. In modern India, I think, two men above all others made it their mission to discover India and to interpret her and her values to our own people and indeed to the people of the world. Swami Vivekananda did the pioneering work in this and I think my father and other national leaders continued this work. They have all stressed the same values. Our former President Dr. Radhakrishnan, has described an Indian as not just a person who is born in India, but one who believes in the ideals and values for which India has stood through the ages.

In all periods of India's true greatness she has stood for tolerance, for respect of other faiths. This as you know, has been enshrined in our Constitution. But this has never meant and cannot mean tolerance for those who strike at the very root of our unity and hence our future. The question is serious enough to be studied calmly. But, in all great causes, it needs a deep conviction that this is the most urgent question of the day and also a burning passion to summon all our strength and will to surmount it by fighting injustice, inequality, discrimination and disruption. Let us not leave this meeting with pious platitudes or vague generalisations but give definite guidelines for action. And let us have a firm resolve to implement them through an adequate machinery set up for this purpose.

Tourism :

PICHAVARAM FOREST AREA TO BE A TOURIST SPOT



A view of Pichavaram back waters.

Honeycombed with broad waterways, Pichavaram Forest, if developed on proper lines will provide an excellent picnic spot.

Pichavaram Forest comprises of 5,000 acres of forest lands honeycombed with broad waterways, being the estuary of river Vellar and is situated about 12 miles from Chidambaram. Chidambaram being an important tourist centre famous for its Nataraja Temple, attracts large number of foreign and inland tourists. Except for the temple, the place does not provide any attraction to the tourists. It does not have good accommodation facilities nor does it have a place which could be called a tourist resort. Most of the foreign tourists who come to India always have a complaint that even though we have many things to show, we do not have sufficient facilities for them to enjoy their leisure hours. Pichavaram is a place which has tremendous potentialities of being developed into a nice tourist spot, provided, it is developed on proper lines.

Before the river enters the forest, there is an open span of water which has 4 to 6 feet of water throughout the year. On the banks the water is shallow. Similarly it has streamlets which honeycomb the forest have varying depths of water but all of them permit plying of boats. At the other end of the forest, there is a vast span of open water which for most part is more than 4 feet depth and which is capable of being used for boating, water skiing and for other aquatic sports. This span is separated from the sea by a sandbar and the seashore is capable of being developed as a nice decent sandy beach.

It is not merely a place which could be developed as an appendix to Chidambaram but has its own potentialities of being developed as a tourist spot.

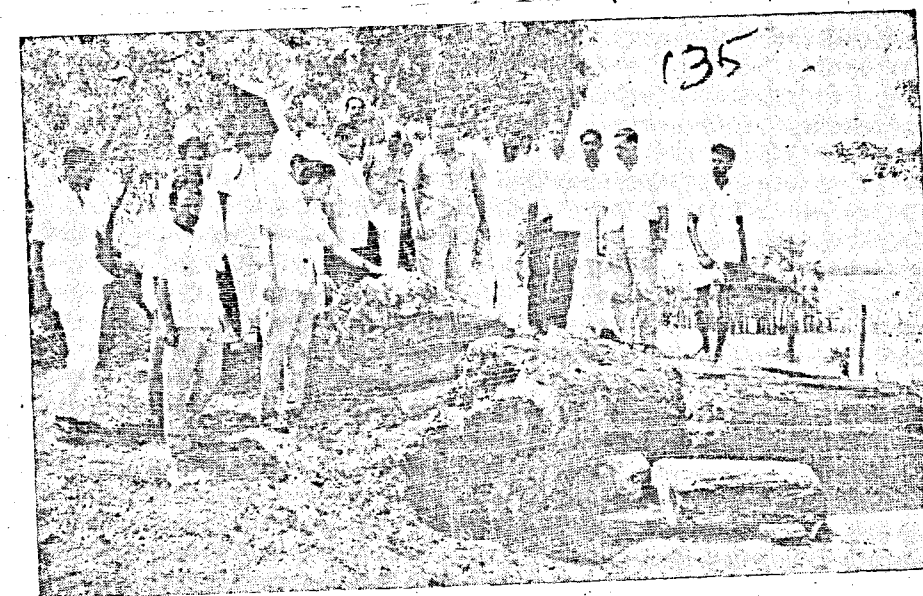
The scheme of development will consist of the following :—

To begin with, the road from Chidambaram to the forest will have to be upgraded and developed. Ten miles out of this 12 miles is already metalled road and buses ply on it. The other two miles is a village road which can be formed by the Prosperity Brigade and later on metalled and black topped by the Tourist Department.

For a modest picnic spot, a small rest house with two suits, a kitchen and dining room can be put up. Besides, these two suits, two house boats, providing one bed room cooking facility could be stationed at the entrance of these backwaters. These boats should be placed in such a way that one side of it, could be approached from land and the other side should permit of small boats coming near it. The Collector of South Arcot has in this connection suggested the type of boats in the Dal lake at Srinagar. They may be ideally suited for the shallow waters.

At present there are large number of canoes which are being used by the fishermen for fishing. These canoes will not meet the needs of those who are interested in boating and fishing. For them two to three punt type of boats with a top cover will be most ideal. Even if this is left to the local residents, they have the present system of tying two boats to make it a punt type of boat. Two or three small motor launches would be absolutely necessary for water-skiing along with the accessories. They will also provide a fast cruiser

FOSSIL WOOD OF THIRUVAKARAI



Near this village and areas adjoining to it large petrified tree trunks have long been known to exist. They occur scattered over the surface in low ridges of ferruginous grits. Some of these fossil tree trunks are reported to be more than 30.48 metres (100 feet) long and 1.52 metres (5 feet) in diameter. As these are devoid of bark, roots or branches, they must have been transported to their present resting place before they became petrified. The tree trunks have been completely altered and the organic matter in them has been replaced by silica. The formations are known geologically as Cuddalore series and are nearly 20 million years old. There is a popular belief that these petrified tree trunks are the bones of a rakshasa or demon, slain on the spot by Vishnu. The earliest account of these fossil wood is by M. Sonnerat (1761 A.D.) an European naturalist who toured the East some one hundred and eighty years ago. The petrified trees trunks found here and in the areas adjoining to it have been studied in some detail since long. They constitute the woody portions of Mesembrioxylon, Schmidianum (a Gymnosperm) and some Angiosperms. The modern families like Guthjerac, Celastraceae, Leguminosae and Euphorbiaceae are likely to be represented in them. Some of these woody fossils resemble, the modern species of Tamarindus and it is quite possible that many modern living forms existed during those remote periods.

Suggestions

It is a very rare phenomenon. Nowhere in the entire Asia the fossil wood trees exist. Road leading to

boats for those who have a short time at their disposal to see these forest areas. At the other end of the water, in between it and the sea, to begin with, an open tourist shed with cement concrete benches and bath-room and changing facilities would be more than sufficient.

At a later date, another Guest House nearer the sea or in one of the islands in the forest could be thought of.

The Fossil wood trees found in the Thiruvakarai area in South Arcot district is a rare phenomenon. Nowhere in the entire Asia such trees exist.

Thiruvakarai is lying in Madras to Pondicherry main road (Via) Mailam, about 12 miles from Tindivanam Town. Thiruvakarai is about four miles from the main road. So far it is not known to the public. So, much publicity should be given. Hence to attract huge crowd, some facilities should be made in that particular place. Therefore, Central Government may consider this aspect and construct a Guest House with at least 6 suits of rooms, a Canteen and one or two stalls. A Park is every essential so that people can take some rest and spend the time conveniently. For drinking water facilities and for watering purpose to the Park, a deep bore well is also required. Another important item of work is road. A black tap road is absolutely necessary. Guide has to be appointed for explaining and also some more protection is necessary because the people come and pick up the parts of the trees itself.

This spot may be taken up as a Tourist Centre under the control of the Central Government and given priority. ①

The foreground of this backwater which is now lying waste is a patta land which will have to be acquired for construction of a guest house. It will not be costly land as it has always been waste land. In case this scheme is approved, acquisition of this land can be taken up as the first step. It is estimated that the entire scheme may not cost more than a lakh of rupees. But it will be a wonderful spot for the foreign tourists and a dream-land for picnics for the people of our State. ②

Tourist Explosion or Implosion

THIRU ROMESH THAPAR,
Chairman,

India Tourism Development Corporation Limited.

The other day, a rather cynical friend sent me the following quotation in triplicate and asked me to plaster the whole country with it. It reads:

"In this age most of the people are slaves who are always subject to temptation; they are wicked, unkind, quarrelsome and unlucky. Deception, idleness, sloth, malice, dullness, distress, fear and poverty are foremost in men and darkness prevails in their lives."

These words are not drawn from a PATA report, but from a well-known description of Kaliyuga! I have been involved in tourism for six months now, and I have been deluged with complaints—and suggestions—of all description. I find this kind of feed-back most important in evolving a creative approach to the problems which surround us—particularly those connected with tourism-for tourism in our country is still in an embryonic stage and can be conditioned.

Vital Issues

In this first encounter with the professionals of tourism, I should like to confine myself to a limited number of points to summarise my thinking on some of the vital issues which we will have to tackle if we are to avoid the danger of a tourist explosion turning into an implosion. There is nothing new in what I have to say, but I have attempted an exercise to help us focus on certain priorities which, I believe, would lay a solid foundation for the industry.

The ideas which follow, posed rather provocatively, need discussion in depth and early decision.

Let me kick off by saying that international tourism is fast becoming a dreary and costly journey from one point on the map to another, where living conditions, food, human experience, activities and facilities are beginning to conform to a pattern. By all means play the game as it is dictated and where there is no other alternative, but always remember that in the long run such an approach is self-defeating. This type of tourism gradually takes on at the most the character of an escape from one set of climatic conditions to another.

There is logic in this kind of tourism within a single region, but the logic is less obvious when you move from region to region. India, seen as a continent, has a great deal of this internal tourism. For instance, every day more than six million passengers are carried by the railways alone. Our planners have yet to prepare the impressive statistics in the manner of the European countries where much of the tourist build-up is internal to the continent.

Being a single country, India has to develop special dimensions of interest to attract tourist from regions many thousands of miles away. In other words, we have to attract the likely visitor to India with the promise of a unique and satisfying experience. To expend our limited resources almost totally on the clichés of tourism would be short-sighted. We have to single out, develop and publicise tourist attraction which others cannot offer and in addition draw upon what history has left behind.

The realities

Such an approach demands a philosophy for tourism in India. The philosophy should unite Government, the travel agents and public corporations. It must condition the planning and organisation of tourism and tourist facilities. In all the documentation of conference conventions and seminars held in our country I have yet to locate a discussion on the philosophy behind all our efforts. Yes, we do talk of guidelines, but more as *ad hoc* arrangements to cope with problems which tend to pile up. It is time we began to plan tourism in our country on the basis of an Indian experience. This, I believe, should be our philosophy. It is this Indian experience which has to inform and animate all our efforts in tourism.

I do not want to start dreaming of the impossible. The realities of bureaucratic behaviour, red-tapism, the lack of resources and incentives and the failures of implementation have made so many of us hard and cynical. I speak of simple things which do not require permits and licences. Where are the exotic oil batho

for which we should be famous? Where are the specialised yoga centres? Where are the camping grounds, the Himalayan treks and tours off the beaten track? Where, indeed, are the authentic Indian restaurants? Even in Srinagar, where is the place where you can get a memorable Kashmiri meal? The opportunity for private initiative and enterprise is unlimited. The opportunity must be seized by all of us, for only then we can think of giant festivals—Seasonal carnivals—which draw the traveller from distant lands and help him understand our land and people.

Sadly neglected

Given planning, organisation and facilities that are informed by this approach, we will attract the tourists as a destination point. In this context, our people at large—and not a few businessmen and public undertakings—must develop a stake in tourism. When our people realise that they have this stake a remarkable transformation will take place. We might then clean our bathrooms, improve our food, stop spitting and chasing tourists round the bend. It has been abundantly clear what vital influences these are in tourist traffic.

From this point, I shall move in to a critical area which is sadly neglected. Clean, simple, comfortable accommodation at rates which allow for reasonable profit, has to be given the highest priority. We must learn from the experience of several countries which have been successful in promoting tourism. Expensive, luxury hotels may help in an early phase to build the tourist image of a country among affluent elite groups around the world, but the danger is ever present that this kind of operation, if allowed uncontrolled development ultimately encounters consumer resistance. Willy nilly tourism is bound to develop a mass character and the mass does not want its pocket to be emptied within the confines of a hotel.

Traditional lines

Indeed, if tourism has to be integrated with economic and social development, it cannot be built on the base of luxury hotels and the expensive, comprehensive facilities they offer. It should be consciously directed into the mainstream of life and the tourist should be left with the resources necessary to enjoy this experience. Mechanical, unthinking imitation can destroy the possibilities which we do possess to make India one of the most attractive destination points for mass tourism by air, by road and by sea.

In fact, a number of factors are already compelling us to think of an infra-structure which would make India just as touristically interesting in summer as during the current short season in winter. Climate, linked to the logic of tourist economics, dictates the need to disperse the infra-structure. If we think along traditional lines, we will not have the resources to tackle the explosion.

I realise these important questions because we are on the brink of taking decisions which will impact tourism for several decades. It is my personal opinion that we should avoid the emphasis on concentrated luxury and move towards a widely dispersed infra-structure accented for simplicity, cleanliness and comfort. Small hotel units given the personal attention of family entrepreneurs have provided good dividends all round the world. Pensions, run by imaginative individuals are an excellent input and totally neglected in our country. Well organised camping sites, with certain basic facilities, provide an answer in many regions. Motels and bungalows for tourists offer essential links for those who are beginning to realise that travel by road is the best introduction to a new area. Something of this is already happening, but this kind of enterprise needs solid and sustained encouragement from Government on a priority basis. We must study these matters in depth and guard against the habit of coming to conclusions on the basis of experiences which is not really relevant to our conditions.

Facilities for tourists

When we move on to speak of facilities for tourists, we very often stop at casinos, bars and belly-dancers. Nothing could be further from the actual needs of the prevailing situation. Talk to any tourist and he will tell you that from the moment he lands at an airport or railway station, his troubles begin. Information desks are few and far between. In a new land, he is pushed around by a number of over enthusiastic private entrepreneurs. There are no reception centres where the problems of a tourists can be speedily resolved. Endless forms, red-tapism, delays, service without a smile, tangled reservations, beggars, fleecing, dirt and more is the common experience judging from the letters we receive. These are priority questions. A massive effort is required to cope with them for we are a huge continent, not a compact little country.

It is common practice to place the entire responsibility for this state of affairs on Government. This is an untenable position to take. We have all contributed by our indifference to the present sorry state of affairs—and must join together to remedy it. I for one am not prepared to get excited about casinos, bars and belly-dancers until these minimums have been attended to.

It would be very satisfying to see both private and public enterprise attempting the correction jointly for we are becoming the victims of a vicious circle. The sins of a section are visited upon all. Regulations to curb racketeers are usually transformed into regulations which treat everybody as a racketeer. This approach kills the initiative of the dynamic, healthy entrepreneur. Those who have studied this malaise are convinced that unless the authorities concerned use the regulatory powers vested in them with precision and speed without fear or favour, all development and growth will be thwarted by general suspicion and distrust.

The expansion of facilities also demands proper co-ordination between various official authorities particularly the Centre and the States. There is obstinate refusal to permit the organisation of centrally directed services. Even tourist cars and coaches are unable to move with freedom across the country. There is overlapping of plans, as also a desire to demand a stereotyped infra-structure which may not be suitable or necessary regionally in terms of over-all planning. In other words, we need to demarcate responsibilities in the context of the perspectives we set ourselves. We should all collaborate to get this fundamental job done, or else tourism in our country will not develop the dimensions which we are urging. This is the secret of good management. To neglect it is to invite stagnation.

Now I come to the role of the India Tourism Development Corporation. This seems to be a strange point to elaborate on in the fourth year of the Corporation's life, but it is necessary considering the confusion and controversy which prevails about its role.

I will not go into a long and complex story. It is enough to say that two years ago a single, autonomous corporation was established to undertake four massive tasks—earlier divided between three separate corporations—to build and manage hotels, to organise the base of tourist transport, to undertake a variety of neglected commercial activities and to work out the entire publicity programme for tourism. An autonomous corporation was envisaged in order to provide flexibility of operation and speedy implementation. It is our intention to reorganise the ITDC and its functioning so that it begins to play the autonomous, creative role designed for it. Reorganisations are painful processes, but I believe that in 1968 you will begin to see results.

Regulatory functions

The ITDC will naturally attend to commercial ventures. It will also play a leading role in initiating promotional work in close co-operation with the Department of Tourism. The government, I hope, will give the highest priority to its regulatory functions. Naturally, the fear will be expressed that the ITDC might encroach upon activities which the private sector is prepared to undertake. While it is true that certain encroachments are inevitable because a public undertaking has to show a profit on operations and cannot confine itself to expending Government funds to prepare profitable operations for the private sector, I can assure you that it is not our intention to pre-empt any activity. The ITDC sees itself as an essential catalyst, not a crazy empire builder.

Already we are planning to collaborate with our sister corporations—Air India and IAC. We are opening discussions with Indian Oil in the field of motels. We would be only too happy to work out joint efforts in certain areas with State Governments and private entrepreneurs. Co-operation motivated by our common interest in the development of tourism, is essential.

but it should not be construed to mean that we are available only to be exploited to nourish monopoly interests or captive markets and to undertake only those tasks which yield no return.

Public undertakings must show a profit even in tourism where such a great deal of the earning is scattered through the market and is therefore in a sense invisible. In other words, private enterprise must share some of the tough problems of building the tourist infra-structure before it attacks the effort of public enterprise. We have tried informally to find private entrepreneurs to take over specially located tourist bungalows and restaurants, sound and light shows, to build entertainment networks, but without any real success. We shall continue to try because we believe that private entrepreneurs can provide the kind of personal service so essential to tourism. It is for you to think upon these matters and to discuss them with us.

Professionals of tourism

As soon as the ITDC is reorganised and has a new executive team in position, it will move to establish contacts in depth with the professionals of tourism.

In the meanwhile we welcome your suggestions and your criticisms. Where should the new hotels be located and what kind of hotels? How can tourist bungalows and motels be integrated creatively into tourist developments? Should we concentrate the infra-structure or spread it out? What are the problems of transportation? Are there any reliable ways to prevent unnecessary friction between public and private enterprise? What improvements are needed in publicity and commercial operation? These are some of the broad questions which in turn contain many other questions.

One of the important guidelines we have set for ourselves is that we will seek out the most talented and mobilise them for the service of tourism, whether in advertising or in architecture, in management or entertainment. We shall try to establish a style of work which will end bureaucratic attitudes and establish healthy rapport with the industry. I believe all this is possible or else, I would not waste my time and energy.

A powerful weapon

To me tourism is a powerful weapon to integrate our sprawling land and to bring it firmly into the mainstream of the scientific and technological revolution which is modernising this world of ours. We are a major industry. We need not be on the defensive. We have only to involve the people of this great land in our plans, work out strict priorities, demand co-ordinated and speedy action. An effort of this kind, founded on a lot of hard work, will make all the difference. Then India will become a destination point and the tourist explosion will not become an implosion.

all about jaundice

Recently Jaundice was widely prevalent in Madras city. The Health Minister inaugurated on 26th July 1968 a mobile unit of the Siddha System of Medicine for the treatment of the disease. In this context this article will be read with interest.

Infectious Hepatitis is a disease which affects the liver. It is caused by a virus. In mild cases, the disease remains unnoticed in severe cases, the eyes and sometimes the skin of the patient may become yellow.

Incidence.—A few cases may occur sporadically throughout the year, but usually a large number of people may contact the disease in the months of August, September, and October when an epidemic is likely to occur. With the onset of the cold weather, the number of cases decline. The occurrence of the disease is higher in places where people crowd together and where general cleanliness is poor and insanitary.

How it spreads.—Jaundice spreads from one person to another by close contact. The disease is transmitted through water, milk, or food that has been contaminated by the stools of the patient. This can occur directly by soiled fingers and other objects, or indirectly by contamination of food and drink by flies and by faeces of infected people.

In epidemics of the disease, some mild cases may not show the yellow colour of the skin but these patients are as infectious as those more severely affected.

What are the symptoms.—After becoming infected there is an interval of about three to six weeks before the patient shows the first signs of illness. These are fever, loss of appetite, especially a marked dislike for fatty foods, nausea (a feeling of vomiting) or vomiting, headache and pain in the right side of the abdomen (Liver area). The outstanding feature is weakness and fatigue.

Who gets the disease.—Everybody, irrespective of age, gets the disease. The severity of symptoms depends on the age of the patient. In infants and young

children, the disease is very mild. In older people and pregnant women, the symptoms become more severe and the disease lasts longer.

During an epidemic of this disease in Delhi in 1956 a noteworthy feature was that the disease was severe in pregnant women, the number of deaths being unusually great. It was estimated that 50 per cent of the affected women, admitted to the hospital died.

It was also found that there was a remarkably low incidence of the disease in children.

Are there any complications.—In a majority of cases, it is a mild disease. Usually, there is complete recovery without relapses. Occasionally, the acute (severe) form of the disease may lead to chronic liver diseases.



A Mobile Unit of the Siddha System was inaugurated by Thiru S. J. Sadiq Pasha, Minister for Public Health, for treatment of jaundice at various places in the city on 26th July 1968. Picture shows the Doctor of the Mobile Unit attending on a patient.



Siddha medicines for jaundice.

What should the patient do.—He should immediately consult a doctor. The patient should completely rest in bed until his doctor advises otherwise. Resuming normal activity too soon may cause a relapse. He should strictly follow the diet advised by the doctor.

Can the disease be prevented.—Once a case has been diagnosed, prevention of further spread can be accomplished to a considerable degree by maintaining a reasonable standard of sanitation both by the patient and by the persons in contact with him.

Is there any treatment.—There is no specific treatment for Jaundice. Neither anti-biotics (a type of drugs) nor sulpha drugs are of any use. In the absence of any treatment with drugs, rest in bed, regular medical

check-up and a special non-fatty diet (high protein and high carbo-hydrate) are useful. This should be restricted or avoided. Fruit juices (like orange and lemon) are good.

What to do during an epidemic.—During an epidemic, the following general precautions should be taken :—

(1) Wash your hands particularly under the nails thoroughly after each visit to the latrine.

(2) Protect all food from flies and wash your hands thoroughly before handling or taking any food. Food prepared in the home is the safest.

(3) Eat only freshly prepared food. Milk and water should be boiled.

(4) Children suffering from the disease should not be sent to school until they are cured.

(5) It is very essential that safe water-supply and proper sewage disposal are ensured in the locality.

(6) Sale of sweets and cut-fruits exposed to flies and dust should be completely banned.

Remember:—(1) Always report to your Health Officer.

(2) If any one in your family has the symptoms of this disease call a doctor immediately.

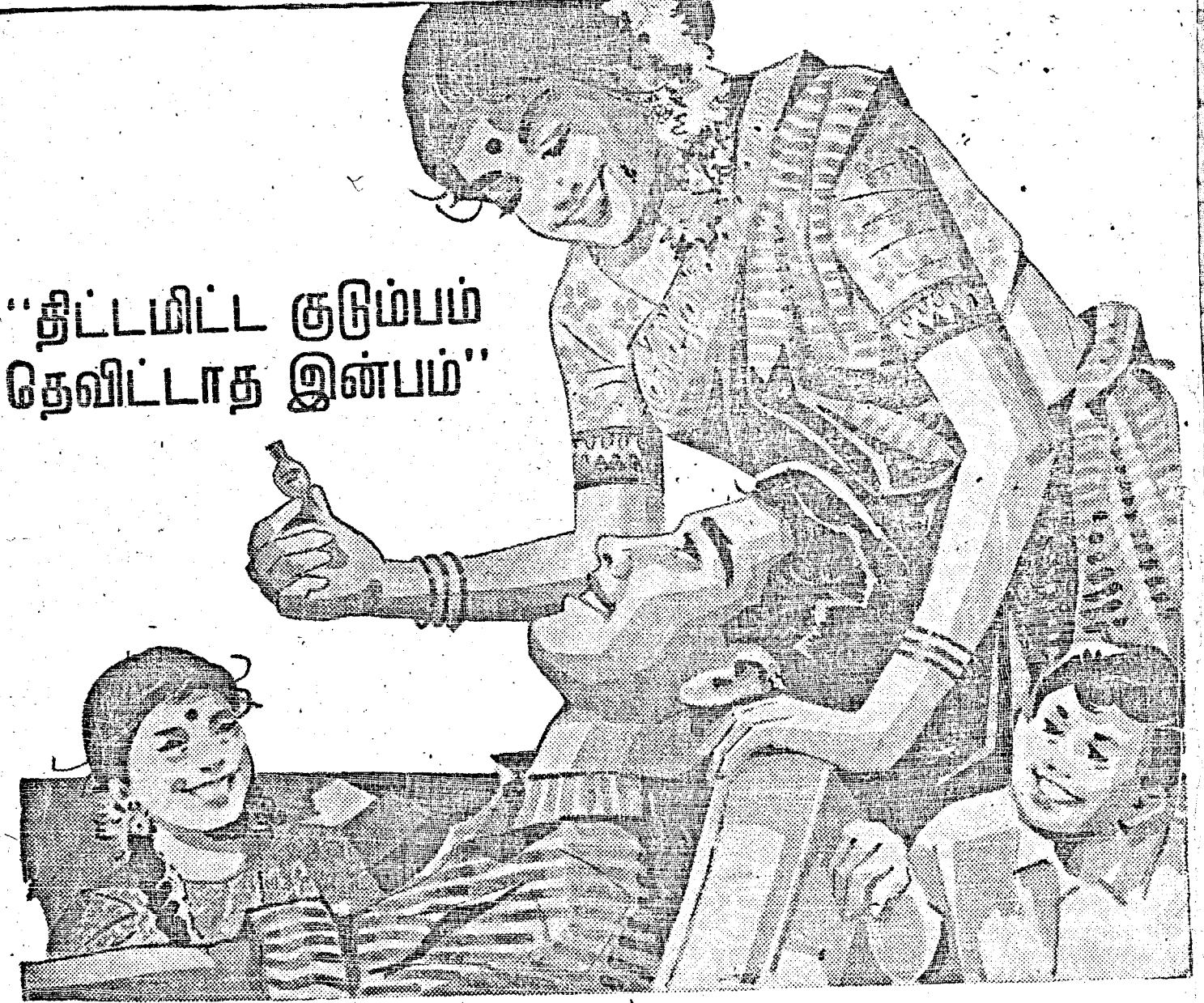
(3) To prevent spread of the disease to others in the home observe strict cleanliness. Dispose of all discharges of the patient (Stools, Urine, Sputum, etc.) by digging a pit and burning.

(4) Each time after attending on the patient the hands of the attendant should be thoroughly washed.



Relief work in a fire affected area in the city.

“திட்டமிட்ட குடும்பம்
தேவிட்டாத இன்பம்”



உங்கள் குடும்பம் ஆயிரம் காலத்துப்பயிர்
ஒவ்வொரு தலைமுறையும் நூருண்டு வாழ
இன்பம் தேவை, இனிய வாழ்வுக்கு ஓர் இரு
குழந்தைகள் இருந்தாலே போதும்.

வெளியீடு: மாநில குடும்ப நலதிட்ட அமைப்பு
சுகாதார, குடும்ப நலதிட்ட இயக்குநர் அலுவலகம்
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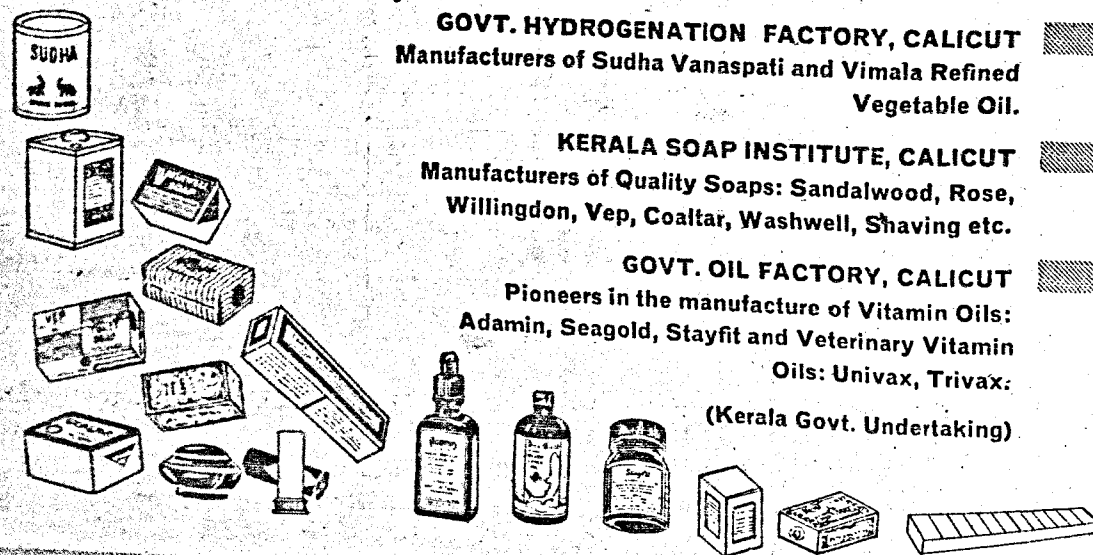
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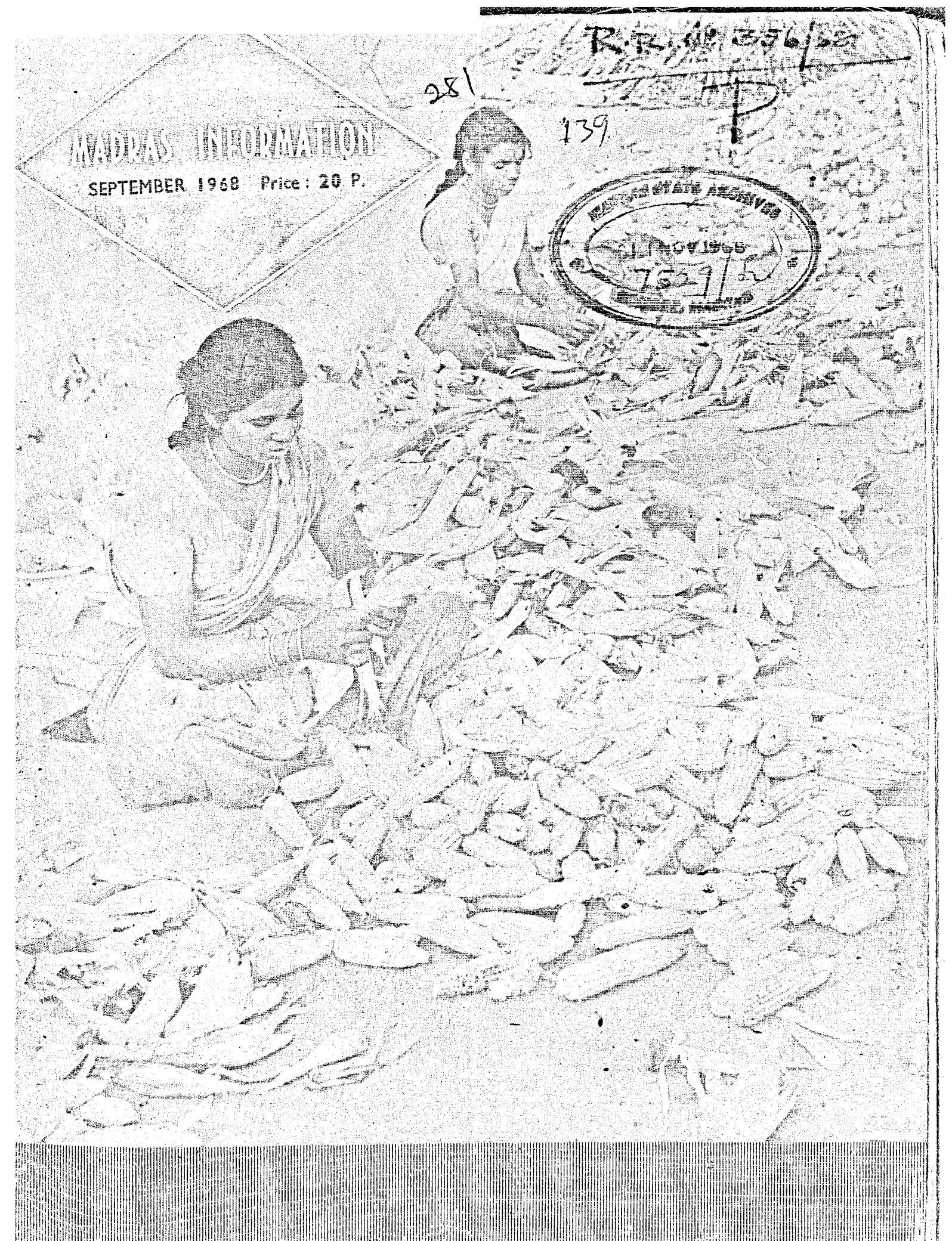
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MADRAS POLICE SET NATIONAL RECORD

A syndicate study undertaken recently by the National Police Academy, Mount Abu, has disclosed that, when compared with the other police forces in India, the Madras Police has set a record with the lowest budgetary costs for its maintenance and administration, yet with the highest workload and standing topmost in the field of detection.

The study has revealed that the Police budget of Madras State works out to only 4.49 per cent of the total budget for the year 1966-67, whereas it is 13.3 per cent in Delhi, 10.03 per cent in Assam, 4.59 per cent in Mysore, 4.71 per cent in Andhra Pradesh and 4.5 per cent in Kerala.

The policemen-crime ratio has been worked out as 17 cases of cognizable crime to be fought by a policeman in Madras State. Maharashtra comes next with the ratio 1:12; Andhra Pradesh 1:8; and Uttar Pradesh and Mysore with 1:4. All other States have a ratio of 1:3 except Himachal Pradesh, which has the all-time low ratio of 1:1.



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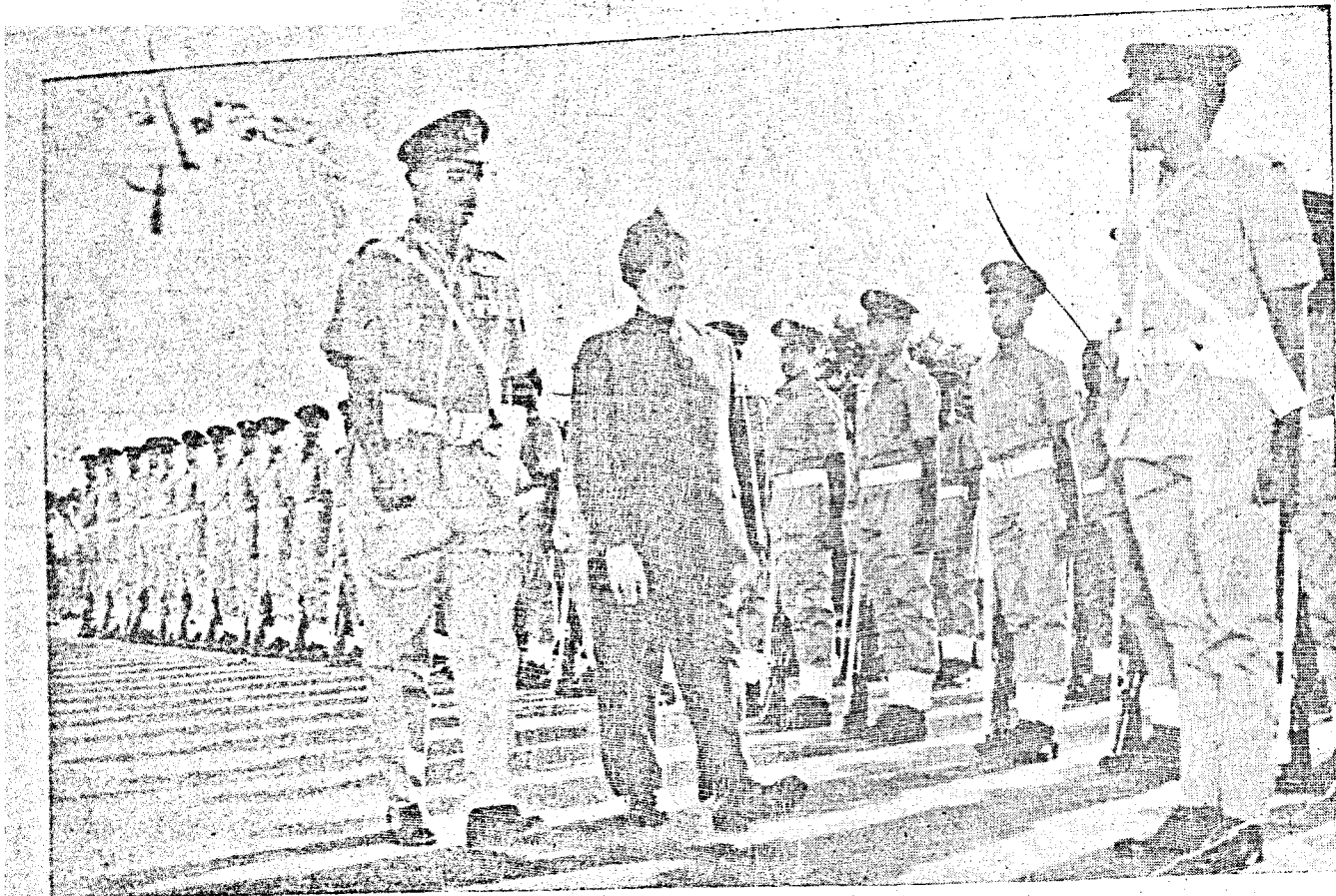
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THIS MONTH'S COVER

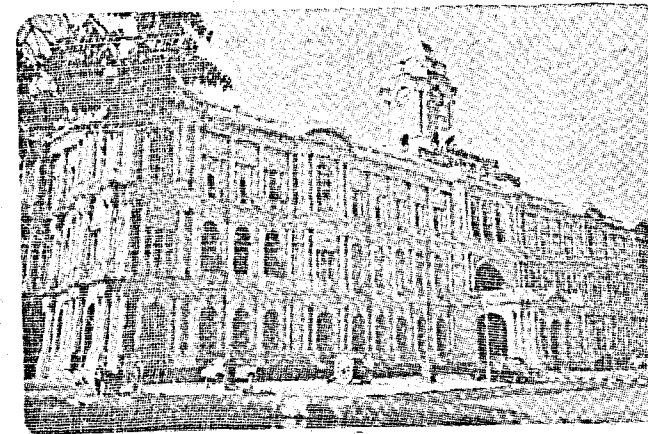
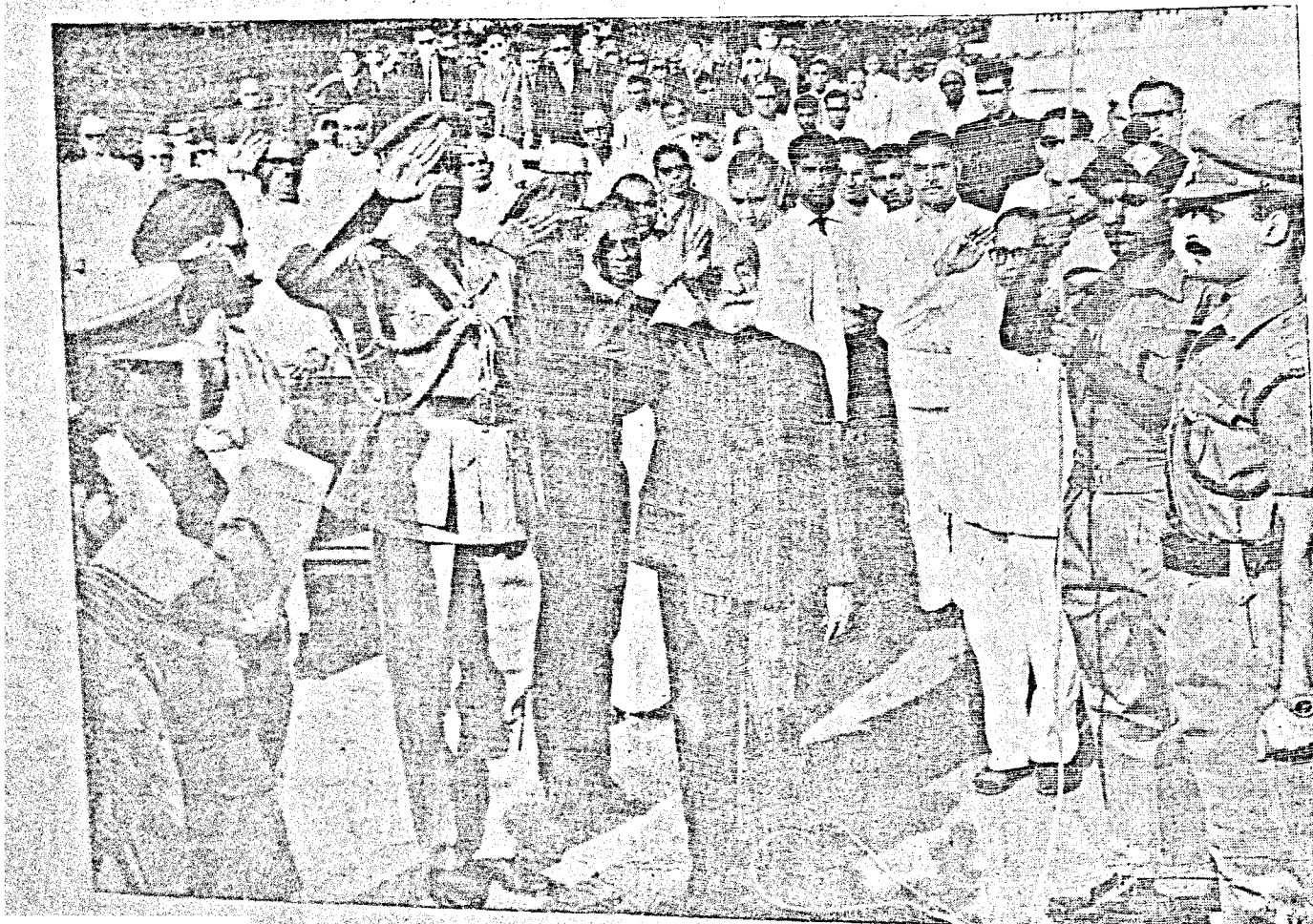
The Deccan Maize—a hybrid variety—has given a very good yield in Chingleput district. The farmers have found it very profitable. But suitable market is yet to be explored. In the picture two women workers are cleaning the harvested maize.



The Governor of Madras inspecting the Guard of honour at the Independence celebrations held on August 15, 1948.

INDEPENDENCE DAY

The Governor taking the salute at the time of flag hoisting.



history of the corporation of madras

In view of the Election of the "City Fathers" on 27th October 1948, this article will be of topical interest.

The Municipal Administration of the City of Madras is the oldest of its kind in India. It was at first intended to be representative of all Communities resident in Fort St. George and Madrasa Pattanam. It was established by a Charter of 1687 issued by the East India Company under the authority of its own charters of Charles II and James II with the sanction of the King-in-Council 120.

In 1792 Municipal Administration was organised by an Act of Parliament and the post of Mayor was abolished in 1801. Under the Act of Madras Legislative Assembly in 1865, the Corporation was composed of a President, a Vice-President and a Commissioner.

First Mayor

In 1933 the Act was amended and the post of the Mayor and the Council were revived with the total strength of 85 members. Thiru Muthiah Chettiar (then Kumararaja of Chettinad) was the first Mayor. At present the strength of the City council is 129 (the divisions being 120 in number).

Looking back into the Administration of the Corporation 50 years ago (which contained only 20 divisions then) one is amazed at the rapidity with which Madras City has grown in size and population, not to speak of the change of architecture of buildings put up for residential, business and official purposes.

An analysis of the administration reports of the Corporation shows that while its obligations have been expanding with the growth of the population the problem of financial stringency has not been over-come at any time.

A century ago the persons qualified to be elected for the Post of 'Municipal Commissioner' (now styled Councillors) were very few and those qualified to vote

at the elections numbered 982 persons only. At that time persons owning immovable property and paying taxes to the Corporation had the power to vote. But now we have adult franchise.

Among the resolutions adopted by the Corporation during 1911-1912 was one requesting the Government of India be moved to give a grant of Rs. 75 lakhs to the Corporation for the execution of the water supply and drainage works. The then Madras Government stated that the material on which the application for the grant was based on an approximate incomplete data and that having regard to the rate at which the works could proceed there was no immediate need to supplement the funds available for their execution and they called for a more detailed estimates of the ultimate cost of these two schemes. A detailed estimate was furnished to the Government on September 29, 1911.

Corporation Approved Gokhale's Bill

The Corporation approved Gopalakrishna Gokhale's Education (Compulsory and Free) Bill and said that the Corporation was willing to incur additional expenditure if any for the extension of free and compulsory education within the Municipal limits of Madras.

The Year 1921-22 was one of financial stringency and it was with considerable difficulty that it was possible to maintain equilibrium. For the first time in the history of the corporation provision was made as a beginning for free elementary schools exclusively for girls. The Year 1941-42 showed a temporary decrease in the revenues of the Corporation because there was extensive evacuation of the city during the last phase of the Japanese invasion during the Second World War. The administration report for this year said that the increase in the revenue of the

corporation was not keeping pace with the increase in population and its resultant obligations. While under the circumstances a suggestion to take over some of the public utility services like the transport, electric supply and telephones was deemed acceptable, the Commissioner in his report said that the present was hardly the propitious time for making experiments in that respect, seeing that even private business concerns were straining their resources to make both ends meet.

Growing burden

The Year 1950-51 witnessed almost a doubling of the City's population over that of 1940-41. This was because of the inclusion of Saidapet, Sembiam and Aminjikarai making the new greater Madras of 49-74 square miles in extent while the area of Madras City before the inclusion of the newly added areas in 1946 was only 29-396 square miles.

The revenue of the Madras Corporation have been showing a steady increase. But the increase in revenue has not kept pace with the increase in population and services to be maintained.

In 1959 Corporation Elections the D.M.K. Party got the majority and took up the Administration and since then it is the ruling party of the Corporation.

NEW CORPORATION DIVISIONS

Washermanpet Assembly Constituency—

- Division No. 1 (Tondiarpet).
- Division No. 2 (Ma-Po-Si-Nagar).
- Division No. 3 (Grace Garden).
- Division No. 4 (Sanjeevirayanpet).
- Division No. 5 (Mottai Garden).
- Division No. 6 (Narayanappa Naicken Garden).
- Division No. 7 (Singara Garden).
- Division No. 8 (Royapuram).
- Division No. 9 (Meenakshi Ammanpet).
- Division No. 10 (Old Washermanpet).

Harbour Assembly Constituency—

- Division No. 11 (Seven Wells—North).
- Division No. 12 (Amman Koil—North).
- Division No. 13 (Muthialpet).
- Division No. 14 (Vallal Seethakkadhi Nagar).
- Division No. 15 (Mannady).
- Division No. 16 (Amman Koil—South).
- Division No. 17 (Seven Wells—South).
- Division No. 18 (Sowcarpet).
- Division No. 19 (Kothawalechavadi).
- Division No. 20 (Katchaleeswarar).

According to a City Corporation Amendment Act of 1968 the City of Madras is divided into 120 divisions—every Assembly Constituency being divided into 10 Divisions.

The Assembly rolls as such will not be used for this election. A separate roll for the Corporation has been prepared. All persons who are aged 21 and above on the 1st January 1968 are eligible for being included in the electoral rolls. Only the following persons will be allowed to vote during the forthcoming elections :—

(1) Persons whose names are already found in the rolls now published and whose names are not deleted due to any objections that might be received for the inclusion of their names.

(2) Persons who prefer claims for inclusion in the rolls and whose claims are found to be correct and are therefore enrolled in the final list of amendments.

The fact that a person's name finds a place in the Electoral roll of the concerned Assembly Constituency does not entitle that person to vote in the Corporation Elections. A person can vote in the Corporation elections only if his name is found in the rolls relating to the Corporation.

Basin Bridge Assembly Constituency—

- Division No. 21 (Dr. Radhakrishnan Nagar).
- Division No. 22 (Jeeva Nagar).
- Division No. 23 (Cherian Nagar).
- Division No. 24 (Korukkupet).
- Division No. 25 (Kumaraswamy Nagar).
- Division No. 26 (Dr. Vijayaraghavalu Nagar).
- Division No. 27 (Basin Bridge).
- Division No. 28 (Kondithope).
- Division No. 29 (Peddu Naickenpet).
- Division No. 30 (Perumalkoil Garden).

Park Town Assembly Constituency—

- Division No. 31 (Kosapet).
- Division No. 32 (Perumalpet).
- Division No. 33 (Kannappar Nagar).
- Division No. 34 (Anbazhagan Nagar).
- Division No. 35 (Choolai).
- Division No. 36 (Periamet).
- Division No. 37 (Elephant Gate).
- Division No. 38 (Nethaji Nagar).
- Division No. 39 (Edapalayam).
- Division No. 40 (Park Town).

Perambur Assembly Constituency—

- Division No. 41 (Vyasarpadi).
- Division No. 42 (Elango Nagar).
- Division No. 43 (Perambur).
- Division No. 44 (Thiru Vee. Ka. Nagar).
- Division No. 45 (Wadia Nagar).
- Division No. 46 (Dr. Sathiaivanimuthu Nagar).
- Division No. 47 (Pulianthope).
- Division No. 48 (Dr. Besant Nagar).
- Division No. 49 (Pattalam).
- Division No. 50 (Thattankulam).

Purasawalkam Assembly Constituency—

- Division No. 51 (Sembiyam).
- Division No. 52 (Agaram).
- Division No. 53 (Siruvallur).
- Division No. 54 (Viduthalai Guruswamy Nagar).
- Division No. 55 (Nagamma Ammaiyar Nagar).
- Division No. 56 (Ayanavaram).
- Division No. 57 (Panneerselvam Nagar).
- Division No. 58 (Marai Malai Adigal Nagar).
- Division No. 59 (Anjugam Ammaiyar Nagar).
- Division No. 60 (Purasawalkam).

Egmore Assembly Constituency—

- Division No. 61 (Anna Nagar).
- Division No. 62 (Shenoy Nagar).
- Division No. 63 (Nungambakkam).
- Division No. 64 (Kilpauk).
- Division No. 65 (Chetput).
- Division No. 66 (Gangadareswarar Koil).
- Division No. 67 (Dr. Ambedgar Nagar).
- Division No. 68 (Egmore).
- Division No. 69 (Pudupet).
- Division No. 70 (Komaleeswaranpet).

Thousandlights Assembly Constituency—

- Division No. 71 (Thousandlights).
- Division No. 72 (Alagiri Nagar).
- Division No. 73 (Balasubramaniam Nagar).
- Division No. 74 (Amir Mahal).
- Division No. 75 (Umaru Pulavar Nagar).
- Division No. 76 (Bharathi Nagar).
- Division No. 77 (Prasad Nagar).
- Division No. 78 (Royapettah).
- Division No. 79 (Barathi Dasan Nagar).
- Division No. 80 (Krishnampet).

Triplicane Assembly Constituency—

- Division No. 81 (Adi Kesavapuram).
- Division No. 82 (Chintadripet).
- Division No. 83 (Narasingapuram).
- Division No. 84 (Nehru Nagar).
- Division No. 85 (Thiruvatteeswaranpet).
- Division No. 86 (Chepauk).
- Division No. 87 (Dr. Natesan Nagar).
- Division No. 88 (Zam Bazaar).
- Division No. 89 (Triplicane).
- Division No. 90 (Marina).

Mylapore Assembly Constituency—

- Division No. 91 (Vivekanandapuram).
- Division No. 92 (Madhava Perumalpuram).
- Division No. 93 (Karaneeswarapuram).
- Division No. 94 (Santhome).
- Division No. 95 (Mylapore).
- Division No. 96 (Thiruvalluvar Nagar).
- Division No. 97 (Beemannahpet).
- Division No. 98 (Raja Annamalaiapuram).
- Division No. 99 (Avvai Nagar).
- Division No. 100 (Adayar).

Thiagaraya Nagar Assembly Constituency—

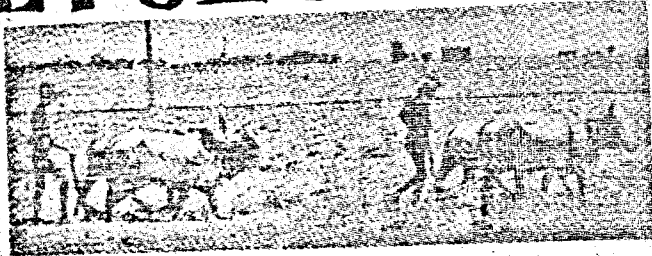
- Division No. 101 (Ko. Su. Mani Nagar).
- Division No. 102 (Kalaivanar Nagar).
- Division No. 103 (Nakkeerar Nagar).
- Division No. 104 (Teynampet).
- Division No. 105 (Thiagaraya Nagar).
- Division No. 106 (Rajaji Nagar).
- Division No. 107 (Kalaigal Karunanidhi Nagar).
- Division No. 108 (V. O. C. Nagar).
- Division No. 109 (Satyamurthi Nagar).
- Division No. 110 (Alwarpet).

Saidapet Assembly Constituency—

- Division No. 111 (Aminjikarai).
- Division No. 112 (Periyar Nagar).
- Division No. 113 (Vadapalani).
- Division No. 114 (Navalar Nedunchezhiyan Nagar).
- Division No. 115 (M.G.R. Nagar).
- Division No. 116 (Kamaraj Nagar).
- Division No. 117 (Kumaran Nagar).
- Division No. 118 (Saidapet).
- Division No. 119 (G. D. Naidu Nagar).
- Division No. 120 (Guindy).

On the Agriculture Front

A REVOLUTION IN THE OFFING



(From our Special Correspondent)

A 3-Point Programme to boost agricultural production in this State has been formulated by the Government. The programme lays emphasis on growing high yielding varieties, conversion of single crop land into double crop land, and intensification of minor irrigation facilities. In 1968-69 it was proposed to cover 25 lakh acres with high yielding variety of paddy—nearly 20 lakh acres with ADT (Aduthurai) 27 and the rest with other strains such as Co. 25, Co. 29 and IR. 8. Hybrid millets would be grown in another 1 lakh acres. The coverage under the programme during the current year was estimated at 13 lakh acres.

The conversion of large areas of single crop land into double crop area is an important programme in the drive for food production. In spite of adverse seasonal condition, it was possible to raise an extra crop last year on a total extent of nearly 2.30 lakh acres including 2.1 lakh acres of Samba land in Thanjavur district.

Chingleput, Challenge to Thanjavur

Chingleput district has taken up the agricultural production in right earnest; it has practically thrown

A SILVER LINING

"The new trend in agricultural production was likely to gather momentum in the coming years. The phenomenal increase in production last year was not due so much to the monsoon being better than ever before but the adoption of the new techniques. It was now possible to look forward with some confidence to a high growth rate in agriculture."

—Thiru L. K. JHA,

Governor of Reserve Bank, in his speech on 28th July 1968 at Madras.

a challenge to come-up to the level of Thanjavur though not to excel it. The Tiruvallur and Tiruttani Blocks which I visited afford great promise of giving a successful yield. In those two blocks ADT-27 and IR-8 and other high yielding varieties were planted in about 3,000 acres. ADT-27 was sown in about 1,646 acres while IR-8 is used in about 1,058 acres. The families benefitted by these intensified agricultural scheme is stated to be about 90 per cent.

In Vishnuvakkam village in Tiruvallur Block, Thiru G.R. Radhakrishnan, a land-lord has produced wonderful results with ADT-27 and IR-8. The IR-8 is one of the best selections realised from the crossing of PETA, a tall tropical indica variety with Dee-Geo-woon-Gen, a short indica variety from Taiwan at the International Rice Research Institute, Philippines.

It will not be out of place to give some interesting details about this IR-8 which was introduced just a year before. At the International Research Institute, Philippines, it gave a yield of 6,500 kg. per hectare or 5,470 lb. per acre. This was first tested in India during 1965-66 at Cuttack and Rajendranagar where it recorded about 4 tonnes of paddy per acre. It was found superior to Taichung Native 1 in yield.

Yields obtained by rice growers with IR-8 paddy in Chingleput, North Arcot and Tirunelveli districts show encouraging results. Since it is the heaviest yielding variety so far tested at the International Rice Research Institute, Philippines it has been named as the wonder rice.

Thiru G. R. Radhakrishnan, who is an advocate by profession has taken to agriculture with a missionary-zeal. He told me that he comes from an agricultural family and he finds more interest in agricultural than

pleading in law courts. He revealed that ADT and IR-8 are two boons of Tamilnad and if all other parts of the State were to take up the cultivation of these high yielding varieties this State will not only become self-sufficient in rice but also will be in a position to supply rice to the neighbouring deficit States. When asked about the comparative benefits of these two varieties he said that ADT is very good in quality whereas IR-8 could not come to the level with ADT in regard to quality the output of IR-8 is indeed double and even treble in some areas. He added IR-8 rice is very good for preparing idly, dosai, etc.

The Deccan Maize

Some of the land-lords both in Tiruvallur and Tiruttani are also experimenting with a new variety hybrid maize popularly known as Deccan Maize. With a short crop duration of 100 to 120 days it is suitable for fitting in between two main crops. This maize is becoming popular in South India. In this State this maize has been introduced as a garden land crop. The high grain yields and a rich fodder have attracted ryots in Chingleput, Coimbatore and in some other areas.

With short duration and far less exacting needs of water this maize compares well as a foodgrain with paddy. The yield per crop also is nearly twice as paddy.

Mr. Bernon E. Ross, an Agricultural Expert of U.S.A. is reported to have said that by growing three crops of maize in a year 18,000 to 24,000 lb. of grain can be got which can feed 80 to 90 people. If the fodder is also taken into account the feeding capacity would increase to 140 to 150. In the case of paddy according to him only 15 to 20 people can be fed from an acre.

The difficulty with this maize for our land-lords is that they could not find ready market to dispose the yield. Thiru G. R. Radhakrishnan who has also successfully raised this crop in a big way said that his production would be to the tune of 60 to 75 tonnes while the Food Corporation of India has promised to take only 20 tonnes. So it may not be possible to enlarge area under this crop unless suitable market is found. Efforts are to be made to organise and stimulate maize-based industries which can readily absorb the produce from the fields.

Full co-operation from the farmers is there and we cannot blame the ryots that they are conservative and are prone to stick to out-moded traditional ways in agriculture. The farmers have now understood that they should move with the times and they allow themselves to be guided by the experts in the field.

Though mechanisation in agriculture has not been seriously introduced, machines are being used in some agricultural operations. There are certain type of

agricultural work which can be effectively tackled only by the use of machines. The reclamation of jungle land and the weed-infested land is being carried out by using tractors. Even in regard to ordinary cultivation the use of machines helps to lower costs and enables the farmer to complete his agricultural operations in time.

Of late great emphasis has been placed on proper manuring of rice fields and it has been found that improved varieties do even better when given enough manure.

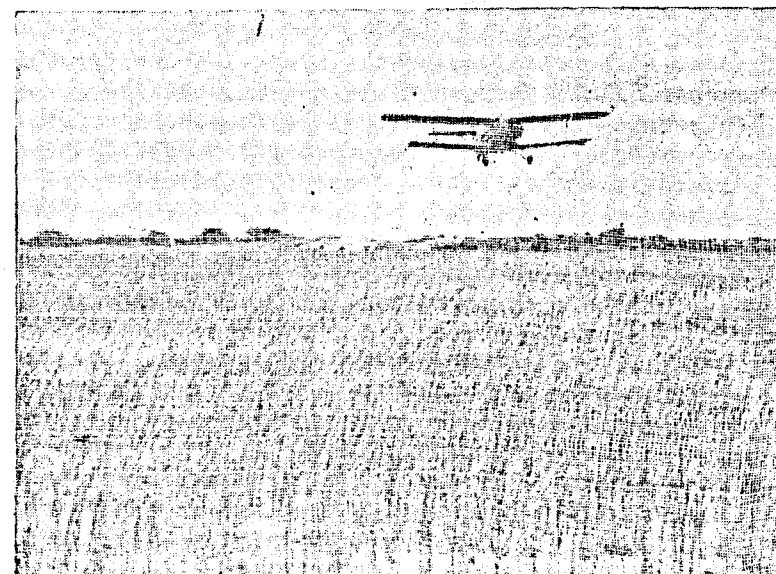
Rice Research

For increasing production of rice, research has played an important part. There are four rice-research stations in Madras State at Coimbatore, Aduthurai, Ambasamudram and Tiruvorkuppam (Chingleput district). This station at Tiruvur was started in 1942 and it has produced TKM high yielding variety 1 to 6 in numbers. TKM-6 is a most popular hybrid variety which is famous for its high yield.

The following maximum yields were recorded at the Rice Research Station, Tiruvur.

Season.	Strain.	Maximum yield in kg./hectare.
Sornawari ..	IR-8 ..	5,160
	TKM-6 ..	5,000
	ADT-27 ..	4,500
	Co.-29 ..	4,080
Samba ..	GKB-24 ..	3,410
	BAM-3 ..	3,110
	PVK-1 ..	2,440
	Co.-31 ..	3,458
	Co.-31 (dry) ..	1,729
Navarai ..	TEM-1 (dry) ..	1,418
	IR-8 (average yield)	5,746
	Co.-29 (average yield)	3,740
	Co-18 (average yield)	3,349
	TKM-6 (average yield)	3,240
	Maximum yield of IR-8	7,264

Aerial spraying in progress over the paddy fields in Chingleput district.



An Indian Council of Agricultural Research Scheme for the release of drought resistant strains of paddy was functioning from 1955-56 to 1964-65 and as a result Co. 31 (Ootir Manavari Sambe) was released in the year 1965.

Extension Service

Another important aspect I have noted is the very important work the extension officers are doing in the villages. The extension service is more or less a partnership agency in which the officers of the Government take counsel with rural people, take stock of their resources and help to carry out programme for the benefit of the community and its individual members. This partnership of the Government and the people working together

is the greatest guarantee for achieving the targets. It may be pointed out here that Thiru A. Govindaswamy, Minister for Agriculture, while replying to a debate in Madras Assembly on March 13 said that the Agricultural Extension Officers would not be retrenched, and the Government on the other hand was thinking of increasing their number as they played a useful role.

Of all the developments about the Indian Agriculture the most welcome feature is the deep interest that our people are evincing in modernising the agricultural operations. We can say that Tamilnad is in the throws of an agricultural revolution which may well usher in an era of balanced abundance even in the present limited area available for cultivation.

THE WONDER RICE—IMPORTANT CHARACTERS

1. It is short in height (90 to 105 mm. or about 39 inches) and does not lodge.
2. It is responsive to high levels of Nitrogen (economic response up to 160 lb. of Nitrogen per acre has been obtained at the Paddy Breeding Station, Coimbatore.)
3. It has a duration of 130 to 135 days from sowing to harvest.
4. It has a moderate seed dormancy of about three weeks.
5. It has strong seedling vigour.
6. It is insensitive to photo-period, that is, it is not a season bound variety.

It-3—the wonder rice—a new variety of paddy recently introduced in Tamilnad gives a very good harvest. Here is a view of the paddy ready for harvest.



7. It has medium size grain and the rice has abdominal white (white belly).
8. It may break in milling and hence milling recovery is reduced.
9. Its cooking quality is acceptable as it has a high amylose content and low gelatinization temperature.
10. It is susceptible to bacterial leaf blight but it is less susceptible than Taichung (Native) 1.
11. It is the heaviest yielding variety so far tested at the International Rice Research Institute, Philippines, and hence it has been named as the WONDER RICE.

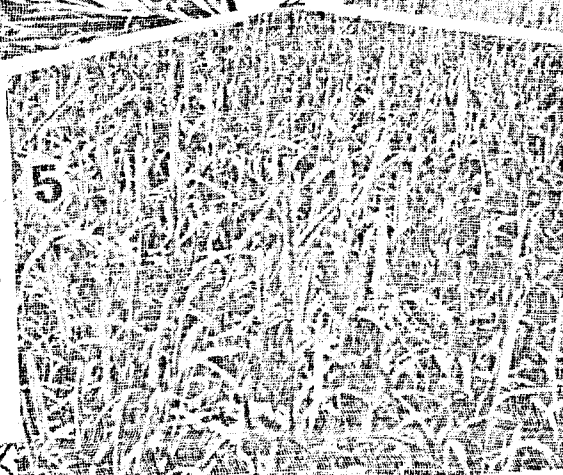
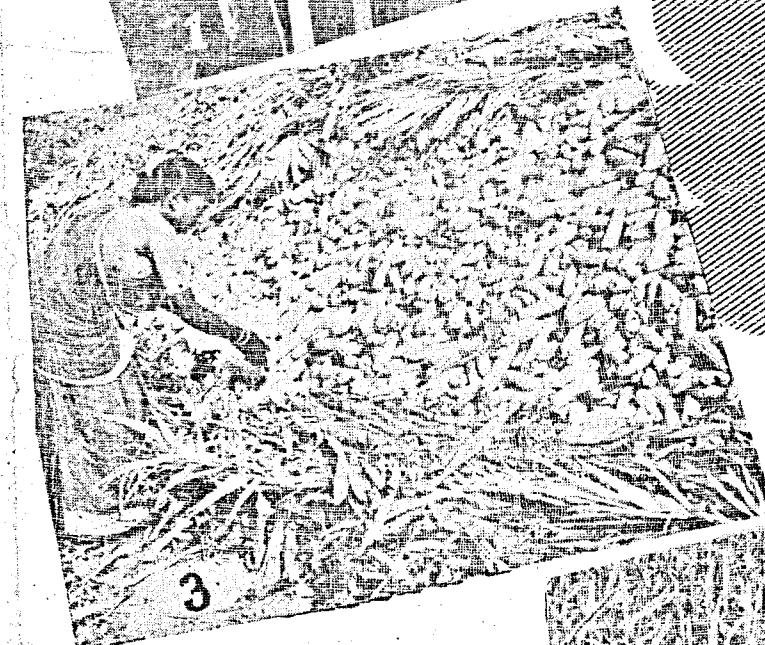
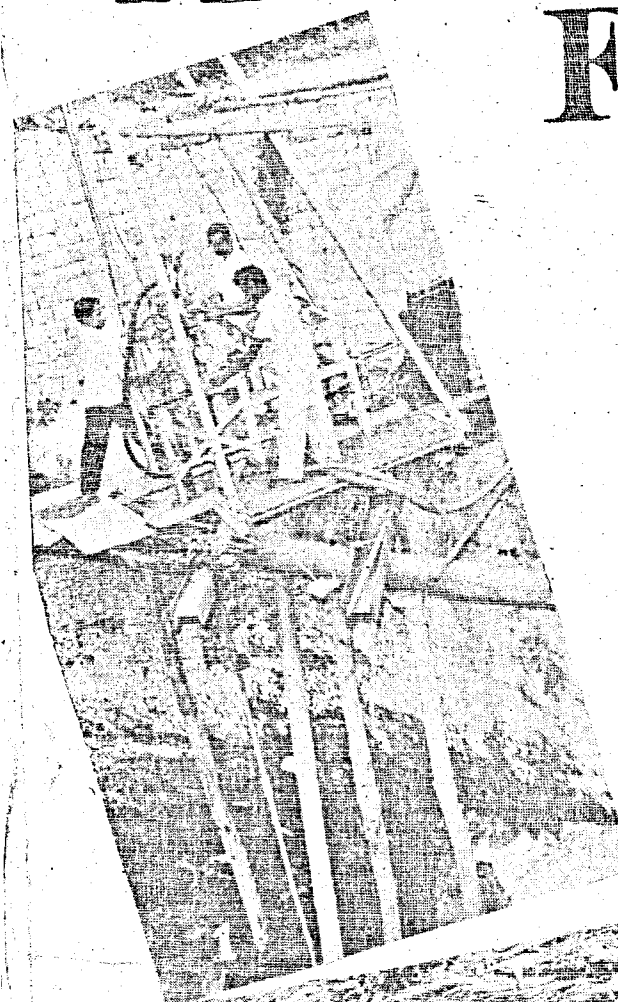
Transplanting

Transplant the seedlings 26 to 28 days after sowing. Pull the seedlings carefully, without breaking the roots and do not beat the seedlings on the ground or on a strick. Bundle the seedling by using banana fibre. Plant seedlings in rows 20 cm. wide and 10 cm. apart in the row (8 inches x 4 inches), using two seedlings per hole. Uproot seedlings from the nursery and dip leaves in Parathion—Streptocycline mixture before planting. Do not use a copper fungicide, use Diphthocarpamate such as Cuman, or Zineb which may be added to the mixture and the seedlings dipped.

Cultivation

Inter-cultivate and weed the field giving a good stirring on the 15th day after planting. Work with inter-cultivator and weed a second time on the 40th day after planting.

ON THE AGRICULTURAL FRONT



1. Deepening of wells.

2. Thiru G. R. Radhakrishnan inspecting his fields with I.R. 8. The I.R. 8 variety has given a very good result.

3. Deccan Maize has given a very good result in Tiruvellore Block.

4. Rice Research Station at Tiruvallur.

5. Kambu (bazra) field at Tiruvellore.



GANDHI CENTENARY— APPEAL

Gandhi Centenary Calendars

Thiru V. R. Nedunchezian, Minister for Education and Industries, has issued the following appeal to the industrialists and businessmen in connection with the Celebration of Gandhi Centenary :—

For one year commencing from 2nd October 1968 a Country-wide Celebration as 'Gandhi Centenary Year' has been planned. In life as in death Gandhi is such a force for Unity that our people in all walks of life and in all strata of society and professing all the religions of our land will identify themselves closely and proudly with these celebrations. It is my intention to channelise the Gandhian fervour of the Industrialists and business community of Tamilnad in order to effectively reflect the mood of our people during the Gandhi Centenary Year.

The energetic younger generation of our country has been able to develop a regard and deep faith in Gandhi only by reading his innumerable works

and by contact with those who had lived and fought for the freedom of the country with Gandhi. To evoke a responsive chord for Gandhi and all that Gandhi stood for, in the minds of this younger and more effective generation of our people, should be our main endeavour during this Gandhi Centenary Year. The Calendar is one such suitable medium.

It is my appeal that the calendars published for the year 1969 can very usefully portray Gandhi—in all his moods. As Gandhi's interests in life embraced almost all activities of the nation for half a century, it will not be difficult for industrialists and businessmen to project Gandhi in the line with their specific activity and yet create a general atmosphere conducive to the Gandhi Centenary Year. I request that Gandhi and his teachings may be the subject of all calendars published in Tamilnad for the year 1969.

GANDHI MUSEUM AT "LODGE"

Thiru V. R. Nedunchezian, Minister for Education and Industries, has issued the following appeal to all those who possess letters from Gandhi or other mementos to give them to be placed at the permanent Gandhi Museum at the "Lodge" in the Government Estate, Mount Road.

For one year from 2nd October 1968 a Countrywide Celebration as 'Gandhi Centenary Year' has been planned. It has been decided to install a Gandhi Museum in the 'Lodge' situated near the Rajaji Hall in the Government Estate, Mount Road. Efforts are being taken to organise this Museum in such a way as to remind the view about Gandhian principles and ideals and to be imbibed by them.

There are many persons in Tamilnad who can claim close Association with Gandhi. There are also many who had corresponded with him and exchanged ideas with the great man. There can be no doubt that they will preserve these letters and other mementos as precious things. If they come forward to co-operate

with the State Government and the Gandhi Centenary Committee they can help others also to share their joy in seeing these mementos.

These mementos if they were offered will be gratefully received and placed in the museum. Those who could not send the letters and books in the original may send their copy. It is requested that these mementos are sent as early as possible.

The part played by Tamilnad in Gandhi's life is very great. In the freedom struggle many of those who co-operated with him were Tamilians. It is our bounden duty to prove this with facts and figures to the future generation. With this object in view, I am making this appeal to all those who worked with Gandhi, his followers, organisations, families which had intimate contact with Gandhi and others to help us to achieve this task. The mementos and other letters may be sent to the following address :—

"Thiru K. Diraviam,
Chairman, Museum Committee,
Gandhi Centenary Celebration, Madras-9."

நாட்டுக்கும் மக்களுக்கும்

பலன்தரும் பரிசுச் சீட்டு

சென்னை, ராஜாஜி மண்டபத்தில் 15—8—68 அன்று நடைபெற்ற தமிழக அரசு பரிசுச் சீட்டுத் திட்டத் தயக்க விழாவில், தமிழக முதலமைச்சர் திரு. கி. என். அண்ணாதுரை அவர்கள் ஆற்றிய உரை.

தாடு வளம் பெற பரிசுத் திட்டம்

நண்பர்களே, பெரியோர்களே, இன்றைய தினம் நமது மாநிலத்தின் ஆளுநரால் துவக்கி வைத்திருக்கும் பரிசுச் சீட்டுத்திட்டம், நாட்டு மக்களுடைய நல்லாதரவைப் பெற்று நாட்டுக்கும், சமூகத்தினுக்கும் நல்ல பலன் கிடைக்கும் என்ற உறுதியைப் பெறும் வகையிலும், நாங்களுடைய லாப வியக்கத்தக்க முறையிலும் நீங்கலெல்லாம் பெருந்திரளாக வந்து இந்த மண்டபத்திலே கூடி இருக்கிறார்கள். அதற்காக நான் உங்களுக்கு முதலிலே நன்றியைத் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்கிறேன்.

இந்த பரிசுச் சீட்டுத் திட்டம் நாட்டு மக்களிடத்தில் நல்லாதரவு கிடைக்கும் என்ற நம்பிக்கையும், அறிஞரையும் தென்பட்ட காரணத்தினால் நான் இந்தத் திட்டத்தைத் துவக்கி இருக்கிறேன்.

பற்ற நாடுகள்

திட்டத்தை உருவாக்குவதற்கு முன்பே இதற்கான திட்டங்கள் எந்தெந்த நாடுகளில் இருக்கின்றன என்ற தகவல்களையும், அங்கெல்லாம் எப்படி எப்படி இந்தத் திட்டங்கள் செயல்படுகின்றன என்ற தகவல்களை எல்லாம் சேகரித்து பின்புதான் இந்தத் திட்டத்தை இந்தே அமுல் செய்ய முன்வந்ததுள்ளோம்.

இங்கே அதிகமான அளவுக்கு இதாலே கிடைக்கக் கூடிய பலன் டிக்கட்டுகளை வாங்குபவர்களுக்குப் பரிசுத் தொகையாகப் போய்ச் சேர வேண்டும் என்ற பெரு நோக்கத்தோடு பரிசுத் தொகை அதிக அளவிலேயும், பல வகையிலேயும் இதில் அமைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

முதல் பரிசு ஒரு இலட்சம் ரூபாய் என்றும், அடுத்து பத்தாயிரம் ரூபாய் பரிசு என்றும் பல முறைகளிலே வகுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

இங்கே வந்திருக்கின்ற நண்பர்களில் பரிசுச் சீட்டுகளைப் பெற்று ஒரு இலட்ச ரூபாயைப் பெறக் கூடியவர்கள் இருப்பார்கள் என்று நான் நினைக்கிறேன்.

நம்முடைய ஆளுநர் அவர்கள் முதல் சீட்டை வாங்கி இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்தான் முதல் பரிசைப் பெறவேண்டும் என்றும் எண்ணுகிறார்கள்.

ஒரு இலட்சம் பரிசு

அவர்களிடத்தில் நான் துவக்கத்திலேயே பேசினேன்— உங்களுக்கு ஒரு இலட்ச ரூபாய் வருமானால் செஞ்சிலுவை சங்கத்திற்கு தரவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக் கொண்டேன். அவர்களும் இதை ஒப்புக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள்.

இந்தப் பரிசுச் சீட்டுத் திட்டம் மலேசியா நாட்டில் மிகப் பெரும் செல்வாக்கோடு இயங்குகிறது.

மலேசியா நாட்டில் பரிசுச் சீட்டு வாங்குகிற மக்கள் தொகையும் அது பெற்றிருந்த செல்வாக்கும் வெகுவாக வியக்கத்தக்க அளவுக்கு—நல்லபடியாக நடந்துகொண்டு வருகிறது.

ஒரு ரூபாய் கொடுத்து பரிசுச் சீட்டு வாங்குவதன் மூலம் இலட்ச ரூபாய் பரிசுகளைப் பெற முடியும், பத்தாயிரம் ரூபாய் பரிசுகளைப் பெற முடியும், ஆயிரம் ரூபாய் பரிசுகளைப் பெற முடியும் என்ற நிலைகளை எண்ணி இந்த நாட்டு மக்கள் இதிலே அதிகமாக ஈடுபாடு கொள்ளுவார்கள் என்று நான் கருதுகிறேன்.

ஆனால், இதிலே கிடைக்கின்ற பரிசுகளை மட்டுமே மனத்தில் கொள்ளாமல் இதன் நோக்கத்தையும் அவர்கள் உணர்ந்து கொள்ள வேண்டும் என்று விரும்புகிறேன்.

AN APPEAL FROM THE GOVERNOR

We have to realise that we should improve our ways and means position. Besides tapping the resources of the people by taxation, borrowing and small savings, we have to explore other means of augmenting the resources of the State. We have already the Small Savings Scheme meant to mobilise the savings of our people in all parts of the State. This has no doubt to be vigorously pursued. In addition, the State Government felt that some steps would be taken to enable even people with moderate means to contribute to the development of the State. It is with this object that the present Raffle Scheme, has been drawn up. The value of each raffle ticket is just a rupee. The first draw will be on the 14th October and for this draw, the Government propose to release for sale as many series of raffle tickets as they deem necessary and all the series will be eligible to participate in the first draw.

Tamilnad has led other States in implementing many important schemes in the past. I do hope that people in very large numbers both in urban and rural areas will welcome this scheme and participate in it so that they may help in this way for the development of our State's economy. I appeal to the people of Tamilnad to make this scheme a great success—From the Speech delivered on the occasion of inauguration of the Raffle Scheme.

இந்த பரிசுச் சீட்டு மூலம் அரசுக்குக் கிடைக்கும் தொகை கல்வித் துறைக்கு மருத்துவத் துறைக்குப் போய்ச் செலவழிக்கும். இப்படிப்பட்ட துறைகளில் நாம் மேற் கொண்டிருக்கின்ற வளர்ச்சிக் காரியங்களுக்கு இந்தத் தொகையைப் பயன்படுத்த வேண்டியிருக்கிறது.

பெருமதி உணர்ச்சி

நீங்கள் ஒரு ரூபாய் கொடுத்து வாங்குகிற பரிசுச் சீட்டுக்குப் பெருத் தொகை வரும் என்பது மட்டும் அல்லாமல், இதில் கிடைக்கின்ற தொகைகளைக் கொண்டு ஒரு பள்ளிக்கூடம் கட்டப்பட்டது—ஒரு மருத்துவ மனை கட்டப்பட்டது—ஒரு நடமாடும் மருத்துவ வண்டி அமைக்கப் பட்டது என்றெல்லாம் வளர்ச்சித் திட்டங்கள் மேற்கொள்ளப்படுகின்றன. நாம் வாங்கிய பணத்திலிருந்து நல்ல காரியம் நடக்கிறது என்று அதைக் காணுகின்ற போதெல்லாம் பெருமதி உணர்ச்சியும் நாட்டுக்காக உழைத்தோம் என்ற நல்ல உணர்ச்சியும் நிச்சயமாக ஏற்படும்.

நம்முடைய அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் மிகப் பொருத்தமாகச் சொன்னபடி இது பரிசுச்சீட்டுத் திருநாள் மட்டும் அல்லாமல் மேற்கொண்டுகின்ற நல்ல காரியங்களுக்கு உறுதி எடுத்துக் கொள்ளுகோம்.

அப்படி உறுதி எடுத்துக் கொள்வோமானால் நம் நாட்டை எதிர்நோக்கியுள்ள பிரச்சினைகள், நாம் தீர்க்க வேண்டிய சிக்கல்கள் இவற்றை நாம் எந்த வகையில் தீர்க்கப் போகிறோம்—நம்முடைய மக்களுக்கு நாம் அமைத்துத் தர வேண்டிய வளர்ச்சித் திட்டங்களை எந்த வகையிலே நிறைவேற்றிக் கொடுக்கப் போகிறோம் என்று நமக்கு நாமே கேட்டுக்கொள்வது மிகவும் பொருத்தமாகும்.

நாட்டு மக்களிடத்தில் பெறுகின்ற வரிப் பணத்தின் மூலம் மட்டும் நாட்டின் வளர்ச்சியைப் பெறும் அளவு பெற்றுவிடமுடியாது—நிறைவேற்றி விடவும் முடியாது. ஏனென்றால் நிறைவேற்றியிருக்கிறோம் என்பதை ஆளுநர் அவர்கள் மிக்கத் தெளிவாக இங்கே குறிப்பிட்டார்கள்.

கல்வித் துறைக்காக நாம் செலவு செய்திருக்கின்ற பணம் வேறு பல துறைகளுக்காக நாம் செய்திருக்கிற செலவு—உணவு உற்பத்திக்காக நாம் எடுத்துக் கொண்ட முயற்சி அதிலே நாம் பெற்றிருக்கின்ற பெரும் வெற்றிகள்—புதிய ரக நெல் பயிரிடுவதால் அதிக அளவு உற்பத்தி பெருகியிருப்பது பற்றி எல்லாம் நம்முடைய தவர்தவர் அவர்கள் நம் உரையில் குறிப்பிட்டிருப்பதைப் பாராட்டி வரவேற்கிறேன்.

எதிர் நோக்கியுள்ள பணிகள்

இந்த அளவுக்கு வளர்ச்சி ஏற்பட்டாலும் இனி ஏற்படுகின்ற வளர்ச்சிக்கு கவனப்படுத்துகின்ற அளவுக்குத்தான் இருக்குமே தவிர, முழு வளர்ச்சியைப் பெற்று விட்டோம் என்று சொல்ல முடியாது.

இன்னமும் சொந்தக் கட்டடம் இல்லாத பள்ளிகள் ஏராளம் இருக்கின்றன. நல்ல கருவிகள் இல்லாத மருத்துவ மனைகள் நிரம்பி இருக்கின்றன.

மருத்துவ மனைகள் அமைக்கவே முடியாத சிற்றூர்களில் எல்லாம் மருத்துவ வண்டிகளை எடுத்துச் சென்று நாட்டு மக்களுக்கு மருத்துவத் துறையில் வசதி செய்து தரக்கூடிய பெரும் வெற்றிகளைப் பெற்றாக வேண்டும்.

எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களும் விஞ்ஞானக் கூடங்களும் உலகை மன்றங்களும் எழுதல் வேண்டும்.

இவைகள் எல்லாம் போதுமான அளவுக்குத் தோன்றிய பிறகுதான் நாட்டு வளர்ச்சியிலே நாம் நாட்டம் கொண்டவர்கள் என்பது மட்டும் அல்ல, அதிலே வெற்றியும் பெற்றவர்கள் என்பதை உலகத்திற்கு நாம் தெரிவிக்க முடியும்.

இன்றைய தினம் உலகம் நம்முடைய நாட்டை மிகக் கூர்மையாகக் கவனித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறது.

இந்திய மக்கள் இருபது ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன்னால் பிரிட்டிஷ் ஏகாதிபத்தியத்தின் பிடியிலிருந்து விடுபட்டவர்கள், விடுபட்டதன் பயனாக வேகமாக வளர்ந்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதைக் கணக்கெடுத்தும் பார்ப்பதற்கு உலகத்திலுள்ள பெரிய நாடுகள் எல்லாம் மிகவும் ஆவலாய் உள்ளன.

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குறிப்பிட்ட அளவுக்கு நாம் வளர்ச்சி அடைந்திருக்கின்றோம் என்பதில் கொஞ்சமும் ஐயப்பாடு இல்லை. நாம் அடைந்திருக்கின்ற வளர்ச்சி நம்முடைய தேவைகளுக்குப் போதுமானதா என்றால் போதுமானதும் அல்ல.

நாம் எடுத்துக் கொண்ட முயற்சிக்கு பொருத்தமான அளவுக்கு வந்து விட்டோம் என்றும் கூற முடியாது.

பரிசுத் திட்டத்தின் நோக்கம்

ஆகையால், நாட்டு மக்கள் ஒவ்வொருவரும் நாட்டு வளர்ச்சிக்குத் தேவையான ஒவ்வொன்றையும் செய்ய வேண்டும் என்ற நோக்கத்தோடுதான் இந்தப் பரிசுத் திட்டம் துவக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

நமது நிதித்துறைச் செயலாளர் எடுத்துச் சொன்னபடி நம் அண்டை மாநிலமான கேரளாவிலும் இத் திட்டம் செயல்படுத்தப்பட்டு வருகிறது. வேறுபல மாநிலங்களிலும் இதுபோன்ற திட்டங்களைக் கொண்டு வருவதற்கு விரைவாகப் பணியாற்றிக் கொண்டு வருகின்றார்கள்.

உலகத்திலேயே பல நாடுகளிலும் இந்தத் திட்டம் நல்ல முறையில் நடந்து கொண்டு வருகிறது. அதைப்போல நம்முடைய நாட்டிலேயும் நாம் எதிர்பார்த்ததை விட அதிகமான வேகத்திலேயும், அளவிலேயும் இந்தத் திட்டம் வெற்றிபெற வேண்டும் என்று பெரிதும் விரும்புகின்றேன்.

இந்தப் பரிசுகள் குலுக்குகிற முறையிலே எந்தவித ஐயப்பாட்டிற்கும்—எந்த விதமான அருவருப்புக்கும் இடம் இல்லாமல் தகுந்த பாதுகாப்பான வகையை நங்கள் வகுத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கின்றோம்.

இயந்திரத்தின் மூலம் பரிசுச் சீட்டுகள் குலுக்கப்பட்டு பரிசுக்கான சீட்டுகள் எடுக்கப்படும்.

ஒவ்வொரு ஊரிலும் பரிசுச் சீட்டு குலுக்கப்படுகின்ற நேரத்தில் முக்கியமான ஒருவர் அரசியல் கட்சியைச் சேர்ந்தவராக இருக்க வேண்டும் என்ற அவசியம் இல்லாமல்—அந்த ஊரிலே ஏதாவது ஒரு துறையிலே வித்தகராக விளங்குபவரை வைத்துக்கொண்டு ஜூன்கள், நீதிபதிகள் போன்றவர்களை வைத்துக்கொண்டு பரிசுச் சீட்டு குலுக்கல் நடைபெறும். அதனைப் பொதுமக்களும் வந்துபார்க்கலாம். பரிசுச்சீட்டு பெற்றவர்களும் வந்து பார்க்கலாம். அப்படிப் பார்த்து இது ஒழுங்கான முறையில் நடைபெறுகிறது என்ற மனதிரூபி ஏற்படவேண்டும் என்பதற்காக இப்படித் திட்டம் வகுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

விற்காத சீட்டுகளையும் சேர்த்து குலுக்கி அதிலே வந்த பரிசுகளை சர்க்காருக்கே சொந்தம் என்று ஆக்கிக்கொண்டதை உங்களில் பலருக்குத் தெரியும். அந்த முறை இந்த முறையில் நடக்காது.

விற்காத சீட்டுகள் குலுக்கலிலே வந்து சோறு நமக்கு வரவேண்டியது யாருக்கோ போய்விட்டது, என்பதற்கு ஒரு துனியும் இடம் வைக்க மாட்டோம். அது ஒழுங்காகத் தான் நடக்கும் என்பதற்கு ஓர் எடுத்துக் காட்டு சொல்ல வேண்டுமானால் இந்த பரிசுச் சீட்டுகளை விற்பதற்கு ஏஜெண்டுகளை நியமிப்பதற்கு அறிவிப்புக் கொடுத்தவுடன் ஆயிரக்கணக்கானவர்கள் விண்ணப்பம் செய்தார்கள்.

ஏஜெண்டுகள்

இவர்களில் யாருக்குக் கொடுக்கலாம்—யாருக்குக் கொடுக்கக்கூடாது என்று தரம் பிரித்துக் கொடுத்தால் வேண்டியவர்களுக்குக் கொடுத்து விட்டார்கள்—சொந்தத்

காரர்களுக்குக் கொடுத்துவிட்டார்கள் என்று புகார் சொல்லுவார்கள் என்ற எண்ணம் எனக்குத் தோன்றியவுடன் நான் இதைக்கூட பரிசுச் சீட்டுகளைக் குலுக்குவதைப் போல சீட்டு குலுக்கியே எடுத்துக் கொள்ளுங்கள் என்று உத்திரவிட்டேன்.

இப்போது நியமிக்கப்பட்டுள்ள ஏஜெண்டுகள் எல்லாம் குலுக்குச் சீட்டு முறையில் தெரிந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டவர்கள் தான்.

ஆயிரக்கணக்கானவர்கள் மனுச் செய்திருந்தும் அவர்களிலே சிலருக்குத்தான் இந்த வாய்ப்புக் கிடைத்திருக்கிறது. இந்தப் பரிசுச் சீட்டுகளை நல்ல முறையில் விற்பனை செய்வதற்கு எல்லோரும் ஆவன புரிய வேண்டும்.

சிலர் இந்த பரிசுச் சீட்டை இரண்டு ரூபாய்க்கு வைக்கலாம் என சொன்னார்கள். நான்தான் ஒரு ரூபாய்க்கு வைக்கலாம் என்று சொன்னேன்.

ஏழை எளியவர்கள் அத்தனை பேரும் வாங்க வேண்டும் என்பதற்காகவே பரிசுச் சீட்டின் விலையைக் குறைக்கச் சொன்னேன். ஒரு ரூபாய் என்று இருப்பதாலே எவரிடத்திலும் நல்ல முறையில் அனுபவிக்க ஏராளமான மக்களுக்கான விற்பனை செய்ய ஏஜெண்டு நண்பர்களுக்கு நல்ல வாய்ப்பு இருக்கிறது.

விற்பனையாளர் உங்களுடைய தெருவுக்கோ, வட்டாரத் திறகோ வருமபோது, உடனிருந்து உற்சாகம் ஊட்டி, பரிசுச் சீட்டுகளை விற்பனை செய்யத் துணை செய்யுமாறு விரும்பி வேண்டிக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

அமைச்சருக்குப் பரிசு இல்ல

என்னுடைய அமைச்சரவையில் உள்ள எந்த அமைச்சரும் பரிசுச் சீட்டை வாங்கக்கூடாது என்று முடிவு எடுத்திருக்கின்றோம்.

ஏனென்றால் எந்த அமைச்சராவது வாங்கி அவர் உண்மையிலேயே அதிர்ஷ்டக்காரராக இருந்து அவருக்கு ஒரு லட்சம் ரூபாய் வருமானால் இவர்களே சீட்டுக் குலுக்கினார்கள், இவர்களே பரிசுளை எடுத்துக் கொண்டார்கள் என்று நல்லவர்கள் சொல்லமாட்டார்கள்—சொல்லக்கூடியவர்கள் நாட்டில் இருப்பதாலே அமைச்சர்கள் மக்களுக்கான வாங்க வேண்டாம் என்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டேன். அவர்களும் சம்மதம் தெரிவித்துள்ளனர்.

1968-ம் ஆண்டு ஆகஸ்டு மாதம் 15-ம் நாள் நடந்த தமிழக அரசின் பரிசுச் சீட்டுத் துவக்க விழாவின் போது, பொதுமக்கள், பரிசுச் சீட்டை வாங்குகின்றனர்.



நாளை தினம்தான் பரிசுச் சீட்டுகள் விற்கப்படும் என்று திசை செயலாளர் தெரிவித்திருக்கிறார். என்றாலும் இந்தப் பத்திரிகை என்று தெரிந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள ஏஜென்டுகள் இங்கே வந்திருக்கக்கூடும். அவர்கள் இன்றே இங்கேயே பக்கட்டுப்பைப் பெற்றுப் போகலாம் என்று கூறிக்கொள்ள வேண்டுகிறேன்.

விட்டுத்த திரும்பிப் போகும்போது “எங்கு சென்றீர் ஸார்”? என்ற கேள்வி மனைவியாரிடமிருந்து எழ, பரிசுச் சீட்டுத் திட்டத்தை ஆளுநர் அவர்கள் ஆரம்பித்து வைத்தார்கள் என்று நீங்கள் சொல்லி பரிசுச் சீட்டுத் திட்டத் திசை விவரம் என்ன என்று உங்கள் துணைவியார் கேட்டு ஒரு ரூபாய் சீட்டு வாங்கினால் ஒரு லட்சம் ரூபாய் கிடைக்கும் என்று கூறியவுடன் துணைவியார் “பரிசுச் சீட்டு வாங்கிக் கொண்டு வந்தீர்களா” என்று கேட்கக்கூடும். இல்லை “நாளை தினம்தான்” என்று சொன்னால், இதற்காகவா இவ்வளவு நேரம் என்று கேட்பார்கள்.

ஆகையால் இன்றே பரிசுச் சீட்டுகளை வாங்கிக்கொண்டு போய் உங்கள் துணைவியாரிடம் காட்டி நீ இன்னது வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக் கொண்டிருந்தாய் நீ அதிர்ஷ்டக் காரப் பெண் தானா என்பதைப் பார்க்க வேண்டும். உனக்கு அதிர்ஷ்டம் இருந்தால் ஒரு லட்சம் ரூபாய் வரலாம். கொஞ்சம் அதிர்ஷ்டம் கம்மியாக இருந்தால் பத்தாயிரம் ரூபாயாவது வரலாம். ஜாக்கிரதையாக இதைப் பெட்டியில் வை—என்று கொடுக்குமாறு நான் விரும்புகின்றேன்.

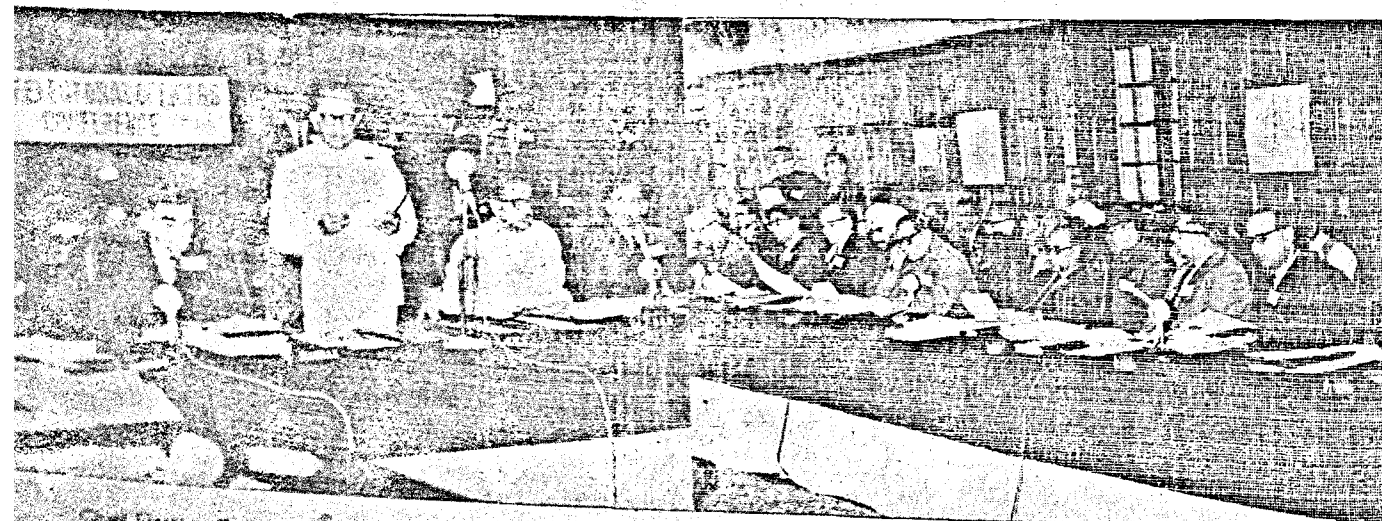
வந்திருப்பவர்களில் பெரும்பாலோர் திருமணம் ஆனவர்கள் என்று கருதுகின்றேன். திருமணம் ஆகாதவர்கள் இந்த டிக்கெட்டை வாங்கிக்கொண்டு சென்று பெற்றோர்களிடம் கொடுக்குமாறு கேட்டுக்கொள்விறேன்.

பரிசுச் சீட்டோடு செல்லுங்கள்

மாணவர்களாக இருந்தால் அந்த பரிசுச் சீட்டை வைத்துக்கொண்டு பரிசுத் தொகையை வைத்துக்கொண்டு கல்வி வளர்ச்சிக்கு பயன்படுத்திக்கொள்ளலாம். ஆகையினால் நீங்கள் திரும்பிச் செல்லுகிற நேரத்தில் பரிசுச் சீட்டோடு உங்கள் வீட்டுக்குச் செல்ல வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

கோயிலுக்குப் போய் எப்படிப் பிரசாதம் வாங்காமல் வீட்டுக்கு போனால் எப்படி கேள்விகள் கேட்பார்களோ அதைப்போல் இந்தக் கூட்டத்திற்கு வந்துவிட்டு, பரிசுச் சீட்டு இல்லாமல் வீட்டிற்குப் போவது அவ்வளவு பொருத்தமானதாக இருக்கும் என்று நான் கருதவில்லை.

ஆகையினால், ஒவ்வொருவரும் பரிசுச் சீட்டினை வாங்கிக் கொண்டு போகும்படி உங்களை எல்லாம் விரும்பி கேட்டுக் கொண்டு உங்களுக்கெல்லாம் எனது நன்றியைக் கூறி இந்த விழாவை சீரோடும் சிறப்போடும்—இது வெற்றிப் பெறவேண்டும் என்ற உறுதியோடும் நல்ல முறையில் சுவகிக்கக் கொடுத்த நமது ஆளுநர் அவர்களுக்கு எனது நன்றிகலந்த மரியாதை கலந்த வணக்கத்தை தெரிவித்துக் கொண்டு விடைபெறுகிறேன்.



Chief Election Commissioner Thiru S. P. Sen Verma, who inaugurated the Conference of the Chief Electoral Officers Conference at Tutacamund in the first week of September this year is addressing the Conference.

TRIPLE ANTIGEN VACCINATION SCHEME

The Children are inflicted with many diseases in infancy and childhood. Most of the diseases are preventible. Smallpox is prevented by vaccination against it. B.C.G. vaccination prevents incidence of Tuberculosis. Poliovaccine prevents Anterior Poliomyelitis. Triple antigen vaccination prevents the incidence of the three diseases namely *Diphtheria*, *Whooping Cough* and *Tetanus*. The features of these three diseases are presented below to emphasise the need to prevent them.

Diphtheria

This is caused by the organism called cl. Diphtheria. It is an air-borne infection. A patch develops over the tonsil and it is called Diphtheritic membrane. It causes obstruction to air passage. When the membrane is present in the larynx, it is called Laryngeal Diphtheria. It affects the eyes also and then it is called, Diphtheritic conjunctivitis. The child develops fever and the voice becomes hoarse. It is unable to swallow food and it vomits the feeds. Later the child finds difficulty in breathing since the air passage is occluded by the diphtheritic membrane. At this stage an operation called tracheostomy is done to facilitate air entry into lungs, directly through a hole in the air passage in the neck region (trachea). The treatment of this disease is costly. The suffering of the child is too much. Further this disease is highly infectious.

Whooping Cough

This is caused by an organism called B. Pertussis. The child develops cough. The cough is severe and continuous. Some times it causes sub-conjunctival haemorrhages and haemoptysis and epistaxis. The child vomits its food, due to severity of cough. The child becomes weak and loses its weight, since it is vomiting its food. The disease lasts for three months. The treatment is also needed for three months and its cost is high. It is also highly infectious, and it is an air borne infection. After the disease has been cured, it takes another three months to convalesce it to its original level of health. Some times the bronchioles in the lungs dilate, due to the persistent cough and the dilatation becomes permanent and it leads to a disease called *Bronchiectasis* a chronic affliction of the lungs.

Tetanus

This is caused by organisms called *Cl. Tetanus*. These organisms are prevalent in the street dust, dried

cowdung, and dried horse dung. When the child is injured, these organisms enter the body through the site of injury. They affect the nerves; the nerves become hyper-irritable. The muscles become stiff. The patient is unable to open his mouth (lock-jaw); there is rigidity of the neck. The legs and hands become spastic. The respiratory muscles also become spastic, and it leads to failure of respiration. The pity is that the patient is conscious throughout the illness, to experience the agony. The cure rate of this disease is very low. The treatment is also costly. This disease is capable of causing so much of havoc. This can occur in any person who is injured, irrespective of his age. Hence any person who is injured, must take A.T.S. prophylactic injection and get dressed his wound with proper antiseptics with enough aseptic precautions.

Triple Antigen vaccination

The Triple Antigen vaccination causes immunity against these three diseases and it aims at prevention of them. The child must get these injections on three occasions, once, a month, on three consecutive months, preferably on the same dates. The child can be vaccinated on 3rd, 4th and 5th months of its age. Primary vaccination against smallpox must be done at the age of six months. If the Triple antigen is not given prior to the smallpox vaccination, it can be given in the 7th, 8th and 9th months. Later at the age of 3, 6 and 9, booster doses are to be given. If this is done, the child will steer through the childhood, free from these three horrible diseases. The parents are also relieved of much anxiety and hardship.

The vaccination

The Triple Antigen vaccination forms a very important item in the public health measures. Our State health department has launched this programme long ago in the rural areas of our State. Each primary health centre is supplied with these injections. It is given free at all rural hospitals. The public is not utilising it well. The aim of this article is to draw the attention of the public to this problem and to the need of the fruitful utility of the vaccination programme.

At Tiruvannamalai the Government Arts College Social Service league and the College Planning Forum

Launched the Triple Antigen Vaccination Programme on the 12th of February 1968, in collaboration with the Medical fraternity of the town, with the help of teachers and advocates and public personalities. This is a free scheme for the public. The student volunteers went to each house in the town, explained the significance of the Triple Antigen vaccination to the parents, and gave them instructions to go to the medical men in their neighbourhood, with their children and get vaccinated. The teachers and advocates helped in the propaganda work. The medical men and medical women offered free service. A register is maintained by each Doctor. Every consecutive month, the volunteers go to the parents and make them go for the subsequent injections. Two hundred student volunteers and twenty Doctors have helped in the scheme. This is a continuous scheme. The utility

and its continuity in future are hoped for. The Government grant for the College Planning forum is utilised for financing the scheme.

Prevention is always better than cure. The energy, effort, and the money, spent in the prevention of diseases is very worthy. They are less in magnitude compared with their counterparts spent in curing these diseases. It is accepted that money spent on education will pay larger dividends in the future of national economy and it is equally so, if not more, in the case of prevention of diseases also. Prevention saves the suffering of the patient, anxiety of the relatives and the national wealth and thus paves the way to prosperity. A civilised nation is worth its name, only if it is free from disease, hunger and enmity. So, let us work hard to make our society free from such evils, and pray God for the best.



A Prosperity Brigade is digging a drainage canal at Cornation Nagar, Basin Bridge division, Madras. The work was inaugurated on 28th July 1968.

The All-India Seminar on Chillies

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Co-ordinated Chillies Scheme,
Kovilpatti.

In Madras State, chilli otherwise known as *Red pepper* (*capsicum annum* Linn) is an important cash crop grown in an area of 71,120 hectares (175,740 acres) with an average production of 96,160 tonnes (94,640 tons).

The Southern Region consisting of Tirunelveli, Ramanathapuram and Madurai districts and Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore districts are the important places where chillies are grown on a large scale. In Madras State, the crop is raised mostly as an irrigated crop but it is also raised as a rainfed crop as practiced in Paramakudi, Mudukulathur in Ramanathapuram district and also in Perambalur taluk in Tiruchirappalli district. About 75 per cent of the total area in chillies is raised under irrigation.

The area and production of chillies in Madras State are given below :—

Area and production of chillies in Madras State.

(1966-67 final report.)

District	Area in hectares.	Production in tonnes.
Chingleput ..	2,300	2,570
South Arcot ..	1,150	1,900
North Arcot ..	2,300	2,430
Salem ..	3,650	6,840
Dharmapuri ..	..	..
Coimbatore ..	4,950	9,210
Tiruchirappalli ..	11,170	19,840
Thanjavur ..	1,960	1,700
Madurai ..	6,910	12,240
Ramanathapuram ..	19,230	18,390
Tirunelveli ..	17,450	20,940
The Nilgiris ..	50	100
Kanyakumari ..	..	..
Total ..	71,120 or 175,740 acres.	96,160 or 94,640 tons.

In Madras State, the crop is raised both in red and black soils under irrigation.

The All-India Seminar on chillies which concluded its two-day session at Madras on July 17, 1968 has laid special stress on developing those varieties of chillies that are in demand in the United States and the European countries. It was felt that there was good scope for exporting chilli powder to European and North American markets. The Seminar was of the view that chilli powder intended for export should also be brought under compulsory AG Mark quality control. It was suggested that in order to find new markets for Indian chillies, some incentives must be given to exporters for building up non-traditional markets. The Seminar also recommended that a taste for Indian dishes should be developed in selected foreign countries by opening Indian restaurants and cafeterias there.

The Seminar recommended that chillies may be included in bilateral trade agreements with East European countries as it was noted that these countries liked Indian chillies. With a view to make Indian chillies more competitive in foreign markets the Seminar felt that sales tax and other taxes levied on chillies should be refunded on the production of satisfactory evidence of export. The Seminar also recommended that adequate publicity for Indian chillies should be given by Indian Government offices in foreign countries.

Other recommendations made by the Seminar are—

1. Adequate steps should be taken to protect the chilli crop in storage.
2. A survey should be made of the various varieties of chillies grown in the different regions of the country for colour and other quality factors as it would be useful to the industry and to research workers.
3. Varieties of chillies grown in all the States should be screened to ascertain their export potential.
4. The question of introducing quality control at the producer's level itself should be explored.
5. All the important markets for chillies should be brought within the purview of the Market Regulation Act.
6. Chillies should be graded at the level of the farmers before sale is undertaken.
7. Only those varieties of chillies which have been duly graded and marked should be allowed to enter inter-state trade.

Commercially, there are two distinct varieties grown for dry chillies. The varieties are given below :—

- (i) Long fruited 'Samba' type.
- (ii) Round fruited 'Mundu or Gundu' type.

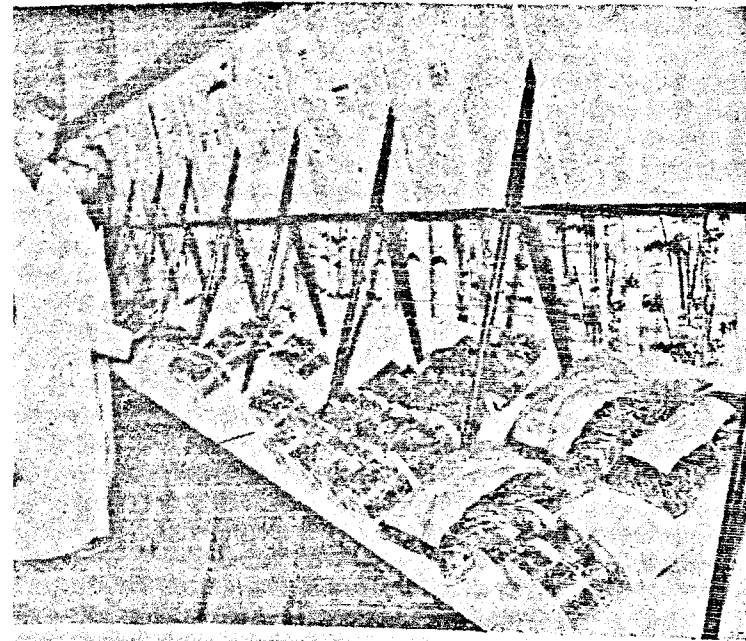
Both the varieties are grown on a commercial scale as dry chillies and are exported to Ceylon.

Chillies are grown in three seasons in Madras State and the seasons are as follows :—

- (i) Main season (September–October sowing).
- (ii) Summer season (March–April sowing).
- (iii) 'Adipattam' (June–July sowing).

The local variety of long fruit type is called the 'Samba' or the 'Sattur samba' which is highly susceptible to pests like 'thrips' and diseases like 'Fruit-rot' and 'Die-back' diseases. Added to the above qualities, the local variety has no strong attachment of calyx and the average yield of 'Sattur samba' is seven quintals per acre.

Crop improvement on research on chillies in this State was started in 1955 at Kovilpatti in Tirunelveli district with the object of evolving strains of superior quality with a wide range of adaptability combining other economic characters like high yield, earliness, colour, pungency and resistance to pests like 'Thrips' and 'Fruit-rot' and 'Die-back' diseases. As a result of research work carried out in this scheme, an improved strain K. 1



Different varieties of chillies were displayed at the exhibition organised in connection with the Seminar on Chillies inaugurated at Madras by the Minister for Education and Industries on 16th July 1968.

has been released for general cultivation during 1964 and the K. 1 strain has the following desirable attributes.

- (i) It gives 20 per cent extra yield on an average over the local 'Sattur samba'.
- (ii) It is more resistant to pests and diseases when compared to the local variety and has got shining dark red colour of fruit, which is supposed to have better keeping quality.
- (iii) The K. 1 chilli is more pungent than the local variety and has got the strong attachment of calyx.

Further research work on chillies to evolve more prolific strains with greater degree of resistance to pests and diseases is in progress and at present two promising selections are in the district trial stage.

* * *

MEETING OF STATE MARKETING OFFICERS OF SOUTHERN REGION

Marketing surveys on maize and jowar are to be undertaken in the I.A.D.P. and I.A.A.P. areas of the Southern States shortly. A decision to this effect was taken at a meeting of the State Marketing Officers of the Southern Region held here at Shastri Bhavan, Madras, on July 18, 1968. The Agricultural Marketing Advisor to the Government of India, Thiru B. D. Joshi presided.

The meeting was attended by Thiru R. N. Chaturvedi, Deputy Agricultural Marketing Advisor, New Delhi, Thiru M. B. Nayar, Senior Marketing Officer for the Southern Region, Madras, Thiru K. Nanjappa, Joint Chief Marketing Officer, Mysore, Thiru K. Sriraman, State Marketing Officer, Madras and Thiru Venkataramaniah, Deputy Director of Marketing, Andhra Pradesh.

The Marketing Officers discussed the ways and means of identifying and tackling marketing problems in the I.A.D.P. and I.A.A.P. areas in the various States of the Southern Region. They decided that the State Marketing Organisations should take more active part in the I.A.D.P. areas by setting up a suitable marketing machinery to identify and report such problems with necessary recommendations. It was also decided to take up and intensify the grading of agricultural produce at farmers' level through regulated markets and co-operatives in the I.A.D.P. and I.A.A.P. areas. The meeting asked the State Marketing Organisations to take advantage of the training facilities offered by the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection in an increasing measure. The meeting suggested that the State Marketing Organisations may take up with the Governments in their respective States the problem of improving communications and transport facilities in the I.A.D.P. and I.A.A.P. areas.

GUIDANCE AND HELP TO STUDENTS

THIRU G. A. DHARMA RAJAN, M.A. (OXON.)

During the course of last 60 years certain Advisory and Counselling Services have been developed at the University of Madras to help the University Students. It was thought that it would be a good service to bring the information on this services to the student public of our State who may be in need of help.

The Vice-Chancellor of this University is the Chairman of all Students' Services' Organisations and the Secretary of the University Bureau is the Liaison and Co-ordinating Officer of the various services.

The University Students' Information Bureau has the following facilities for students :—

1. Academic Counselling, which means planning of the courses estimation of expenses, admission rules and techniques of study.
2. Student's Activities, which means advisory work for promotion of cultural activities of students' clubs.
3. Scholarships, which means information and procedures for obtaining scholarships in India and abroad.
4. Foreign Studies, which means selection of courses abroad, financial estimates, orientation and going out papers.
5. Liaison with parents to know more about the pupils, parental ambitions and family problem affecting the studies of the pupil.
6. Liaison with Experts.—To identify problems and to exchange experience.
7. Alumni Information.—To note their achievements and experience.
8. Publications of Information books and charts.
9. Discussions with Heads of Institutions and Experts for referral cases and development of units of Colleges.

The University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau helps the students in the following fields :—

1. Registration of graduates for employment assistance.
2. Collection of Occupational Information.
3. Vocational Guidance for Individuals.
4. Vocational Guidance for Groups.
5. Liaison with Employers.

6. Arrangement of campus interview by the employer.
7. Career Conferences and Career Exhibitions.
8. Building up career Information.
9. Guidance on Apprenticeships and Training.
10. Overseas Appointments and migration.
11. Perspective planning.
12. Vocational Charts.
13. Professional Societies.
14. Competitive Examinations.
15. Special Talents Registrations.

The Foreign Students' Advisory Bureau is to help the foreign students in the following fields :—

1. Eligibility for the courses here.
2. Orientation for studying at Madras.
3. Housing facilities information.
4. Scholarships Information Guidance.
5. Hospitality.
6. Vacation Camps and Tours.
7. Programming for visiting foreign students.
8. Social Adjustment Problems.

The Department of Psychology renders help to the students in the following fields :—

1. Aptitude Testing.
2. Personality Testing.
3. Adjustments problems.
4. Study Problems.
5. Motivation Analyses.
6. Psychological Counselling.

The University Library offers the following Services :—

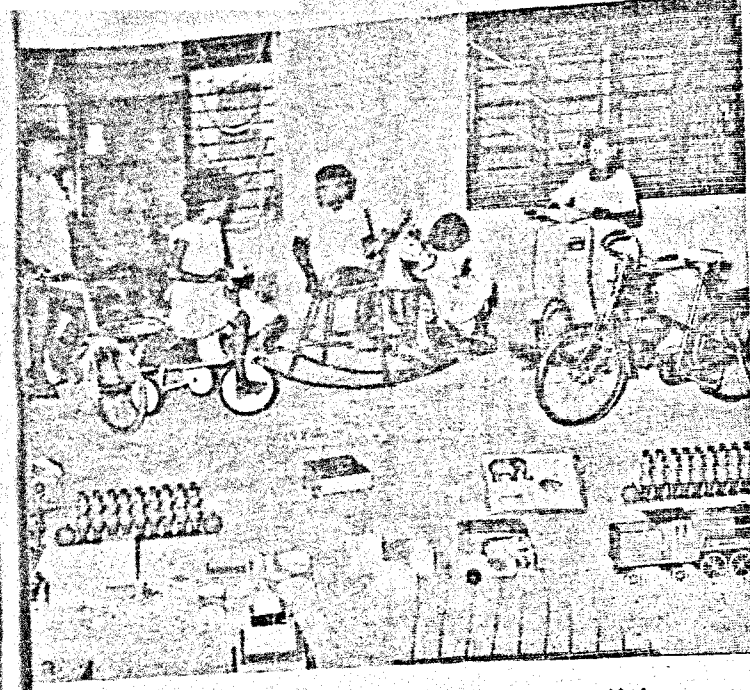
1. Books for study.
2. Journals for study and reference.
3. Advising on books to read.
4. Bibliographical services.
5. Translations.
6. Photostating of reference materials.

The University Union has the following facilities :—

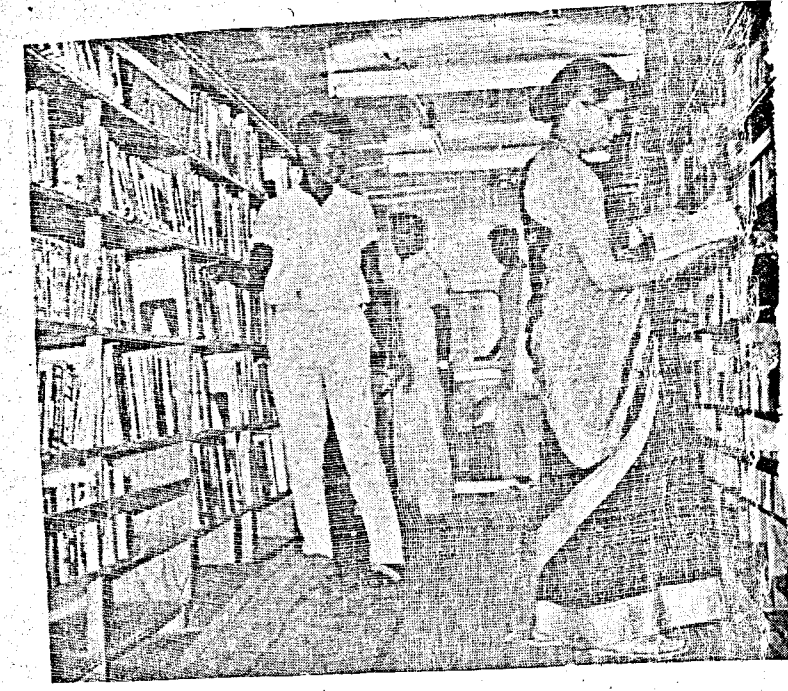
1. Sports Pavilion.
2. Training for Inter-University matches.

The Enquiry Office of the University helps the students with the applications and initial enquiries.

The Services of the University Bureaux are open to all students of the Colleges and the University as well as to the Alumni.



Children at the New Annexe of the Bala Vihar, Madras, opened by Dr. Phulrenu Guha, Union Minister of State for Social Welfare, on 11th July 1968. Thirumathi Sathiyani Muthu, Minister for Harijan Welfare, and Information presided.



The Mobile Library Service of the Local Library Authority, Madras, was inaugurated on 8th August 1968 by the Minister for Education and Industries Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan.



The publications of the Bureau of Tamil Publications was kept on view at Rajaji Hall on 15th August 1968 when the Minister for Education and Industries released its latest publication.



The Minister for Education and Industries Inaugurated on 10th August 1968 the Leadership Training Camp for the City College Girl Students under the auspicious of the Gandhi Centenary Celebration. The participants are getting ready for street cleaning work during the Camp.

வானத்துப் பறவைகளும் சேமிக்கின்றன

(கே. இலக்குமி காந்தன் பாரதி, ஐ. எ. எஸ்., மாவட்ட ஆட்சித் தலைவர், செங்கல்பட்டு மாவட்டம்.)

வானத்தில் வட்டமிட்டு உலாவும் வண்ணப்பறவைகள், இரண்டும் பகலிலும் கண்ணுறங்காது தனக்கு ஆண்டவன் இட்ட வேலையை செவ்வனே செய்து வரும் சென்றிற எறும்புகள், தன்னை உண்டாக்கிய ராணி ஈயின் கட்டைப்படி தன் பணியை பிறர்க்கை எதிர்பாராது ஆற்றும் ஆற்றல் மிக்க தேனீக்கள், கேட்டாலே குலை நடுங்கும் பாலைவனத்துக் கடும் வெய்யிலையும் அநாயசமாக மதித்து வீர நடைபோட்டுச் செல்லும் பாலைவனக் கப்பல் போன்ற ஓட்டகங்கள் இவைகளெல்லாம் இயற்கையை ஒட்டி, இயற்கை நியதியை ஒட்டியே வாழ்கின்றன. தன்னால் இயலாது என்று நலிவு ஏற்பட்ட போதும் சோர்ந்து விடுவதில்லை. பசியின் கொடுமையால் மடிந்தது மில்லை. இயற்கை வழிவந்தமையால் எப்பொழுது தனக்கு வேண்டிய உணவைச் சேமிப்பது? எப்படி சேமிப்பது? சேமித்த பொருளை எவ்வாறு பங்கிட்டு உண்பது என்பதை நன்கு கடை பிடித்து வருகின்றன.

சிறுச் சிறுச் சேமித்து....

மாரிகாலத்தில் எறும்பினங்கள் வெளிச் சென்று உணவைச் சேமிக்க முடியாது. தேன் சேகரிக்க குளிர் காலம் இன்றியமையாததல்ல. பாலைவனத்தில் எங்கு தேடினும் கானல் நீரே தவிர குடிநீர் காண இயலாது. தனக்கு இடையூறுகள் இயற்கையால் வருகின்றன என்பதை முன்கூட்டியே இத்தகைய ஜீவராசிகள் உணர் கின்றன. உதாரணமாக, பாலை வனத்தில் புயல் வருவதை முன்கூட்டியே அறிந்து ஓட்டகங்கள் சத்த மிட்டுக் கொண்டு படுத்துக் கொள்ளும். எறும்புகள் சாரை சாரையாகத் தனது முட்டைகளை தாக்கிக்கொண்டு வேறு இடங்களுக்குச் செல்லும். பறவைகள் நூதனக் குரலுடன் ஓசை எழுப்பும். எனவே, எறும்புகளும், பறவைகளும், தேனீக்களும் தன்னால் உணவைக் காண முடியாது என்பதை முன்கூட்டியே உணர்ந்து சிறுச் சிறுத் தன் கூடுகளில் சேமித்து, தன்னால் முடியாத காலத்தில் அவைகளைச் சிறுச் சிறு உண்ணும். ஓட்டக மும் நீரைத் தன் துரிலில் சேர்த்து வைத்து சிறுச் சிறுப் பருகும். இவைகள் ஒன்றாவது பிறருக்கு தெரியாது பிறிதொரு இடத்தே மறைத்துத் தனக்குமில்லாமல் பிறருக்குமில்லாமல் செய்வது கிடையாது.

ஆனால் ஆற்றிவு படைத்த மனிதன் இயற்கையை மறந்தான். இயற்கை நியதிகளை மறந்தான். தனக் கெனச் செயற்கை வழியை வகுத்துக் கொண்டான். செயற்கை வழியிலே தன் அறிவை நாட்டினான்.

நலிவு கொண்டான். இயற்கையின் சதியினை முன் கூட்டியே அறியும் சக்தியினையும் நாளடைவில் இழந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறான். நம் முன்னோர்களும் தன் பிற்கால சந்ததியின் நலனை முன் கூட்டியே அறிந்து அவர் களுக்காகவே சேர்த்து வைத்தனர். அப்பணத்தை சிதனம் என்ற முறையில் தன் பெண்ணுக்குப் பரிசு அளித்தனர் சிலர். சிலர் தன் சுய நலத்தைக் கருதி “கருமி” என்ற பதத்தைத் தன் மேல் போர்த்திக் கொண்டு வாயைக் கட்டி, வயிற்றைக் கட்டிச் சேர்த்த பணத்தைத் தன் உறவினருக்கும் தெரியாமல் தன் வாரிசு களுக்கும் தெரியாமல் செப்புப்பாண்டங்களில் அடைத்து பூரியில் எவருக்கும் தெரியாமல் புதைத்து வைத்தனர். தங்கள் சாவு தங்களுக்கே தெரியாமல் வரும் என்பதை உணராமல் சிலர் தன் வீட்டுச் சுவர்களில் புதைத்து வைத்தனர். இச்செய்கைகளால் எண்ணிலடங்கா திரவியம் மண்ணில் புதையுண்டு கிடக்கின்றன. இதைத்தான் “புதையல்” எனக்கூறப்பட்டு வருகிறது. இப்படிப்பட்ட செல்வம் தனக்கும் உதவாமல் தன் நாட்டிற்கும் உதவாமல் மண்ணிலே கேட்பாரற்றுக் கிடக்கின்றது.

ஆற்றிவு படைத்த மனிதன்

நம் முன்னோர்கள் இவ்வாறு சேமித்தும் அதன் பிரயோசனம் உதவாக்கரையாகி விட்டது. சில பெண்கள் தங்கள் கிடுகனிலையே சிறுச் சிறுச் சேகரித்த பணம் திருடர்கள் மற்றும் மனிதத்தன்மை அற்ற சில கணவன் மார்களால் இருப்பிடம் தெரியாமல் சென்றுவிடுகின்றன.

இது இவ்வாறிருக்க நம் முன்னோர்கள் போன்று சேமித்து வைக்கும் பொறுப்பில்லாமல், தான் பெற்ற செல்வங்களுக்குக் கல்வி அளிக்க முடியாமல் தன் ஒரே செல்விக்குத் திருமணம் செய்து வைத்துக் கண் குளிரக் காண முடியாமல் தனது அங்க அசைவுகளெல்லாம் ஒய்ந்துவிட்ட காலத்தில் தன் அன்றாட வாழ்க்கைக்குக் கூட வழியில்லாமல், தனக்கென ஒரு குடிசை என்று கூட இல்லாமல் அவதிப்படுவோரை அவனியிலே அவ்வப் பொது கண்கூடாகக் கண்டு வருகிறோம்.

மேற்கூறப்பட்ட குறைகளை நிவர்த்திக்க சேமித்த பணம் வீண் விரயமாகாமலிருக்க, நாட்டுச் சீதனம், நாட்டிற்கே பயன்பட, நாட்டுச் சதந்திரம் பரிபொகாமல் இருக்க அந்நியனின் கொடூர நாக்குக்கு குடுபாடாக சிறந்ததோர் திட்டத்தை உருவாக்கினர் நம் தலைவர்கள், இது தான் “சிறு சேமிப்புத் திட்டம்.”

எத்தனையோ ஆசைகள்

பிஞ்சு நெஞ்சுகளிலிருந்து தொண்டு கிழவர்கள்வரை ஒவ்வொருவருக்கும் எத்தனையோ ஆசைகள் உள்ளன. எத்தனையோ தேவைகள் உள்ளன. “ஊட்டிக்கு உல்லாசப் பயணம் போகவேண்டும்; மாடி வீட்டு ராமுவிடம் இருப்பது போன்று பந்தம் மட்டையும் வாங்க வேண்டும்; கன ஜோராகக் காலையும் பள்ளி சென்றுவர அடுத்த வீட்டு மாண்புமிகு பதிவாளர் அருட்துறை வலத்திருப்பதுபோல் புதிய சைக்கிள் ஒன்று வேண்டும். அதிகாலையிலும் துயில் எழுப்ப “அரைம்” கடிக்காரமும் பரிட்சையில் விடைத்தாள்களை குறித்த நேரத்தில் எழுதி முடிக்க ஒரு கைக் கடிக்காரமும் அறிவு வளர்ச்சிக்கு நல்ல புத்தகங்களும் வேண்டும். இது பள்ளிச் சிறுவர்களின் ஆசை.

தன் குடும்பம் செவ்வனே வாழ வேண்டும், வயிரா உண்டு மனமார வாழ வேண்டும். தன் செல்வங்கள் கல்விமான்கள் ஆக வேண்டும். தான் பெற்ற பெண் தன் அந்தஸ்தை விட தனவான் வீட்டில் வாழ்க்கைப்பட தன் அந்தஸ்தை விட தனவான் வீட்டில் வாழ்க்கைப்பட வேண்டும். நாலுபேர் பார்த்து “ஆண்டை” என்று அழைக்க மிடுக்கோடு வாழவேண்டும். சுற்றம் சூழ அழைக்க மிடுக்கோடு வாழவேண்டும். இது பெற்றோர்களின் சுதந்திரமாக வாழ வேண்டும். இது போன்ற எத்தனையோ பேராசை. இன்னும் இது போன்ற எத்தனையோ ஆசைகள். இதற்கெல்லாம் பணம் எங்கே போவது.

எத்தனை நோக்கமும்

அலாவுதீனின் அற்புத விளக்கு நம்மிடம் இல்லை. நம் ஒவ்வொருவர் கையிலும் கிடைத்தால் நாம் விரும்பும் பொருள் எத்தனையும் அரை நொடியில் பெறலாம். ஆனால் அது வெறும் கதையாகத்தான் இருக்க முடியும். தவிர நடை முறைக்கு ஒவ்வாத ஓர் கானல் நீராயிற்றே. இல்லை நமக்கு கிடைத்த பணம்தான் அள்ள

CURRY POWDER EXPORTS

Exporters of curry powders had a meeting with Thiru B. D. Joshi, Agricultural Marketing Advisor to the Government of India, in Madras on July 18, 1968. The Deputy Agricultural Marketing Advisor Thiru R. N. Chaturvedi and the Senior Marketing Officer for the Southern Region Thiru M. B. Nayar, as also the Chairman of the Spices Export Promotion Council, the Deputy Director of Export Promotion in the Ministry of Commerce and the Manager of the Export Inspection Council in Madras were present at the meeting and took part in the discussions.

All procedural steps connected with the quality control of curry powders were discussed at the meeting and finalised. It was decided to bring into operation before the end of this year the Government's scheme for the quality control of curry powders. The exporters offered their full co-operation to the Government in the matter of quality control.

The question of quality control of curry powders which has been hanging fire for the past 12 years, has now been given a final shape. The total value of India's

அள்ளக் குறையாத தங்கச் சுங்கமா என்ன? எத்தனை நோக்கமும் இதற்கு ஒரேவிடை. “சிறு சேமிப்பே” யன்றி வேறில்லையே. எனவே வீட்டிற்கும் நாட்டிற்கும் நல்ல பிள்ளையாகத் திகழ நமது நாட்டுத் தேவைகளை நாமே தீர்த்துக்கொள்ள, அன்னை நாட்டாரின் அர்த்தமற்ற ஆசைகளை நொறுக்க, ஆபுதங்கள் செய்திட வாணிகம் வளம்பெற கப்பல்கள் செய்திட, தன்னுயிரை துச்சமென மதித்து கடுங்குளிராலும் கண் அயராது நம் நாட்டைக் காத்திட நிற்கும் பாரதப் போர் வீரர்களின் முக்கிய தேவைகளை அளித்துக் காத்திட பொருள் தேவை. அப்பொருள் திரட்ட ஒரே வழி “தேசிய சிறு சேமிப்பு”.

சிறுசேமிப்பின் பயன்

சிறு சேமிப்பில் சேரும் பணம் நமது நாட்டின் தேவைகளை ஓரளவு பூர்த்தி செய்கிறது. நாம் சேர்த்த பணம் பத்திரமாக இருக்கும். நம்மிடையே அப்பணம் இருந்தால் வட்டி கிடைக்காது. அவ் வட்டி கிடைத்திடவும், பிற்கால சந்ததிகள் பிறர் கையை எதிர்பார்த்து வாழாமல் வாழ்ந்திடவும் வயது முதிர்ந்து தள்ளு நடைபோடும் தள்ளாத காலத்தில் தெள்ளெனக் குதித்தோடி வரும் சேமிப்புப்பணம். எனவே, சிறு சேமிப்புத் தவிர வேறு வழியே இல்லை.

நாட்டின் மீதும் வீட்டின் மீதும் நாட்டும் கொண்டோரே, நாடு வாழ, நாட்டிலே உணவு உடை உற்பத்தியை பெருக்க எதிரிகளை விரட்ட குண்டுகளும், பீரங்கிகளும், விமானங்களும் வாங்க, உலகத்திலே நமது நாட்டுப் புகழ் கொடி கட்டிப் பறக்க, வீடு வாழ, உடல் நலம் தழைக்க, குலம் வாழ, மனைவாழ, சேமிக்க வாருங்கள், சேமிக்கச் செய்யுங்கள் என செங்கரம் கூப்பி அறைகூவி அழைக்கின்றேன்.

PRICES COME DOWN

Thiru Mathialagan, Minister for Food recently stated why prices had come down. The secret was not just a good monsoon, he claimed. The Government's effective procurement policies had resulted in fall in prices and rice became easily available. The amount of rainfall during 1967 was only three-fourths of what it was in 1966. Food production had increased by only two lakh tons in 1967.

Rs. 150 crores worth of paddy had been procured in the last 15 months. If it had not been done, the same quantity would have been bought by consumer for an additional Rs. 50 crores, and this Rs. 50 crores would have gone “black”. Procurement was an anti-black-marketing measure, he said.

Prevention of smuggling was another measure that had helped bring down prices. Proper inter-district movement had also helped.

annual curry powder exports is about Rs. 50 lakhs (1,500 tonnes). It may be pointed out that more than 70 per cent of the total export of Indian curry powders is from Madras.

CURRENT EVENTS

Aerial Attack on Pests

Between now and December 2-44 lakh acres under paddy in Madras State will have been already sprayed with chemicals to control the stemborer and a host of other pests.

The aerial spraying of paddy is just two years old in the State, which is a pioneer in introducing this treatment for paddy. It started rather haltingly in 1965-66 in the face of widespread fear that the chemicals will pollute water, kill fish and will prove a danger to man and animal, particularly in the flow-irrigation area. The first year's modest record was 11,000 acres. Next year 1.6 lakh acres were covered. This year's target is still more impressive indicating that more farmers are willing. The State Government is subsidising the cost of the chemicals used in aerial spraying by 35 per cent. The Central Government is subsidising the cost on the use of aircraft by 50 per cent.

London Model for Madras

“Current redevelopment scheme in London can provide a useful model for urban renewal in Madras.” The Minister for Local Administration Thiru M. Muthuswamy, expressed this opinion at London on 1st August 1968. As the head of five-man mission, he was making a brief study of the work of Local Government in London.

On 31st July 1968, Members of the Civic delegation paid a courtesy visit to the Lord Mayor of London. At a meeting on the same day, they discussed the organisation of the G.L.C. and the development of London's public utilities and services.

Thiru M. Muthuswamy, Minister for Local Administration of Tamilnad said “I sensed a very real desire to create an even better city and I feel that redevelopment in London can provide a useful model for Madras.”

More Kitchen Gardens for Mid-day Meal Centres

Working towards its target of a Kitchen-cum-Garden unit for every Panchayat Union in Madras State, to look after the mid-day meal scheme, the Co-operative for American Relief Everywhere (CARE) hopes to cover 75 more centres this year.

CARE plans to complete the remaining 30 by the end of next year.

The success of the central kitchen and farm unit at Poonamallee, as a self sufficient school lunch unit had warranted the expansion. CARE has tended two successful crop of Maize, and one crop of Vegetables which the kitchen used up.

The other 74 units will not be as large as the Poonamallee unit. They will incorporate gardens rather than farms, where two acres of land are provided for the unit by the Government.

The 74 units will be spread over chingleput, North Arcot and South Arcot districts.

Milk Plant at Thanjavur

A co-operative milk pasteurisation plant with capacity of 16,000 litres per day, was inaugurated by the Food Minister Thiru K. A. Mathialagan, at Thanjavur on 1st August 1968.

A plant for the production of cattle feed was declared open by Thiru A. Govindaswami, Agriculture Minister.

The Minister for Public Works Thiru M. Karunanidhi, who also participated in the function, said that people were losing faith in Co-operative institutions. It was, therefore, essential that the organisers of the plant should be vigilant and run it efficiently.

Officials should resist pressure

“I would consider the official, my best friend who, when he sees me making a mistake, tells me boldly that I am wrong.” —THIRU C.N. ANNADURAI.

Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister, who was inaugurating a two-day seminar arranged by the Madras branch of the Indian Institute of Public Administration at Rajaji Hall on 9th August 1968 assured the public services of the State that they could function without fear or favour as long as he was at the helm. Officials could turn down requests from his partymen if they were not in public interest and bring to his notice cases where undue pressure was applied to grant individual favours.

He would see to it that his followers did not interfere with the administration. Thiru Annadurai said that favours sought by the Opposition party should not be denied as a matter of course either, simply because they were not in power.

A large number of State Officials are participated in the seminar, the first of its kind organised by the IIPA in the 10 years of its existence. The main subject of the seminar is “Redressal of public grievances”.

The Chief Minister said that, in a democracy, when old grievances were removed, new grievances arose. Many of them might not be legitimate or real, but it was the duty of officials and Ministers to examine each one and send replies.

The Chief Minister said he would like Collectors to set apart some of their time to meeting petitioners. They might require special assistants to help them in this work.

The Collectors might send up periodical reports on assurances they had given to the public and the steps taken to fulfil them.

The Chief Minister gave a few tips to district officials particularly the younger among them. They should change over quickly to the use of Tamil in their dealings with the people. They should so act that petitioner did not feel nervous in approaching them personally.

In the redressal of public grievances, Thiru. Annadurai said that leaders of the people, particularly elected representatives, could play a considerable part. People's representatives should be respected by the Government, from the highest paid officer downwards.

More Vegetable Cultivation

Chief Minister Thiru C.N. Annadurai, inaugurated a 51 acres model farm at Government Estate at Madras

on 9th August 1968. Chief Minister said that the model farms to be run by the Agriculture Department, would demonstrate the proper method of sowing and the sprinkler method of watering the farms. Vegetable farm is to be set up in Chingleput district in an area of 1,000 acres.

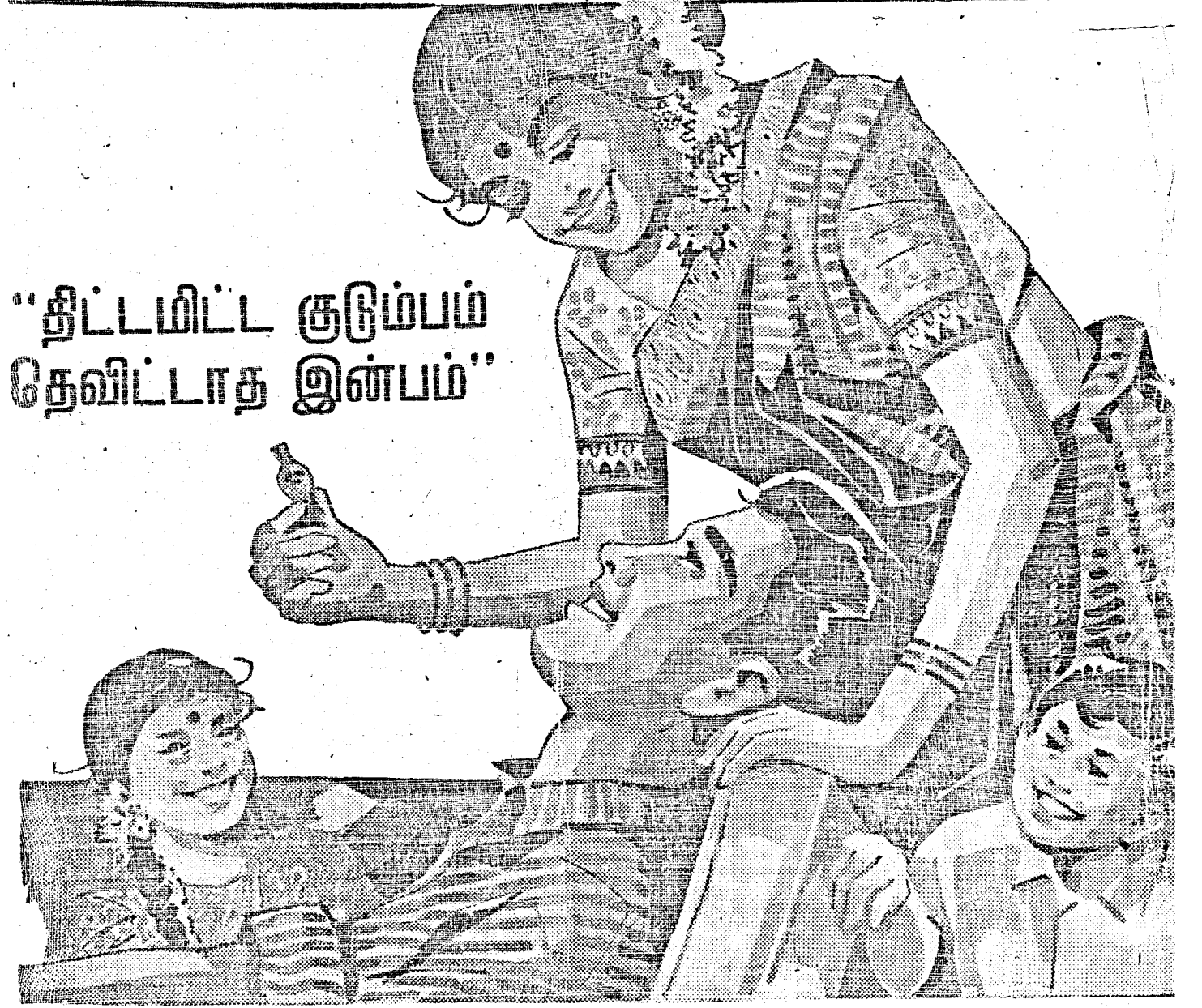
Thiru A. Govindasamy, Agriculture Minister, participated in the function and said that there was need to increase production of vegetables in and around Madras city so that the price of vegetables may be reduced. Another model farm would be established in Greenways road shortly. He pointed out that the vegetable seeds could be obtained at half cost and pesticides at concessional rates for those who wished to set up vegetable gardens.

Food Minister Thiru K.A. Mathialagan said that the city's need of vegetables was 600 tons a day, but only 200 tons was now available. Under the Metropolitan Fresh Vegetable Production Project which was being inaugurated large scale production of vegetables would be made available to people in the city in sufficient quantities.



The Metropolitan Fresh Vegetable Production Project was inaugurated by Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister of Madras, at Government Estate, Madras, on 9th August 1968.

"திட்டமிட்ட குடும்பம் தேவிட்டாத இன்பம்"



உங்கள் குடும்பம் ஆயிரம் காலத்துப்பயிர்
ஒவ்வொரு தலைமுறையும் நூருண்டு வாழ
இன்பம் தேவை, இனிய வாழ்வுக்கு ஓர் இரு
குழந்தைகள் இருந்தாலே போதும்.

வெளியீடு: மாநில குடும்ப நலதிட்ட அமைப்பு
சுகாதார, குடும்ப நலதிட்ட இயக்குநர் அலுவலகம்
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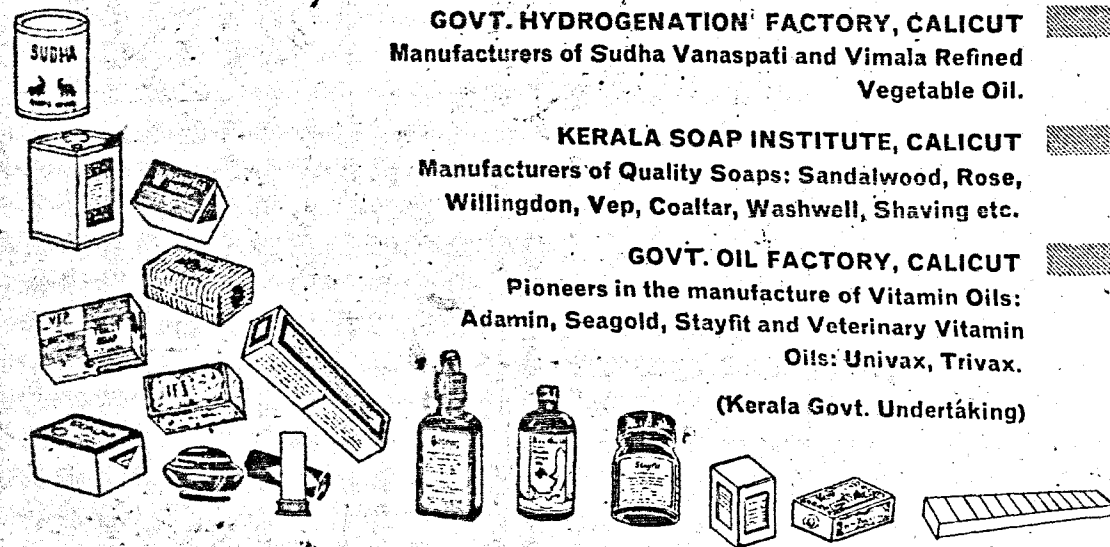
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They work for PROSPERITY

The inauguration of the panchayat institutions is yet another major step in the socio-economic development of the country. The basic philosophy underlying the panchayat institution is to educate the people of their responsibility in the nation building task. It aims at providing opportunities for the people to participate in the development activities. Panchayat institutions have been entrusted with the task of spreading primary education, agricultural development, etc., wherein these institutions can go forward with the active co-operation of the people.

Gramasevaks and sevikas of panchayat unions are the major link between the unions and the people. Any scheme for its success naturally depends on the efforts taken by these workers to enlist the co-operation of the villagers. If only they look upon their work with a missionary-zeal they can achieve their end very easily. Once the co-operation of the villagers are thus enlisted the various departmental schemes formulated by the Government for the welfare of the people can be implemented successfully.

With a view therefore to encourage these workers Government has instituted prizes at the district level, State level and national level for the best Gramasevak or sevika.

Thiru A. Swaminathan, Gramasevak, Poonamallee Panchayat Union, and Selvi N. Vasanthakumari, Gramasevika, Thiruvellore Block, have been awarded the State level prize, Rs. 1,000 for the years 1965-66 and 1967-68 respectively.

Thiru A. Swaminathan, joined as Gramasevak only in 1964. Within one year he was adjudged as the best Gramasevak at the State level. This only shows how

sincerely he could have discharged his duties. Simple and calm to look at, he is always cheerful. Secret of his success lies in the fact that he goes to the farmer before the farmer comes to him. He closely moves with them, and helps them in all possible ways. He is never tired in convincing the farmers as also the farm labourers the benefits of modern agricultural practices. For instant farm labourers are reluctant to transplant paddy seedling in the Japanese method. In order to make the labourers to adopt such modern practices, he takes photographs while they are at work at his own cost.

When asked why you should do such things at your own cost, he simply said it is a pleasure to me because once these labourers see their photographs their joy knows no bound. Thus if they are convinced of a method they learn the advantages of the particular practice and the added advantage in such practice over that of the conventional method. In this process unconsciously these people take to modern cultivation methods. Once the modern agricultural practices are fully implemented

Thiru A. Swaminathan, Gramasevak.



by the villagers then the agricultural production can be increased manifold and that is the corner stone of all our efforts.

Selvi N. Vasanthakumari, Grama sevika of Tiruvellore Block is selected as the best Grama sevika at the State level for the year 1967-68.

She has been working for the past five years in this post and her hard work and enthusiasm got her the prize.

She said that she was covering about 20 villages in a month. She found it difficult to convince the villagers in the beginning but it took no time for her to get their trust. They will be eagerly awaiting her arrival and she also feels as though she is visiting her own village and meet her own people.

In every village that she visited she has organised kitchen gardens, poultry, labour saving devices Bala-wad's and so many other development schemes. She says that besides some monetary benefit the satisfaction of doing service to our own people is the predominant factor and persons who are unfortunate as to live an unhappy life or disappointed may well choose this profession to their benefit. The spirit of dedication is the sheet anchor of this work she said.



Selvi N. Vasanthakumari, Gramasevika

TAGORE'S CONCEPT OF UNIFIED INDIA

Gurudev Rabindranath valued Indian unity greatly. By his numerous patriotic songs, inspiring poems and political writings he gave a new impetus to the national awakening.

Rabindranath believed that ultimate goal of civilisation was unification of mankind and to realise that noble objective, it was a condition precedent that we in our country should be united first—united in mind, united in action and united in spirit.

He passionately loved Bengal and her multitudes of people but the wide outlook that he had inculcated from the teachings of the Upanishads and the precepts of his father elevated him above the parochial environments and enabled him to conceive the idea of a unified India, and, therefore of one world of humanity. It was because he could conceive India as a unit that he could tender homage, in his famous poem on Shivaji, to that great architect for unified India.

In one of his addresses Rabindranath said:

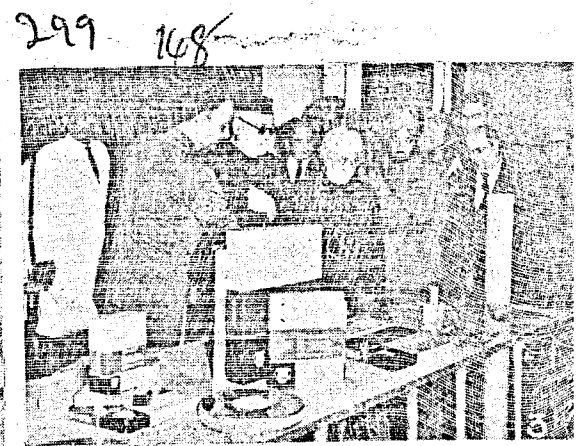
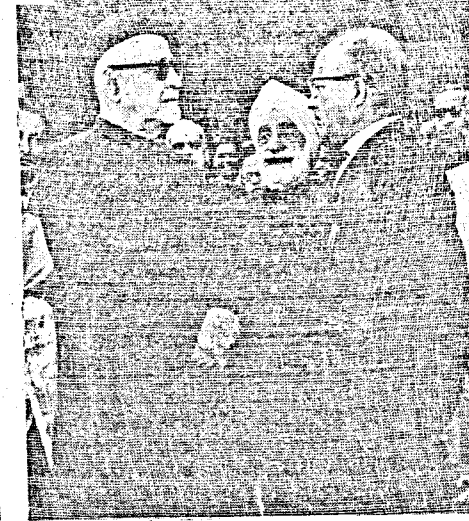
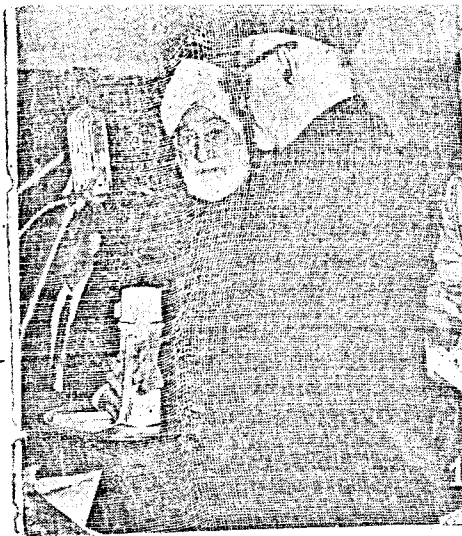
"I draw your attention to the difficulties, India has had to encounter and her struggle to overcome them. Her problem was the problem of the world in miniature. In spite of the great difficulty, however,

India has done something. She has tried to make an adjustment of races to acknowledge real differences where they exist, and yet seek some basis of unity."

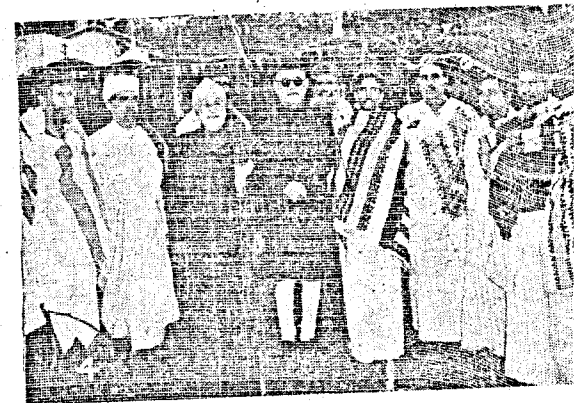
This has been India's great contribution to the history—the history of man.

What Rabindranath said years ago holds good even to-day. He felt that it was necessary for us to have common purpose, a common ideal and a common goal if we are to achieve real unity. Instead of frittering our energy in futile pursuits, if we dedicated ourselves to sharing the responsibility of building up India, we shall be doing a great service to ourselves. Then and then only, shall we be helping India to take her rightful place amongst the great nations of the world. Describing his life's mission, Rabindranath said:

"It has become my life's work to try to restore the fulness of life to those of my race who have been deprived of their own proper share of physical and intellectual opportunities and to open the inner path of communication with other nations for the purpose of establishing perfect human relationship, which is the real goal of civilisation."



The President In Tamilnad



1. Dr. Zakir Hussain, President of India who inaugurated the Diamond Jubilee celebrations of the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, on 6-9-68 is receiving the first batch of Polio Vaccine, produced at the Institute, from the Governor.

2. The Chief Election Commissioner, who was at Ooty in connection with the Chief Electoral Officers Conference is shaking hands with the President.

3. The President at the Hindustan Photo Films Factory on 5-9-68.

4. With the Todas of Ooty.

5. The President is receiving from the Chancellor of the Annamalai University the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Letters conferred on him on 8-9-68 at a special convocation.

6. Civic Reception at Vellore on 9-9-68

7. The President confers the first Fellowship of the Sahitya Akademi on Dr. Radhakrishnan, by handing over a copper plate with the citation inscribed on it.

8. The President called on the Chief Minister, at the Government General Hospital, on 10-9-68, before his departure.



The elder brother at sixty

A born leader imbued with a high sense of justice Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister of Madras, has won the appreciation and faith of the masses through his relentless public service. Even in his early days he was a keen observer of the day-to-day happenings in the society. This has revealed him the many evils of the society. Particularly the subjection of the poor in the name of religion and caste touched his heart. He became the friend of the poor. In his public life his heart went for the alleviation of the sufferings of the poor, downtrodden and underprivileged masses. He spared no efforts for the well being of the masses. They in turn found in him a trusted lieutenant who can better their lot. They fondly call him "ANNA". And the word "ANNA"—meaning elder brother—has become the household name in Tamilnad. The 1967 General Elections have reflected this faith of the masses in him. They have voted him to power to guide their destinies. Ever since his assumption of office as Chief Minister, Thiru C. N. Annadurai, with the help of a band of able and enthusiastic Cabinet colleagues, is steering the State off many a shoals and reefs safely to its destiny of progress. On the occasion of his 60th birth day on September 15, 1968 we reproduce a picture of the Chief Minister Anna at his desk amidst files.

PLANNING THE FAMILY

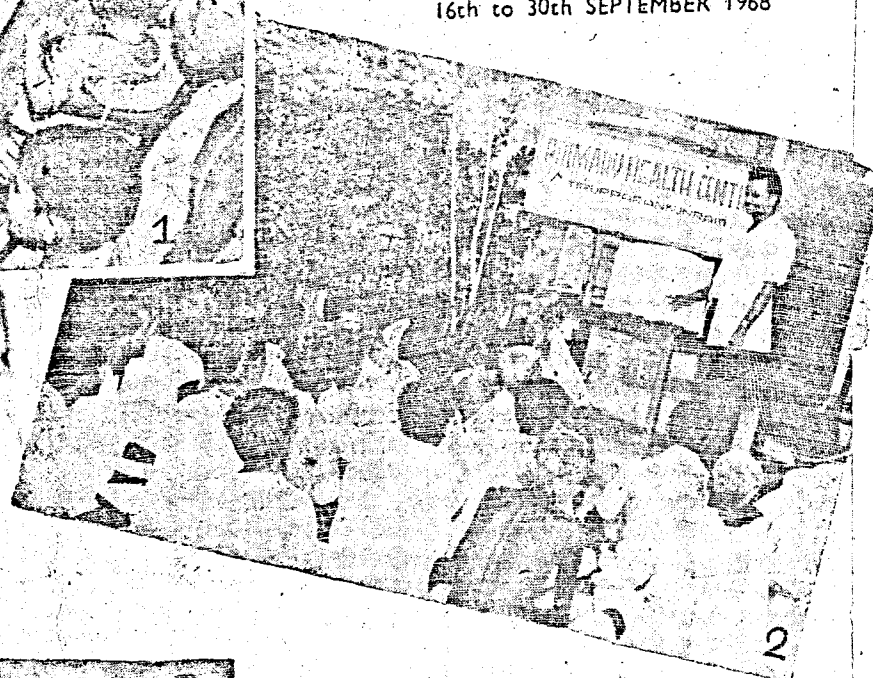
FAMILY PLANNING FORTNIGHT:
16th to 30th SEPTEMBER 1968



1. A health visitor explaining the advantages of loop method.

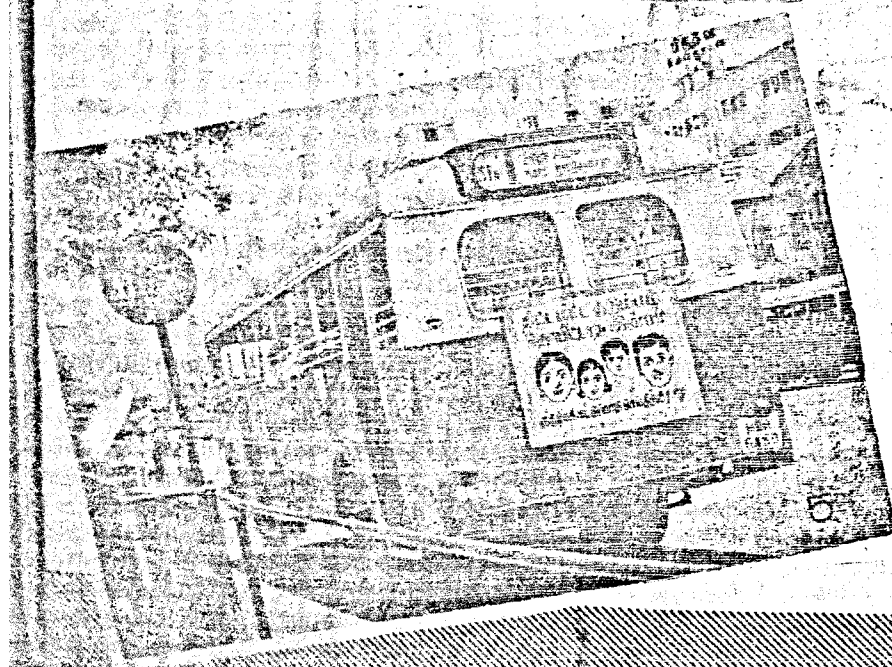
2. Another male health visitor explaining to the villagers about the vasectomy operation at Tiruparankunram.

3. Waiting for operation.

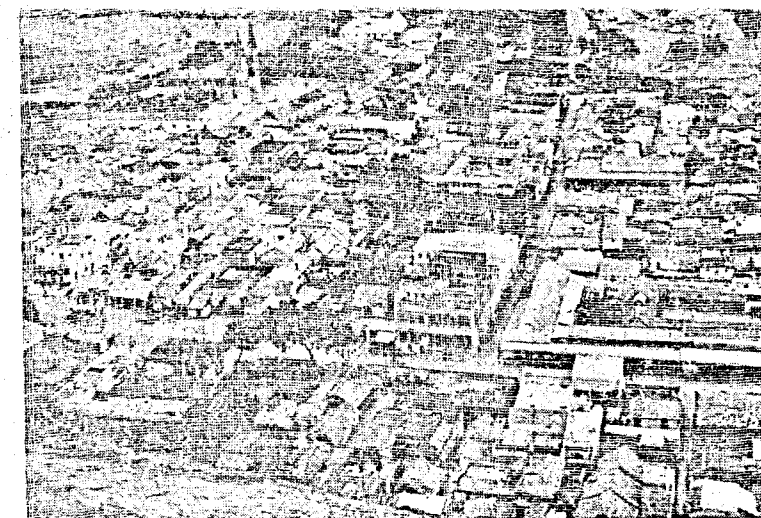


4. A female health visitor explaining to a mother the advantages of family planning for better living.

5. This is one of the many publicity devices adopted for popularising family planning.



A view of the Kalugumalai Village



KALUGUMALAI

The best village in the state

Gandhiji firmly believed that the real strength of the nation lies in the villages. Panchayats are the appropriate agencies for improving the lot of our people through self-help. In Tamilnad Panchayats are functioning in every village. Kalugumalai is a major panchayat in fulfilling the dream of Mahatma Gandhi. It is no wonder that the village should have been adjudged as the best village in the State by the Government and will be awarded Rs. 1,000. Kalugumalai is situated 19 kms. south-west of Sankarankoil in Tirunelveli district.

With a population 7,408 the village is in the forefront in many developmental activities. Agriculture is the main occupation of 350 families. Total area of the village is 2,369 acres. Area under cultivation is 2,939 acres. Main crops are cotton 676 acres, millet (kambu) 487 acres, maize (cholam) 72 acres, ragi 50 acres and red gram 50 acres. Hybrid maize and Hybrid millet is cultivated in 14 acres and 23 acres respectively.

There are 30 irrigation wells and a tank of which 21 are energised with pumpsets.

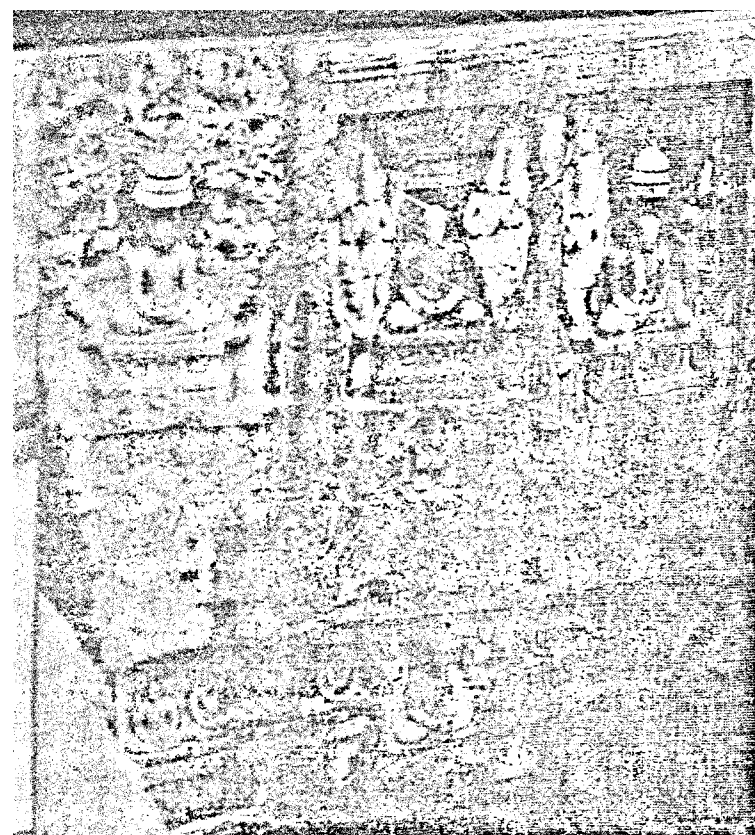
About 680 kilos of improved seed variety valued at Rs. 2,300 is being distributed per year. Ploughs, sprayers, pesticides, fertilisers and loan for agricultural developments are also being availed of by the villagers.

There is a key village centre for the improvement of cattle. Last year alone artificial insemination was done for 1,444 buffaloes and 953 cows. About 1,848 cattle have been treated for various kinds of disease and about 1,434 inferior quality cattle have been castrated.

The Kalugumalai Cattle Fair is one of the big fairs of Tamilnad well known all over the State. The fair takes place in the Tamil months of Tai (Jan.-Feb.) and Panguni (March-April). About Rs. 5,000 is being spent every year for its maintenance and is leased out for about Rs. 36,000 per year. More than 20,000 people participate in the fair.

There is one Consumers' Co-operative Society and a Co-operative Credit Society. The Consumers' Co-operative Society has a membership of 509. With a share capital of Rs. 5,560 the Society earns an annual profit of Rs. 2,944. The business turnover of the society comes to about Rs. 3,65,495. The Co-operative Credit Society with a membership of 225 and a share capital of Rs. 6,383, advances loan to the tune of Rs. 25,000 and earns a profit of Rs. 1,889 in a year.

The major industry of the village is match works; palm products, stone cutting, cotton ginning, oil are the other notable industries. There are about 40 match



A view of the sculpture at the hill temple at Kalugumalai.

factories providing employment to about 1,500. About 15 lakhs gross match boxes are being produced annually. About Rs. 1,27,635 worth palm products manufactured here are being sold annually through co-operative society. The stone masons of Kalugumalai make beautiful sculptures. For the welfare of these masons they have

been formed into a society called "The National Stone Masons Association".

Due to improved medical facilities the death rate in the village has come down to 16 per thousand. Birth rate also had decreased to 32 per thousand. The police of this village was awarded first prize in 1967 for its efficiency and good work. The village has not lacked behind in Small Savings movement. People have liberally contributed to the National Defence Bond, and are also contributing in Cumulative Time Deposit and Small Savings.

For recreation purposes there is a theatre, a library and other cultural associations, functioning in the village. There is a Harijan Hostel in the village. Pattas have also been allotted to Harijans. In the Kayatharu Prosperity Brigade Unit there are 13 volunteers from Kalugumalai. They with other members are actively taking part in public works such as laying of roads, white washing of schools, etc. The Sarvodaya Sangh of this village produces Ambar Charka which is distributed all over India. The Sangh also manufactures yarn, khadar, oil, soap, agricultural implements, etc. The Kalugumalai village as a major Town Panchayat is progressing in all directions with the active participation of the people. The Panchayat Union Council has 14 members one of whom is a nominated lady member. It has an annual income of Rs. 66,000. Another notable feature of the Panchayat is the fact that it was able to collect all taxes without arrears and that too without any compulsion. No wonder that the Madras Government has adjudged the village as the best village. Other villages in the State may very well, follow the example of Kalugumalai and make the dream of Mahatma Gandhi a reality.

USAID's PRAISE FOR MADRAS

The USAID team has expressed high praise for Madras. It visited Madras to acquaint itself with the great progress in rural electrification made in the State. It found a relatively higher development of agriculture even if the latest tools are not used. It found 80 per cent of villages electrified and the load-factor of agricultural consumers was more than 60 per cent. "The sophistication of rural electrification displayed in Madras State can be implemented in other areas of India by means of rural electrical co-operatives. Rural electrification is a reality in Madras and can be throughout India", says the team's report.

Indian Weavers

Weavers, weaving at break of day
Why do you weave a garment so gay?
Blue as the wing of a halcyon wild
We weave the robes of new born child,

Weavers, weaving at fall of night
Why do you weave the garment so bright?
Like the plumes of a peacock purple and green
We weave the marriage viels of a queen.

Weavers, weaving solemn and still
What do you weave in the moonlight chill?
White as feather and white as cloud
We weave a dead man's funeral shroud.

—Sarojini Naidu.

Our Industry

handloom — THE PRIDE OF TAMILNAD



The Handloom Industry of India has been in existence from time immemorial, not only catering to the needs but also exporting the surplus to the Middle-East Countries. The prosperity of this valuable industry was shattered by the opening up of the Suez Canal, domination of Indian markets by Lancashire interests and the unhelpful attitude of the then alien administration in India. The fillip given by the Swadeshi movement in the early part of this century enabled the industry to keep going but the plight continued until the out-break of the Second World War.

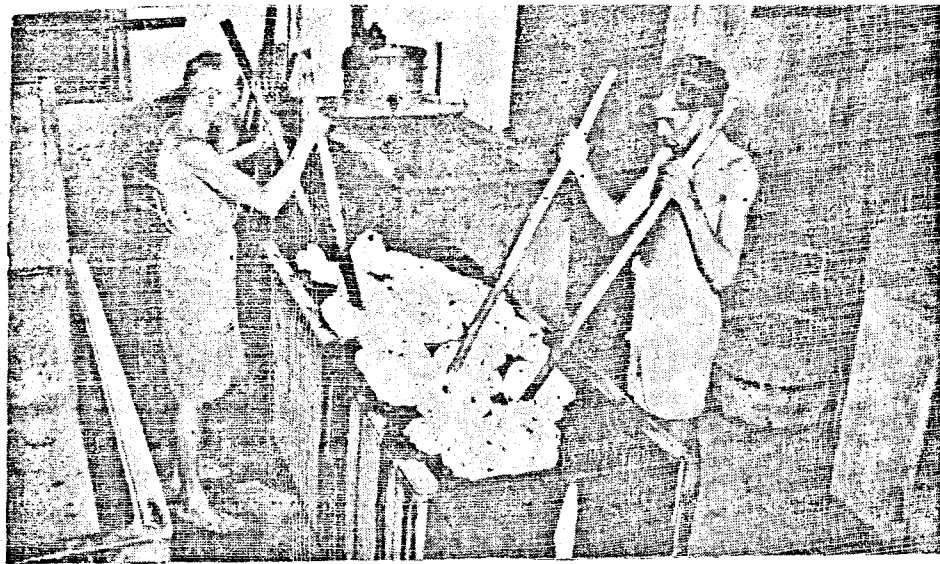
As the major portion of the mill production in the war years went for defence purposes leaving little for civilian consumption, handlooms had the field clear to cater the increased domestic demand. India's handloom fabrics have always had the pride of place wherever beautiful textiles are prized. They found their way to the palaces of Babylon and the Courts of Roman Empire.

The legend.

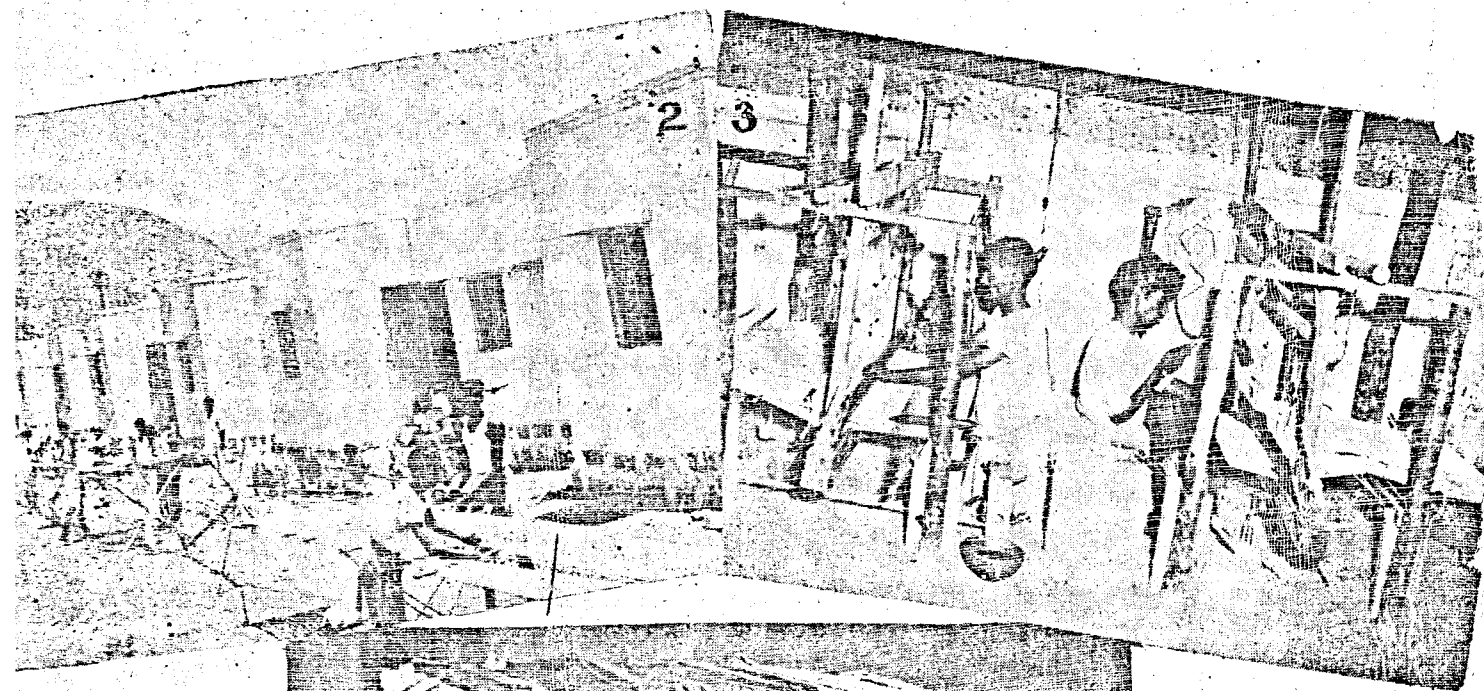
Even as far back as 5000 B.C. Muslims from India were in demand to enshroud the Egyptian mummies. Legend has it that these fine muslims when moistened and laid on grass became almost invisible. It is difficult to believe that human hands could weave fabrics so fine.

The Indian weaver has been the artisan as also the artist—his hands executed, what his imagination visualised. And his natural sensitivity to rhythm and colour, line and curve have made him a perfect designer and a master craftsman. The skill has passed from father to son, from mother to daughter so that in course of time a tradition has been built and sustained.

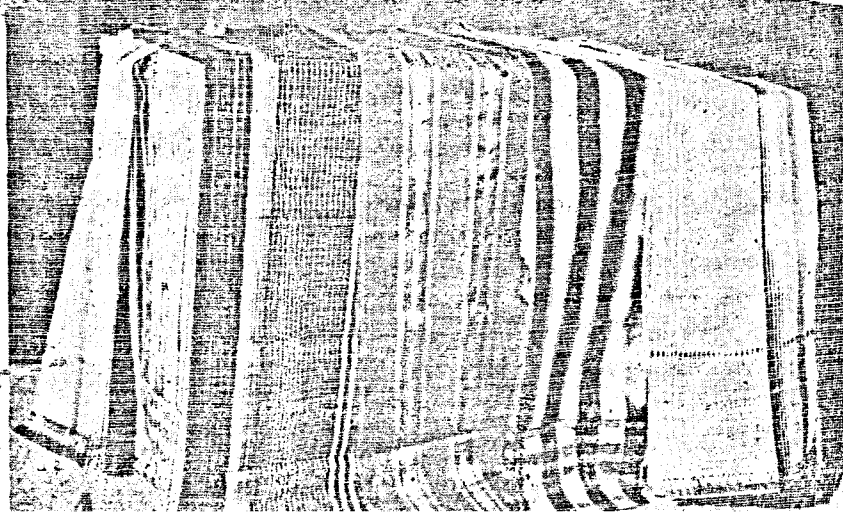
Every State in India is the home of atleast one distinctive weave, design or style, all its own. The gorgeous saris, and celebrated brocades of Varanasi (Banares), the himrus of Hyderabad, the beautiful saris of Bengal, Kanchipuram and Adayar, the Chanderis and



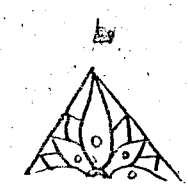
SAREES AND DOTHIES IN THE MAKING



1. The yarn is being
spined and starched.
2. The thread is being
spined on the warf
and sending it to the
looms. On the background
the weavers quarters are
seen.



3. The weavers are
working on the looms.
4. The finished product
Sarees and Dhoties.



Maheśwaris of Madhya Pradesh, the Patan patolas of Gujarat, the Chicken Muslins of Lucknow, the handkerchief cottons of Madras (Bleeding Madras), the prints of Farukabad, Bombay and Jaipur are all fascinating to the fashion-conscious.

Dress designers the world over have taken an increasing notice of Indian Handloom Textiles as fashion-fabrics with great potentialities. There are not only countless shades and designs to choose from, there is a vast variety of materials to work with.

Historical Background

The handloom industry is ancient and has passed through many vicissitudes. Its modern history can be said to have begun when in 1640 a year after the Fort St. George was built by the East India Company, 400 families of weavers had emigrated to the village, then called Madras Patnam north of the Fort. The company encouraged the weavers. During the early years steps were taken to direct their labour to manufacture such clothes as was promising for export. Cotton cultivation was also encouraged to procure cheap raw-materials for the company's weaving establishments. When the company assumed administrative functions encouragements to the weavers continued for sometime. The 'MOTURPHA' a tax on weavers was abolished. When this tax was reimposed for revenue reasons the company weavers were exempted from it. Cultivation in weaver's land was rent free. To direct and improve the industry commercial residents were appointed in all districts. The other measures adopted to encourage the weavers were division of the wind-fall profits among them and supply of grain allowances during the periods of famine.

Then came another phase of the industry, when towards the end of 17th Century, with the growth of British Cotton Textile Industry, the use of Indian Textiles declined in England either by complete prohibition or by the imposition of heavy import duties. British goods began to flood world markets. The reaction in Madras was the closure of the entire commercial establishments of the East India Company in 1835, causing great distress to the weavers. A large number of weavers were forced to seek their livelihood in agriculture or emigrate as coolies to Ceylon, Burma, and Mauritius. During the second half of the 19th Century there was a revival of industry when high priced hand-spun yarn yielded place to cheap machine-spun yarn and with the consequent reduction in prices foreign markets for handloom fabrics once more expanded. Even so the prosperity did not last long, as the price differential between handloom and mill clothes was adverse to handloom clothes. The power-looms made in roads into the range of goods formerly produced by the handlooms. Once more there was decline in the handloom industry.

During the years following the war the indigenous mills began to cater to the domestic needs by producing dhoties and coloured saris until then exclusively woven by handlooms. The price of handloom cloths was left aloft when compared with prices of mill cloth and purchases practically disappeared. At the same time the industry lost its foreign market in Indonesia and other far Eastern countries. These factors lead to the great depression of 1952 calling for urgent measures to resuscitate the weavers as they were on the verge of ruin.

Next only to agriculture

When an occupation next importance only to agriculture in Madras State was in the grip of this depression, is devolved on the All-India Handloom Board to come to its aid. This Board found it essential to collect statistics relating to the Handloom Industry in Madras State. A survey was organised in 1954.

The survey revealed that the fortunes of the industry will be unstable in the place of producing cloth, which the mills can produce at a lower cost and abundantly. Aids and subsidies may help to tide over depressions temporarily. Therefore some suggestions were made to ensure stability.

The post independent period saw a series of measures to rehabilitate this age old industry. Levy of stiff excise duties besides a cess of 2 Paise per yard on mill cloth to subsidise handlooms and a levy of the additional sales-tax by Madras Government 8 Paise in the rupee on mill cloth over 16 counts of yarn made mill cloth costlier. In addition certain varieties of production of cloth were reserved exclusively for handloom, while a curb was introduced on mill production of dhoties and saris. The various Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Societies and the All-India Handloom Board gave very good assistance on the side of marketing the handloom products.

The helping Hand of the Government

This industry holds a very high place in the economy of Madras State. Madras is unique for all its silk saris like Koranadu, Kanchipuram, and Arni Saris, handkerchieves, lungis, angavasthirs, and dhoties. According to the report of the second working group on handloom industry constituted by the Government of India. There were about nearly six lakh looms in Madras State of which nearly 50 per cent are in the co-operative sector. (As on 31st March 1963.)

The Government of Madras has been helping this industry substantially through the Co-operative sector. Several schemes for the development of this industry have been implemented by the Government. The amount spent by the Government under the Second

Five-year Plan and Third were Rs. 7.12 crores, and Rs. 7.50 crores respectively. Outlay proposed in the 4th Plan is 11.92 crores. Outside the plan provision sizeable financial assistance has been provided to the tune of 5.20 crores.

There is a net work of 1,072 Primary Weavers' Co-operative Societies in the State with an enrolment of 2.30 lakhs looms in them accounting for about 42 per cent of the total number of handlooms in this State. The handloom weavers enlisted as members of the Societies are given loan towards 75 per cent of the share value per member subject to a maximum of Rs. 75 per loom. It may also be stated that the facilities provided by the Government for free education, development of small-scale industries, etc., have helped the younger generation among the weavers to equip themselves for taking up other avocations in life. The working capital to weavers' co-operative societies provided by the Reserve Bank of India is backed by Government guarantee. For the year 1967-68 the Government have given such guarantee to the extent of Rs. 490 lakhs to the Reserve Bank of India.

The Co-operatives

Government also give a subsidy of 3 per cent on the loans provided by financing banks at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent interest to cover their margins. The Government encouraged the co-operative societies to improve the productivity and the techniques of weaving so that they may produce attractive fabrics in the face of the competition from the mill sector. Hence they have sponsored schemes for subsidising 75 per cent of the cost of the improved handlooms and weaving appliances. The balance of 25 per cent is given as loan. Schemes for the establishment of large and small dye houses and for erection of processing plants such as calendering, mercerising and sanforising plants are also financed by the Government.

Whenever there was large accumulation of stock with the Apex and Primary Weavers' Co-operative Societies, Government have been giving temporary advances from their own resources to alleviate the distress among the handloom weavers. It also give subsidy to the weavers' society to the extent of 5 paise of every rupee of retail sales and 3 paise for wholesale sales to enable them to allow rebate on their sales and attract buyers. An enhanced rebate subsidy of 10

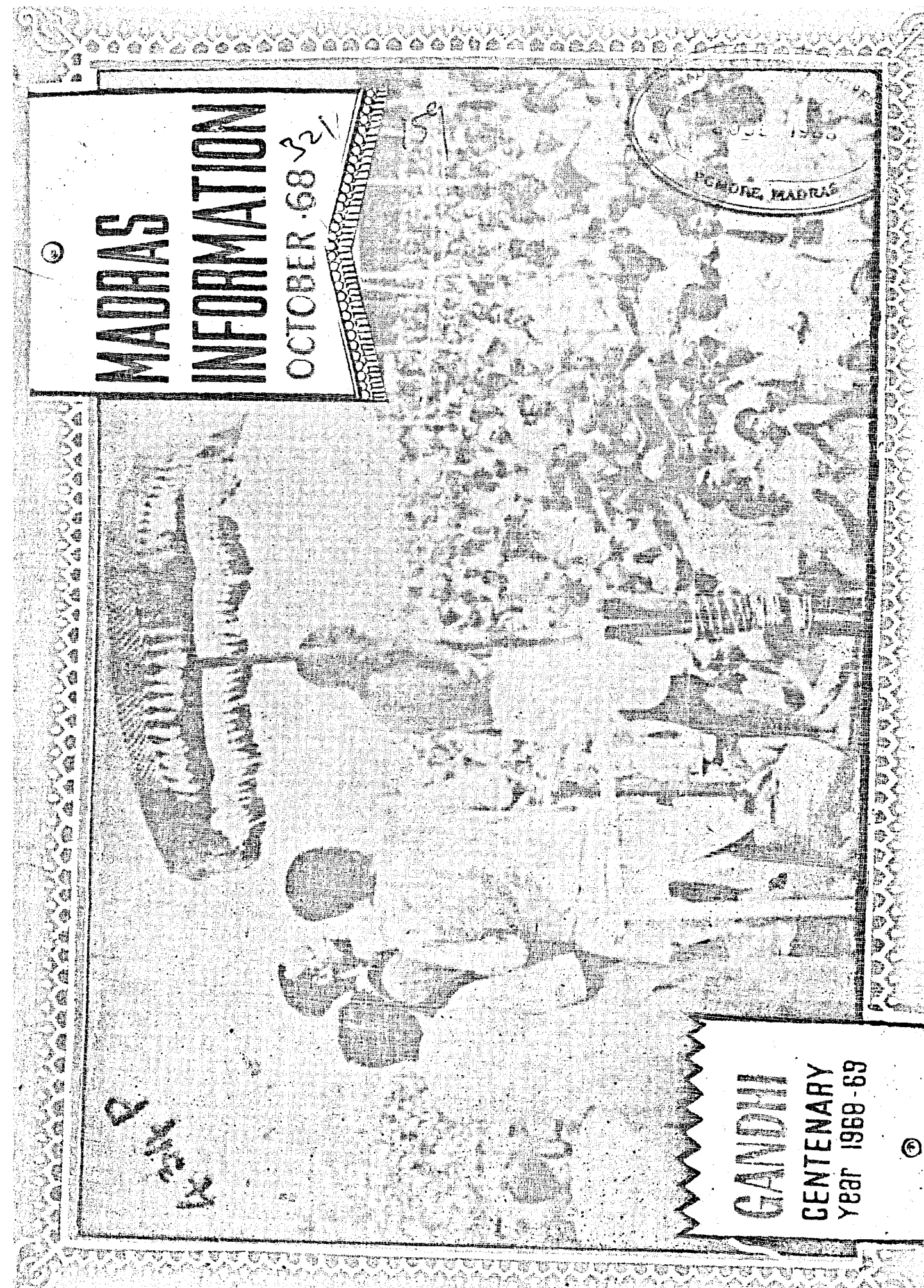
paise in a rupee on the retail sales for 15 days in a year during special occasions such as All India Handloom Week, Deepavali, Pongal, etc., is admissible to the Weavers' Co-operative Societies in respect of Cotton handloom fabrics and mixed handloom fabrics, the cost of which does not exceed Rs. 2.50 per yard. But in view of general slump and accumulations of stock the Government sanctioned enhanced rebate subsidy of 10 paise per rupee on retail as well as wholesale sales of handloom goods for a period of 52 days in the current year (1967-68). Financial assistance is also given to these societies for setting up sales depots and emporia and for various publicity measures like distribution of samples advertisement in newspapers, etc.

There are 27 industrial weavers' co-operative societies in this state with an annual production of Rs. 42 lakhs worth of goods. Some of these societies produced attractive bed-sheets, coloured towels, furnishing fabrics, etc., which command ready sales. No new industrial weavers' co-operative society was started in the year 1967-68.

Co-operative Spinning Mills

There are 12 co-operative spinning mills. These industrial undertakings with a total installed capacity of 164,360 spindles produced, 6,997,780 kgs. of cotton yarn ranging from 20s to 100s counts. With a view to popularise handloom fabrics by giving direct incentive to the weavers in the co-operative fold and outside, master-weavers, factory owners and cloth designers to produce attractive designs, a scheme for award of prices for the best designs in each variety of handloom fabrics by holding competitions at selected centres in the State is implemented by the Government every year. A total grant of Rs. 20,000 is spent by the Government towards the award of prices.

The rising trends of improvement in the Handloom industry are indeed visible today in no small measure and the implementation of various schemes have no doubt paved the way for the consolidation of this large and most important industry. Combined with proper guidance and assistance from the Government and the continued patronage of the consumer, it is hoped that the records of progress of the industry will be more impressive and it will rise to the occasion and justify its role in the national economy of the country during the years to come.



A facsimile of a letter Gandhi wrote to Count Leo Tolstoy in April 1910

M. K. GANDHI,
Attorney.

21-24, Court Chambers,
CORNER RISSIK & ANDERSON STREETS,
TELEPHONE NO. 1636 P.O. BOX 6522,
TELEGRAMS "GANDHI," A.B.C. CODE 5TH EDITION USED.

Johannesburg 4th April, 1910.
Transvaal
S. Africa

Count Leo Tolstoy,
Yasnva Polvana,
Russia.

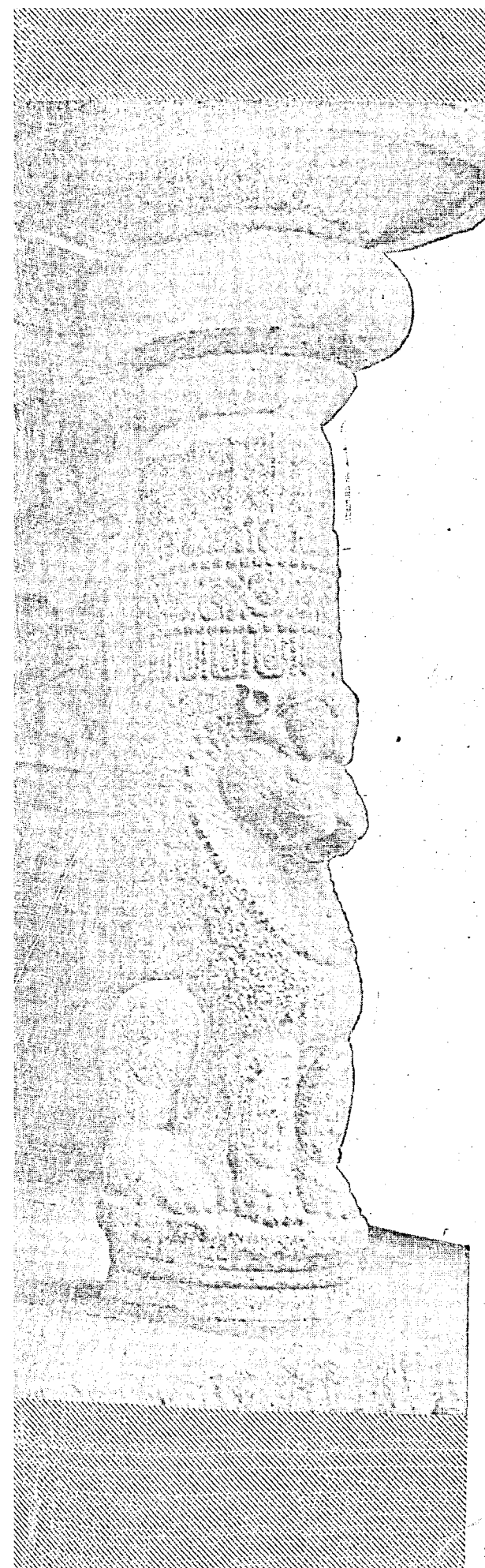
Dear Sir,

You will recollect my having carried on correspondence with you whilst I was temporarily in London. As a humble follower of yours, I send you herewith a booklet which I have written. It is my own translation of a Gujarati writing. Curiously enough the original writing has been confiscated by the Government of India. I, therefore, hastened the above publication of the translation. I am most anxious not to worry you, but, if your health permits it and if you can find the time to go through the booklet, needless to say I shall value very highly your criticism of the writing. I am sending also a few copies of your letter to a Hindoo, which you authorised me to publish. It has been translated in one of the Indian languages also.

I am,
Your obedient servant,

M. K. Gandhi

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THIS MONTH'S COVER

Mahatma Gandhi visited Tamilnad several times. In many ways Tamilnad had played a significant role in Gandhi's life and he had always held Tamilians in high regard. Whenever he came to Tamilnad, people greeted him with thundering ovation. In the picture Mahatma is addressing a public meeting during one of his visits to Tamilnad.

Sister NIVEDITA

To mark the end of Sister Nivedita's centenary year, a 20-paise commemoration stamp has been issued by the Post and Telegraph Department on October 27.

Printed in jade green colour, the stamp is vertical in design and carries a portrait of Sister Nivedita. The name "Sister Nivedita" appears in Hindi and English, along the right and left borders of the stamp.

Margaret Noble, popularly known in India as Sister Nivedita, was born in Ireland on October 23, 1867. She met Swami Vivekananda in 1895 and was so much influenced by India and her spiritualism that three years later she came to India.

She was associated with the Ramakrishna Mission. Coming in contact with Indian revolutionaries also, she took a leading part in India's political and spiritual movements. Her activities drew the attention of the British Raj which she defied for a time under an assumed name.

Sister Nivedita died in October 1911 when she was only 44.

அண்ணல் வழி நிற்போம் !

உறுதிக்கொண்டு உழைப்போம் !

மகாத்மா காந்தி அமரரானபோது நமது மான்புமிக்கு முதல்மைச்சர் திரு. சி. என். அண்ணாதுரை அவர்கள் ஆற்றிய வாடுவிலி உரையிலிருந்து சில பகுதிகள்.

"நாம் அரசரிமை இழந்திருந்தபோது அவர் பிறந்தார். அவர் மறையும்போது நாம் அரசரிமை பெற்று வாழ்கிறோம்.

"அவர் பிறந்தபோது நமது நாடு, உலகிலே இழிவும் பழியும் தாங்கிய நாடாக இருந்தது. உலக மன்றத்திலே நமக்கு இடம் கிடையாது. இன்று நாம் இருந்தால் உலக மன்றத்திலே புதியதொரு பஸம் என்று பல நாடுகள் என்னும் நிலை ஏற்பட்டு விட்டது.

அவர் பிறந்தபோது

"அவர் பிறந்தபோது, கோயில்கள் மூடிக் கிடந்தன. திண்டிவனம் என்று தியேராலல் அழைக்கப் பட்டு அந்த தியாகப் பாம்பரையினருக்கு அவர் கள் மூழ்கும், மூடிக் கிடந்த கோயில்கள் எல்லாம் திறந்து விட்டன.

"குடித்துக் கெடும்பது மிகச் சாதாரணம், சகலம் என்று யாரும் எண்ணிக் கொண்டிருந்த நாட்கள், அவர் பிறந்த காலம். மது விலக்குச் சட்டம் அமல் நடத்தப்படுவதைக் கண்டான் பிறகே அவர் மறைந்தார்.

"இவ்வளவையும், அவர் மந்திரக் கோல் கொண்டோ, யாக குண்டத்தருகே நின்று சாதக்க வில்லை—மக்களிடையே வாழ்ந்து மக்களை மகத் தான் சக்தியை திரட்டிக் காட்டிச் சாதித்தார். புதிய வாழ்வு தந்தார். புதிய அந்தணை தந்தார். நாட்டிலே உற்ற மற்றக் கொடுமைகள், ஜாதிச் சனியன், வறுமை, அறியாமை ஆகியவற்றை அடியோடு களைந்தெறித்துவிட்டு, உலகினர் கண்டு பின்பற்றத்தக்க ருறையிலே, உடைமையான இடையங்களை கொண்ட ஓர் சமுதாயத்தைக் காண விரும்பினார். அதற்காக அரும் பாடுபட்டு வந்தார்.

விடுதலை வேண்டும்

"விடுதலை வேண்டும். நாடு மீளவும், கேடு தீரவும், நாம் இனி மனிதராய் வாழவும், சட்டமாயமாக விடுதலை வேண்டும். ஆனால் நம்மால் முடியுமா ? என்று கேட்டனர்.

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"விடுதலை வேண்டும் என்று மனம் கட்டிப் பிட்டு விட்ட பிறகு, மறு கேள்வி ஏது ? அவர் கேட்டார்.

"விடுதலை பெற்றுத் தந்ததோடு வேலை முடிந்தது என்று அவர் முடிவு கட்டவில்லை. நாட்டை மீட்க வேண்டும்—நல்லாட்சி அமைக்க வேண்டும்—மக்களை நல்லவர்களாக்க வேண்டும்—வீரம், தீரம், விவேகம் மூன்றையும் விரும்பினார். மக்களை நல்லவர்களாக்கவேண்டும் என்பதே அவருடைய இறுதி லட்சியம், நல்ல மனிதர்களால்தான் நல்லாட்சி நடத்த முடியும். நாட்டுக்கு விடுதலையும் கிடைத்து மக்கள் நல்லவர்களாகாமல், கொலை பாதகர்கள், கொள்ளைக் காரர்கள், ஆதிக்க வெறியர்கள், ஆள் விழுங்கிகள், ஆஷாடபூதிகள் ஆகியோரின் ஆதிக்கம் அடிநீங்கு படாதிருந்தால், விடுதலையால் என்ன பண ? வேடனிடமிருந்து மீட்டு வந்த புன்விமர்சன வேங்கையின் முன்பு ஆள்வி விளையாட விடுவதா ?

முன்று பண்புகள்

"இதை எண்ணினார், நாடு விடுதலை பெற்றதும் நல்லாட்சி அமைக்கும் வழி கூறி, அந்தப் பொறுப்பை, உபநிர்வாகரிடம் தந்தார். மக்களை நல்லவர்களாக்கும் நற்பணி புரியலானார்.

"ஒரு தலைமுறையிலே வீரன் தோன்றி விடுதலை தருவான். மற்றோர் தலைமுறையிலே நிபுணர் தோன்றி நல்லாட்சி அமைப்பார். பிறிதொரு சமயம் பேரறிஞர் தோன்றி மக்களுக்கு நல்வழி காட்டுவார். உத்தமர் காந்தியாரின்

Greatest Prayer

The greatest prayer that we can offer is to take a pledge to dedicate ourselves to the truth and to the cause for which this great countryman of ours lived and for which he has died.

—Jawaharlal Nehru.



என்னம் இந்த மூன்று பண்டங்களையும் எக்
காலத்தில் ஒன்றுக்கொன்று குழையாத அளவில்
கொண்டு இருந்தது. மூன்று தலைமுறைகள்
மூன்று தனித்தனித் தலைவர்கள் கொள்ள
வேண்டிய குணத்தை அவர் ஒருவர் கொண்டி-
ருந்தார்.

“ மக்களை நல்லவர்களாக்க வேண்டுமானால்,
அவர்கள் மனத்திலே உள்ள மாசு, மதவெறி,
ஹிந்தி ஆணவம், சுயநலம், ஆதிக்க எண்ணம்
ஒழிந்தாக வேண்டும்—என்று பெரி வந்தபோதும்
நாட்டை மீட்க வேண்டும் என்று அவர் அன்னி-
யருடன் போரிட்ட போதும் கிளப்பாத பயங்கரச்
சக்தியொன்று கிளம்பியது. கோட்சே உருவில்,
அதுதான், மத ஆதிக்க வெறி.

ரூபக் கின்னம்

“ விதையெர் இருக்கிறது. இதோ, இந்தத்
தூவியேன், புத்தொட்டம் தூவியேன்,
அந்த உருவில் அவர்கள் காண்பேன்,
அந்த மனத்திலே அவர் பெருமை. தெரியக் கூண்டு
மகிழ்வேன்—அவர் செய்து வந்த மனசை, நான்
மேற்கொண்டேன் என்று கூறினார்களும்—
அவர் அனைவரும் ஒன்று, எனும் அன்பு
மார்க்கக் கருத்தைத் தூவி வந்தார். அதை
நாம் செய்து முடிப்போம் என்பதே, நாமது
உறுதியாக இருக்கவேண்டும்.

“ புத்தர் காலத்திலே நபுத்தேறியது பெண்,
புதிய வடிவியக் கொண்டோம் என்ற உறுதி
கொண்டு உழைப்பதே, நாம் அந்த உத்தமருக்கு
எழுப்பக்கூடிய நிலையான ரூபக் கின்னம் !”

Guiding Principle

*In our own lives, we were guided through peri-
ous times by Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal
Nehru who merged themselves in the general good.
Each complemented the other. Each taught that
every decision should be put to the acid test, of its
relevance to the welfare of the multitude. More
than any “ism”, this guiding principle will
save us from error.*

—Thirumathi Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister,
in “Mahatma Gandhi: 100 Years”



On August 15, 1920, Gandhi made this speech at a meeting at Madras under
the auspices of the Central Labour Board, B.P. Wadia presiding.

It gives me very great pleasure to renew your acquaint-
tance a second time. I think I told you last year
when I had the privilege of addressing some of you
that I considered myself a fellow-labourer with you.
Perhaps you are labourers not by choice, but somewhat
by compulsion. But I entertain such high regard
for labour. I entertain such great respect for the
dignity of labour that I have thrown in my lot with
the labourers. And for many many years now, I have
lived in their midst like them labouring with my hands
and with my feet. I believe that it is the lot of life for
every sentient being that before he or she eats, he or
she must use hands and feet. In labouring therefore
with your bodies you are simply following the last
of your being and there is not the slightest reason
for you to feel dissatisfied with your lot. On the
contrary I would ask to regard yourselves as
trustees for the nation for which you are labouring. A
nation may do without its millionaires, without its
capitalists, but a nation can never do without its
labour. There is one fundamental distinction between
your labour and my labour. You are labouring
for someone else.

The right relationship

In a natural state perhaps we would expect every-
one to be his own master, viz., to be his own labourer.
You are not your own labourer. I consider that I am
labouring for myself, i.e., I am my own master. In a
natural state, we should all find ourselves our own
masters. But such a state of things cannot be reached
in a day. It therefore becomes a very serious question
for you to consider how you are to conduct yourselves
as labourers serving for others. Just as there is no
shame in being a labourer, so also there is no shame
in labouring for others. It becomes necessary to find
the right relation between master and servant. What
are your rights? It is simple enough to understand
that your right is to receive the hire for your labour

and it is equally simple to know that your duty is to
work to the best of your ability for the wages you
receive. And it is my universal experience that as a
rule labour discharges its obligations more effectively
and more conscientiously.

Masters' duties

The masters have corresponding duties towards
the labourers. It therefore becomes necessary for
labour to find out that we are not adequately paid,
or adequately housed, how are we to claim and receive
enough wages and good accommodation. Who is to
determine the standard of wages and the standard of
comfort required by the labourers? The best-way,
no doubt, is that of enforcing those rights.
For that you require a little previous training
and education. You have been brought to a central
point from various parts of the country, and find
yourselves duly congregated together and it was in the
stress of circumstances perhaps you did not earn enough
on your fields, or in your previous occupation, that
you found yourselves in the hands of
a particular master. But later you find that
you are not getting enough and that you are not
properly housed. But you do not know how to go
about your work. I therefore venture to suggest
to Mr. Wadia and those who are leading you and
advising you that their first business is to guide you,
not by giving you a knowledge of letters, but a know-
ledge of human affairs and human relations. I make
this suggestion respectfully and in all humanity
because my survey of labour in India, in so far as I
have been able to undertake it, and my long experience
of conditions of labour in South Africa led me to the
conclusion that in a large majority of cases, leaders
consider that they have to give labour a knowledge
of the three R's. That undoubtedly is a necessity of
the case. But it is to be preceded by a proper
knowledge of your own rights and a way of enforcing

On Strikes

Obviously, there should be no strike which is not justifiable on merits. No unjust strike should succeed. All public sympathy must be withheld from such strikes.

Strikes for economic betterment should never have a political end as an ulterior motive. Such a mixture never advances the political end and generally brings trouble upon strikers, even when they do not dislocate public life, as in the case of public utility services, such as the postal strike. The Government may suffer some inconvenience, but will not come to a standstill. Rich persons will put up expensive postal services but the vast mass of the poor people will be deprived during such a strike of a convenience of primary importance to which they have become used for generations. Such strikes can only take place when every other legitimate means has been adopted and failed.

— Mahatma Gandhi.

them. In conducting many a strike I have found that it is possible to give this fundamental education to the labourers within a day. That brings me to the subject of strikes.

Strikes are in the air today throughout the world. On the slightest pretext, the labourer goes in for strikes. My own experience of the last six months is that many strikes have done harm to labour rather than good. I have studied in so far as I could the strike in Bombay, the strike at the Tata Iron works, the strike in Gorakhpur, twice, and the celebrated strike of the Railway labourers in the Punjab. In all these four strikes I was more or less in connection with the labourers and what I am about to tell is derived from the labourers themselves. There was partial failure in all these strikes. Labour was not able to make good its points to the fullest extent. What was the reason? Labour was badly led.

Subject of strike

I want you to distinguish between two classes of leaders, you have leaders derived from yourselves and they are in their turn advised and led by those who not themselves labourers, but who are in sympathy or expected to be in sympathy with labour. You do not require me to tell you that unless there is correspondence between yourselves, your own leaders, and those who are above you, unless there is perfect correspondence between these three there is bound to be failure. Now in all these four strikes, that perfect correspondence was lacking. There is another substantial reason which I discovered. The labourers

looked at pecuniary support from their unions for the maintenance. No labour can prolong a strike indefinitely so long as labour depends upon the resources of its union. No strike can absolutely succeed which cannot be indefinitely prolonged. In all the strikes that I have ever conducted, I have laid down one indispensable rule, that labourers must find their own support. Therein lies the secret of success. And therein consists your education. You should be able to perceive that if you are able to serve one master and command a particular wage your labour must be worth and must be fit to receive that wage anywhere else. Strikes therefore cannot be expected to be idlers and to succeed. Your demands must be just and there should be no pressure exerted upon those whom you call blacklegs, any force of this kind exerted against your own fellow-labourers is bound to react upon yourselves. I think your advisers will tell you that these three conditions being fulfilled no strike need ever fail. That at once demonstrates to you the necessity of thinking a hundred times, before undertaking a strike. So much for your rights and the method of enforcing it.

But as labour becomes organized, strikes must become few and far between and as your mental development progresses further you will find immediately that the principle of arbitration replaces the principle of strikes. Time has now arrived when we should reach this stage. I will not detain you on this point any further.

National responsibilities

I would not venture to say a few words in connection with your national responsibilities. Just as you have to understand obligations amongst yourselves with references to your own masters, so also it is necessary to understand your obligations to the nation to which you belong. Then your primary education is complete. If you sufficiently realize the dignity of labour, you will realize that you have a duty to discharge to your country. You must therefore find out the affairs of our country in the best manner you can. You must find it out without having to wade through a cartful of books, who are your governors, what are your duties in relation to them. I do not propose to go into the existing conditions. I have not come here to give you a long address. It is impossible for me to interest you in the intricate questions that are now agitating the country. It is enough for me to tell you that it is your bounden duty to understand your responsibilities and your duties as citizens of this great land. In my humble opinion it is not possible for you to live up to your religion fully until you undertake to understand these things. My task this evening is finished, if I have stimulated your desire after a knowledge of the affairs of your country and I hope that you will not rest content until you have found out through your advisers and leaders—the principal affairs of this country. ①

MORAL AWARENESS

DR. ZAKIR HUSAIN,
President of India.

It was a morning in June 1926. Three of my colleagues of the Jamia Millia Islamia and I had come to Sabarmathi Ashram to meet Gandhiji. We had arrived rather late the previous night and arrangements had been hastily made to put us up. We were told that we would have breakfast in Gandhiji's hut, and were now seated there, four in a row, facing the kitchen, with Ba serving out food. Suddenly we heard a voice behind us:

"How lovely!"

We all turned, to see Gandhiji striding towards us. He came and sat on his cot, gracious and smiling, and talked and laughed as if he had known us for years.

The first meeting

Gandhiji was much talked about in Germany where the translation of Romain Rolland's book had a record sale. I had brought out a book on him myself while I was there and also delivered speeches on his message of non-violence. But this was the first time I met him. During the two or three days I was at the Ashram, I had fairly long talk with him. I was already committed to working in the Jamia Millia. This commitment had brought me into close personal contact with many eminent men, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Dr. Ansar Maulana Mohamud Ali, Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad, and I was naturally anxious to find out how much guidance and support I would get from them, and which method of approach would yield the best results. My motive in coming to see Gandhiji was the same. I did not need persuasion I had had enough of eloquence I wanted to know what Gandhiji thought and felt about the Jamia Millia and in what way he would be willing and able to help in its maintenance and expansion. He had saved it once, in 1924, when quite a number of its influential supporters had declared or implied that its continuation was no longer necessary or possible. What would he do for it now?



A scene from the famous "Dandi March"—Gandhi and Srimathi Sarojini Naidu

would be easier for the Jamia Millia or for me. But I became more determined to do what I had decided to do.

What was this due to?

Profoundly Impressed

It seemed quite clear from the way Gandhiji talked that he was searching for the truth, the truth that would govern his relationship with the Jamia Millia. There was no uncertainty. Gandhiji wanted the Jamia Millia to take root, to grow strong, to represent an idea that was clear in his mind. But it would have to make itself, and not be made by him. He would be deeply concerned, he would watch, he would hope. But he would do nothing by way of help that would involve a risk of the Jamia Millia losing its freedom to develop its own identity. Institutions, like men, must make themselves into what they want to become. I was profoundly impressed by what Gandhiji said. And I could see why. His thought and speech expressed his whole personality, and his personality was not an accident of nature, or a product of inherited culture; it had been fashioned by himself, in accordance with a moral design. He had worked on it like a craftsman, long and patiently, and was still far from satisfied. He had worked not in seclusion or solitude, but, as it were, in the market place of life, where all could see the unwavering determination and tireless energy with which he gave it the form that he desired and could test its strength. His smile, his laughter, his charm was essential elements of the design; so were his sincerity and humility. He did not talk like one who thought he had finished what he had set out to do, but like one who was still engaged in it, who could still commit mistakes, lose his grip over his tools, or falter in his resolve. Perfect accord between principle and practice is not achieved once for all. It requires continuous effort, continuous self-examination and in this process sincerity and humility acquire a certain rare quality. Gandhiji's sincerity was not only obvious; it was a

Mahatma with Lord and Lady Mountbatten at the Rashtrapati Bhavan (then Viceroy's House) New Delhi, on 31st March 1947.



Purity of means

For over 50 years I have trained myself never to be concerned about the result. What I should be concerned about is the means, and when I am sure of the purity means, faith is enough to lead me on. All fear and trembling melt away before that faith.

—Mahatma Gandhi.

challenge to me to be equally sincere. And I also felt that I had to approach my task with a spirit of reverence to be humble because the greater the task, the more exacting would be its demands. One had to be worthy of one's task in every way and all the time.

Purity of heart

The specific activities through which a man seeks to serve his fellowmen are naturally conditioned by time and circumstances. The methods he adopts are not to be taken by themselves, apart from the situation in which they are adopted. With great men it is all the more necessary to bear this in mind. Gandhiji's fasts, for instance, were an aspect of his belief that purity of aims depended on the purity of the heart, and that if he failed in an important objective, it was because he himself was not pure enough. As a method he would recommend it only to those individuals who desired fuller control over themselves; as a means for that attainment of ends he reserved it for himself, because of the obvious danger of its misuse. Today, those who wish to keep Gandhiji's memory alive need to remember not so much the occasions or the reasons for his fasts, but the plain truth that power will corrupt those who are not pure enough to exercise it justly and for the ends for which it should be exercised. Those who aspire to power must strive to attain, and those who bring them to power must demand, that purity of motive of which Gandhiji set such an exalted example.

Non-violence

We pay lip-service to the non-violence he preached so fervently and practised so steadfastly, and also pose questions that make it appear impracticable. But even if we are agreed that it would be ineffective against an enemy bent upon fighting against us with murderous weapons, can it not be practised by us in our relations with one another? Must we forget that non-violence is the external aspect of benevolence, large-heartedness, courage and moral strength. These, virtues must be cultivated everywhere and at all times, so long as the supremacy of the moral law is acknowledged. In a country such as ours, where peace and co-operation depend almost entirely upon a generous

tolerance of diversities of religion, language and culture, the cultivation of these virtues is necessary not only to maintain the dignity of life but to ensure survival.

Satyagraha

We know that Gandhiji believed in the supremacy of the moral law, and satyagraha was his means of expressing and propagating this belief. Racialism in South Africa and British rule in India gave a historic form to his satyagraha, but we must also look beyond its particular political expressions if we wish to understand how it can be applied in different circumstances. The basic principle is that truth and justice can be established only by continuously intensifying moral awareness. Moral awareness is not created by the exercise of power, but by inducing men to regard themselves as free agents, acting in accordance with a moral law which they recognize as binding on themselves. This appears to be simple, almost elementary in theory, but the moment we begin to reflect on its practical implications we are overawed by their magnitude. The free moral agent, anxious to awaken in others an equal sensitiveness to the demands of the moral law, has to eradicate within himself the desire to use force or authority for the attainment of his ends. Impatient with himself, he has to practise almost limitless patience with others. He has to consider all the time the most appropriate means of creating genuine moral awareness, of strengthening it where it exists, and making it more and more consciously and effectively operative by providing opportunities for its self-expression. This may appear possible only through a kind of abdication, through the leader being willing to be guided by those whom he had to lead. All thought of prestige may have to be removed in a continuing self-examination where the first always puts himself last.

The sincerity

We all agreed, too easily perhaps, that practise must be in accord with principle. But how many possess the degree of sincerity required to make their whole life an example of identity between practise and principle? Gandhiji strove to make this identity absolute. We can look at the details of his life, his dress, his food, his daily routine. We can look at the more fundamental things, most important of all, his attitude towards his fellow-workers. For it is this that we are most liable to overlook, because it demands the highest degree of commitment. The sincere are not satisfied with words, they wish to do things, to engage themselves in what Gandhiji called "constructive" work. One aspect of this is the work itself, the other, one which the quality of the performance depends, is the worker. Every detail, every minute of Gandhiji's adult life is an eloquent witness to his endeavour to practise what he believed. He knew that the only means of creating sincerity in others is to be sincere

Rights Follow Duties

In the early months of the last year war, Mr. H. G. Wells was interested in drawing up a declaration of the rights of Man and he sought the views of the world's leaders on what these rights should be, Gandhiji who was also invited, to give his views, gave a characteristic reply; "Begin with a Charter of the Duties of Man", wrote Gandhiji, "and I promise that the Rights will follow as spring follows winter. As a young man I began life by seeking to assert my rights and I soon discovered I had none—not even over my wife. So I began by discovering and doing my duty by my wife, my children, friends, companions and society and I find to-day that I have great rights perhaps than any living man I know."

oneself. Whatever devotion I have had to my work is a reflection of Gandhiji's dedication to his work, and many others would have been influenced in the same way. They must have exercised their capabilities to the limit because apart from setting an edifying example Gandhiji challenged them to exercise their freedom as moral beings, acknowledged the supremacy of the moral law, and obeying it as a demand of their own nature. Gandhiji's specific "Constructive" work may become a matter of history. His building up of men will always have a vital contemporary significance.

That is what needs most to be remembered now. As a free people, with a government that has to exercise authority, we must have a leadership relying not on power but on the prestige of its sincerity, its dedication to constructive work, and to the building up of men who carry on the work from generation to generation. (From "MAHATMA GANDHI: 100 YEARS" Edited by Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, and published by Gandhi Peace Foundation, New Delhi. Copyright: Gandhi Peace Foundation.)

Gandhiji with Sardar Vallabhai Patel and other Congress leaders.



Let not India forget Gandhiji



TATRU V. V. GIRI, Vice-President of India.

It is our great fortune and rare privilege that Gandhi, the great leader of eminence and the world's greatest apostle of peace, non-violence and truth, was born in our land. Seldom it is that a great personage accomplishes in his own lifetime, the fulfilment of the ideals for which he dedicated himself. Gandhi touched nothing which he did not adorn. With him, social life was an integrated whole and practically every part of it received his alchemic touch and carried the impress of his dynamic personality.

The life and work of Mahatma Gandhi will occupy a pre-eminent place in the history of the world. He brought freedom to India and in that process he taught us many things which are of equal significance. He trained his followers to shed fear and hatred, and taught the people a spirit of unity, equality and brotherhood.

From his childhood, Gandhiji stuck to certain principles based on morality. He solemnly promised his revered mother that he would not touch meat, wine or women during his stay in England, and he fulfilled this promise both in letter and spirit. During his student days in England he came into touch with Sir Charles Bradlaugh, Dadabhai Naoroji, etc., and evinced a keen interest in the Labour Party of England, the Fabian Society and Karl Marx's teachings and appreciated the methods of men of eminence such as Leo Tolstoy and David Thoreau.

The training ground

Gandhiji's work in South Africa trained him for the future political leadership of India; he led the fight against a foreign Government through the weapon of Satyagraha and laid the foundation for his future work of emancipating his country from political thralldom.

Gandhiji was, thus, not merely an individual but an institution who moulded the destinies of not only the entire population in our country but whose ideals continue to hold sway over the minds of all peace loving people throughout the world.

Gandhiji was a statesman, a politician, a social reformer, a writer, a teacher, a humanitarian, a cosmopolitan—a seeker after truth, a sage, a saint, and above all a prophet all rolled into one. He possessed the courage of his convictions and did only what his conscience dictated. This doughty champion of humanity often stood alone, dauntless and fearless, to defy the whole world. Mahatmaji, whose leadership inspired not only our Nation, but served as a beaconlight to the entire world, was able to secure political freedom during a quarter of a century. This, he achieved through his unflinching but entirely novel, weapon of Non-violence and Truth. The significance of this is greater when we remember, that this method achieved magnificent results at a time other nations of the world were entirely relying on the deadliest of all weapons—the nuclear bombs.

Basis of Gandhian Philosophy

Mahatma was a real leader of men: he led them, and was not led by them. He never played to the gallery or cared to secure encomiums from the crowds. We should, however, not be under any misapprehension that he was not alive to the circumstances of the moment. He did not forget to adapt or adjust himself according to the changing circumstances. But everybody realised that with regard to the fundamental ideals and principles, no sacrifice was too great for him and he never compromised with what he considered evil.

Today, it is not fitting that we should analyse the basis of Gandhian philosophy which we continue to

cherish and uphold. Gandhiji stood, as we all know, not only for the independence of the people of India, but of the entire humanity. His prophetic slogans,

"Quit India—Quit Asia" had inspired millions and most of the nations in Asia are today free and resurgent, thanks to the leadership which India gave. Bapu wanted every nation and every individual to oppose and fight any infringement of their sovereign rights by any nation or power.

Perhaps more than at any time today there is an urgent need to understand the message of Bapu. The threat of force on our border should keep us vigilant and we should remember Gandhiji's words in this connection:

"Our nationalism can be no peril to other nations inasmuch as we will exploit none; just as we allow none to exploit us." It would do well for every one to understand the implications of this message of Bapu which actually guide our policies.

International leader

We should equally remember that Gandhiji believed in work and according to him life should be one of ceaseless activity. We cannot achieve a just end by using unjust means—one cannot be divorced from the other. He never believed in the maxim that ends justify the means. As he himself once stated, "Since God pervades every fibre of my being, as well as all of you I desire from it the doctrine of equality of all creatures on earth." Hence his fight against discrimination of human beings on racial, economic, social and religious grounds.

In Gandhiji's opinion, to quote Acharya Kripalani, who had the privilege of being a close associate of Bapu, "the only way out is through striking a synthesis between political, social and economic life and between the individual and the society. To this Gandhiji's approach is that all conduct—social, economic and political, individual and collective—must be based upon some fundamental principles of morality. These, for him, are truth, non-violence and a scrupulous regard for the means.

We can thus rightly claim Mahatma Gandhi to be an international leader of the highest order. If only he lived for another quarter of a century after we secured independence, I am sure, he would have established international peace and concord, based on the principles adumbrated in his philosophy of life. He would have moulded by now the structure of United Nations not on the basis of atomic or other nuclear weapons of destruction, which are threatening the very foundations of world peace, but in a way true to the principles on which the United Nations was originally established.

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While Gandhiji stressed the needs for nations and societies to be self-reliant and self-governing he was the foremost to advocate internationalism transcending all parochial and sectarian feelings. He was predominantly concerned with the establishment of one world ideas and to quote himself, "in these days of rapid inter-communication and growing consciousness of oneness of mankind, we must recognise that our nationalism must not be inconsistent with progressing internationalism. India cannot stand in isolation and unaffected by what is going on in other parts of the world. We should therefore range ourselves with the progressive forces of the world". Elsewhere he emphasized that "no nation belongs to itself. Every nation belongs to the world. I want my country to be free so that it might die to serve the cause of humanity".

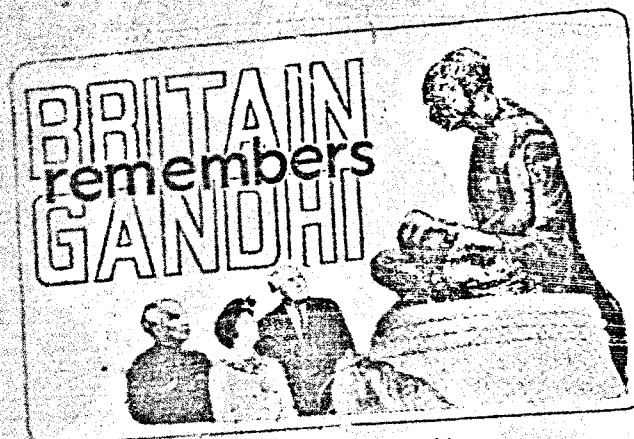
Propagate Gandhian techniques

It is, therefore, in the fitness of things that an organisation devoted to the propagation of the Gandhian techniques should be established in every region and country. I am glad to note that the positive nature of his approach is being increasingly realised by the peoples all over the world.

In conclusion, I may recall the immortal words of Professor Albert Einstein when he paid the following tribute to Mahatma Gandhi: "A leader of his people, unsupported by any outward authority, a politician whose success rests not upon craft nor mastery of technical devices, but simply on the convincing power of his personality; a victorious man of wisdom and humility armed with resolve and inflexible consistency, who has devoted all his strength to the uplifting of his people and the betterment of their lot; a man who has confronted the brutality of Europe with the dignity of the simple human being and thus at all times risen superior. Generations to come, it may be, will scarce believe that such a one as this ever in flesh and blood walked upon their earth."

During his 1946 visit to Tamilnad Mahatma Gandhi travelled in third class coach. At every station people gathered in large number to see him. Here in one of the station Mahatma is witnessing mass spinning by the rural women.





The bronze statue of Mahatma Gandhi after it was unveiled by the British Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Wilson, in London's Tavistock Square. The statue was sculptured by Miss Fredda Brilliant a well known sculptress. With Mr. Wilson are (left) Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, President of the India League, and Mrs. M. Miller, Mayor of the London borough of Camden, in which the new memorial is sited.

Following is the text of the speech made by the British Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Wilson, on May 17, 1968, while he unveiled the Gandhi memorial statue in London.

I was very glad that I was able to accept the kind invitation from the Chairman of the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Committee to come to Tavistock Square this evening to unveil the Mahatma Gandhi statue. For this is an important event, because we are remembering this evening—and those who see this statue in the years to come will remember a great and good man to whom we in this country and our friends in India owe a profound debt of gratitude for the foundations which he helped to lay for the close and continuing relationship between India and Britain which has steadily developed since India attained her independence 21 years ago.

Visit as a student

Mahatma Gandhi's connections with this country extend back into the 19th century. It was 80 years ago, in 1888, when a Mr. M. K. Gandhi first visited Britain. He came here as a young student of 19 on his first journey outside his native land to study and to qualify in law.

Three years later, in 1891, he left this country not only as a qualified barrister but also, through his experiences here in those formative years of his life, strengthened and reassured in his moral principles and with a friendship and understanding of the British people—an abiding friendship and understanding which was to endure throughout all the long and difficult days which were to come in his relations with successive British Governments and the Government of India.

For during these 3 years in London he not only learned to study by himself and to make up his own mind on many problems of ethics and religion, he also learned a great deal about the ordinary people of this country—how they lived their daily lives, their prejudices and the

working of their minds, and what really interested them. In the years which were to come this enabled him to look behind and through the official facade to the Britain and the ordinary British people whom he had come to know so well in his years as a student.

On his first visit to this country, Gandhi was introduced by his British friends to new concepts of philosophy and religion. It was while he was in London, and in the company of English friends, that he first read in full, in Sanskrit, the Hindu scriptures, the Bhagavad Gita, which was to become the foundation of his philosophy of non-violence which he later developed and practised. He also became familiar in these years with Christianity and, although he always remained firmly Hindu, Christianity had a profound influence on him, and later in his life he acknowledged that his philosophy owed much to the Sermon on the Mount.

New concepts

Even at this early stage of his life it is possible to trace the beginnings of the iron self-discipline which he imposed on himself through the rest of his life. There was his unshakable resolve to remain a strict vegetarian and never to touch meat, the frugal life he led in London walking long distances through our streets and cooking his own meals—and his refusal to drink alcohol on any occasion.

It is very appropriate that the Mahatma Gandhi statue stands in this Square, for it is in an area which he knew well and came to love during his years as a student in London. Indeed, it was in a Holborn restaurant not far from here that he gave a farewell dinner (vegetarian, of course) to his British friends at the end of his three years as a student in London.

Following his qualification as a barrister, the next years of Gandhi's life were spent in South Africa practising as a barrister and working for equal citizenship for the Indians in South Africa. During this period he visited London twice—in 1919 when he came to put the case for the Indian Community in South Africa during the negotiations which preceded the union of the four colonies as a fully self-governing Dominion, and again in 1914 following the successful conclusion of his work in South Africa to improve the legal status and treatment of the Indians there.

Work in South Africa

It is noteworthy, too, that during his stay in South Africa he twice took a leading part in founding Indian ambulance units for service with the British forces—both in the Boer War and in the Zulu rebellion. He took a similar initiative at the beginning of the first World War. On the first two occasions, he played a notably personal part in the field, and on the third occasion would have done so but for a breakdown in his health which made it necessary for him to withdraw, having helped to establish the unit.

In 1915, Gandhi returned to India and from that time for the rest of his life, which was so tragically ended in 1948, he dedicated himself to gaining the complete independence of India. It was in this connection that he paid his fourth and final visit to Britain in 1931. This time he came at the height of his fame as the Father of the nation of India at a time when his standing in India had never been higher and against a background of 12 years' leadership in the struggle of the population of India for independence—a struggle in which more than once he had been imprisoned.

Dedicated life

Mahatma Gandhi was the chief and solely responsible representative of the Congress at the second session of the Round Table Conference in London 1931. The proceedings of the conference at St. James's Palace were a deep disappointment to him, but he was not disappointed with what he called "the real round table work" far away from St. James's Palace, making new friendships and patiently expounding the case for Indian self-Government.

On this visit his contacts and friendships range from the people and children of East London amongst whom he stayed at Kingsley Hall in Bow to the boys of Eton and the students of Oxford and Cambridge whom he addressed, from the cotton workers of Lancashire who had been hard hit by the Congress party boycott of

cloth made in Britain to King George V and many political leaders of the day. Therefore, despite the setback to his cause at the conference itself, Mahatma Gandhi remained cheerful throughout the three months he spent in Britain in 1931. The Press found almost endless fascination in his personality and he was successful in bringing India's problems home to the people of Britain as a whole.

While in this country in 1931, Gandhi was asked what relationship he would like to see between India and Britain. His reply was that he would like India to be an equal partner with Britain, sharing her joys and sorrows, and an equal partner with the Dominions, but that it must be a partnership on equal terms. In effect, in the language of today, he was asking that a self-Government India should become an independent member of the Commonwealth—a concept which we all take for granted today but which was at that time far-sighted and indeed, hard to imagine.

Far-sighted concept

The 1931 visit to London as with the rest of his work and life in India at this time was, of course, essentially of a political character and provoked great controversy. But, even so, Gandhi's kindness and love for his fellow-men shone through, whether or not he found himself politically in accord or in conflict with them. So, too, did his special affection for this country show itself. His own words express this: and I quote:

... It is to me a matter of perennial satisfaction that I retain generally the affection and trust of those whose principles and policies I oppose.

Gandhiji fought for women

Gandhiji freed us from fear. The political liberation of the country was not the culmination but a mere by-product of this liberation of the spirit. Even more far-reaching was the alteration he brought about in the social climate of India. Gandhiji set us free also from the walls and fetters of our social tradition. It was his axiomatic assumption of the equality of women and men, of the supposedly low-born and high-born, the urban and the rural, that induced the masses into the Gandhian movement. In the long history of India, every reformer has fought against the hierarchy of caste and the debasement of women but no one succeeded in breaking down discrimination to the extent that Gandhiji did. The women of India owe him a special debt of gratitude. And so do all other groups who suffered from age-old handicaps.—Thirumathi Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister, in Mahatma Gandhi: 100 years.

The Round Table Conferences of 1930 and 1931 took place at roughly the half-way stage in Mahatma Gandhi's long struggle for Indian independence by the peaceful means of civil disobedience. The events of the years after 1931 are well known, and I do not have the time to deal with them here. Suffice it to say that it was in 1946 that Clement Attlee decided that India should have the right to complete independence without further delay. In August 1947, the freedom for which Mahatma Gandhi had dedicated his life came to India; the transfer of power was complete.

Memorial Committee

I must not close without referring to the work of my old friend and colleague Lord Sorensen, whose energy and patience as the chairman of the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Committee have made today's ceremony possible. His interest in India and his work for the friendship of our two great nations, particularly as chairman of the Indian League, are well known and extend over many years. Indeed, I hope I will not be giving secrets away when I point out that Lord Sorensen was born in the same year that Mahatma Gandhi completed his years as a student in London.

I should like to take the opportunity, too, of paying my tribute to the work of the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Committee and to all those who have been concerned in the conception, design and construction of the statue, and particularly to the sculptress, Miss Freda Brilliant.

I should like too to welcome that stalwart Freeman of this Borough, Mr. Krishna Menon, who has done so much over the years to cement the links between our countries. He too studied law here and probably knows this Borough better than most of the rest of us. It is particularly fitting that, as one who conceived the idea of this memorial, he should be here to see its completion.

Solid foundation of friendship

We are also pleased to see the Indian High Commissioner here this evening. Though relatively recently arrived in London, he is already well known to us and respected by us all. I need hardly say—it seems a common characteristic of eminent representatives of India—that he too studied law in this country in preparation for his subsequent distinguished judicial career in India. I am told that he was, in fact, a student here at the time of the Round Table Conference in 1931. It is very appropriate that the representative of India in this country should be with us today when we are about to celebrate the 21st anniversary of India's independence and the centenary year of Mahatma Gandhi who played a unique part in attaining that independence.

He was a Moment

Without relying on any of the modern technique he was a supreme master of mass communication. Instinctly he knew the appropriate place and time to perform the appropriate symbolic act which could bring all to an awareness of his aims. This attribute alone had the hallmark of genius. In achieving this union he was deeply suspicious of all artificial aids. He once told a member of my staff that he was really too old to master the mysteries of radio: he was not, he said, in principle against using it altogether, but he had to know whom he was addressing, whether it was five or five lakhs. So when he finally consented to speak over All-India Radio at the time of the Punjab Crisis he asked to do so on the basis that he was addressing his audience—in this instance the Refugees at the Kurukshetra Camp—directly and exclusively. Here again, far from being old fashioned, he was probably ahead of his time. The sincere message may well need the closed circuit.

He had the greatness to embody the oppressed and their sufferings, and to seek truth wherever it might be found. By this standards a change of heart could be even more important than a change of mind. To borrow the famous phrase of Anatole France, "He was a moment in the conscience of mankind."

—The Earl Mountbatten of Burma, in "Mahatma Gandhi: 100 years".

I have spoken this evening of the achievements of Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of India, who first came to this country 80 years ago and who came to know us so well. Not only India but we in this country, too, owe him an immense debt of gratitude for the solid foundation of friendship between India and Britain which he helped to provide and which we can now enjoy. We remember, too, his particular affection and friendship towards many different groups of people in this country which endured throughout the many often difficult years of his leadership of the independence movement in India.

It is, therefore, in this spirit of friendship and affection on behalf of the British people that I have much pleasure in now proceeding to unveil the Mahatma Gandhi memorial statue, which will stand both as a memorial to Mahatma Gandhi and as a token of friendship between Britain and India.

Mahatma in Tamilnad.

Mahatma Gandhi's visits to Tamilnad

Mahatma Gandhi visited Tamilnad several times. This article attempts to give a brief account of some of his historical visits with maps at pages 18 and 19.

Each of the visits of the Mahatma to Tamilnad was a Saga of inspiration for the masses. His visits to Madras are memorable. His visit in connection with the collection of Harijan Fund, covered almost entire Tamilnad. In one of his visits Gandhi was moved at the sight of people dressed in insufficient clothes. This made him to decide to wear only one *kurta* cloth. It is Tamilnad that made him a "Half naked Fakir".

First visit

His first visit was in November 1896. He was then working for the upliftment of the South African Indians. About his first visit he writes "the Balasundaram incident made a profound impression on the meeting held in Madras". The story of Balasundaram, a Tamilian indentured labourer serving an European in Durban is interesting. He was beaten up by his master. He ran to Gandhiji for help. Gandhi was visibly moved when he saw Balasundaram in tattered clothes, two of his teeth broken and his mouth bleeding. Gandhi not knowing Tamil, the language in which Balasundaram narrated his pitiable condition, took the help of one of his clerk who happened to be a Tamilian. He sent him to nearby doctor, got him treated and then lodged a complaint on behalf of Balasundaram to a Magistrate.

It was with the intention of paying a visit to the families of Balasundaram, Nagappan, Valliammal and



During the 1937 visit to Tamilnad Mahatma Gandhi is seen in conversation with Thiru C. Rajagopalachari at the Basin Bridge junction, Madras.

others, he paid a visit to Madras. Here he got the help of G. Parameswaran Pillai, Editor of *Madras Standard* (later merged with *Madras Mail*) and G. Subramania Iyer of *The Hindu*.

Again in 1915

In 1915 April, Mahatma Gandhi visited Madras for the first time after his return from South Africa. He was then wearing Dhoti, Kurta and a big Marvari turban. He came with his wife and stayed with G.A. Natesan, Editor of the *Indian Review*. A report of A. S. Iyengar, the then Editor of the *Associated Press of India* will be of interest. He writes, "In 1915 I came into closer contact with Natesan rather intimately. The day of the arrival of Gandhi I remember how the Central Station was flocked and even hanging accommodation was not available. The train steamed in and the crowd, which had anxiously expected to see Gandhi seated in the first class compartment rushed towards it. But there was no such person in either the first or the second class compartments. For myself, I found myself slowly elbowed towards the rear of the train. Every one strained his neck enquiring where is Gandhi? I had not seen Gandhi before. A tiny-looking person dressed in Indian mill-made cloth (no Khaddar in those days!) with a turban typical of Gujarati style got down from a third class compartment, with his wife, as if absolutely unconcerned. He asked me, 'Where is



Mr. Natesan? I replied, 'He is looking out for Mr. Gandhi near the first class compartment'. Mahatma Gandhi did not even smile at my answer. There was however another somewhat oldish looking Gujarati who gently tapped me from behind and said 'This is Mr. Gandhi'. Soon the word passed that Gandhi had arrived and the whole crowd made a stampede. The crowd unyoked the horse of the chariot and volunteered to drag it with Gandhis in procession to the residence of Natesan who was their host."

Public meeting

The citizens of Madras gave him a huge reception at a public meeting at the Victoria Hall presided by Justice Mr. S. Subramania Iyer. It appears he stayed in Madras for nearly nine days. He later visited Mayuram and Tharangampadi.

In 1919 Gandhi visited Madras City on an invitation of Kasturi Ranga Iyengar Editor of *The Hindu*. He was staying in No. 4, Cathedral Road, Madras (this place has a tablet commemorating the visit of Gandhi in 1919). Gandhi met Thiru C. Rajagopalachari for the first time, and befriended him. The idea to start "Satyagraha" all over the country in protest against Rowlatt Act dawned on him in a dream during his stay in Madras. It was at this time Barathiar met Gandhi for the first and the last time.

His next visit to Madras was after he had actively entered in politics. On April 9, 1920, he arrived in Madras and addressed a huge public meeting at Tilak Ghat, where he gave a call to the people of India to wake and serve the cause of India's Freedom. In 1921 he visited Madras with Maulana Mohamed Ali and Maulana Shoukat Ali.

In 1921, he visited Madras and made an extensive tour in Tamilnad. He visited Cuddalore, Kumbakonam, Tiruchirappalli, Srirangam, Madurai, Devakottai, Tirunelveli and Salem.

The loin cloth

It was at Madurai he decided to wear only a loin cloth and he kept this vow till the end of his life. On this decision he spoke thus on September 22, 1921:

"I know that many will find it difficult to replace their foreign cloth all at once. Millions are too poor to buy enough khadar to replace the discarded cloth. To them I repeat my advice given on the Madras Beach. Let them be satisfied with a mere loin-cloth. In our climate we hardly need more to protect our bodies during the warm months of the year. Let there be no prudery about dress. India has never insisted on full covering of the body for the males as a test of culture.

"I give the advice under a full sense of my responsibility. In order therefore to set the example I propose to discard at least up to the 31st of October my topi and vest and to content myself with only a loin-cloth and a chaddar whenever found necessary for the protection of the body. I adopt the change because I have always hesitated to advise anything I may not myself be prepared to follow, also because I am anxious by leading the way to make it easy for those who cannot afford to change on discarding their foreign garments. I consider the renunciation to be also necessary for me as a sign of mourning and a bare head and a bare body is such a sign in my part of the country. That we are in mourning is more and more being borne home to me as the end of the year is approaching and we are still without swaraj. I wish to state clearly that I do not expect co-workers to renounce the use of vest and topi unless they find it necessary to do so for their own work."

Later he sent his wife Kasturba in 1923 to Madras to acquaint herself with the South Indian people and their culture.

The noteworthy visit

On his way to Vaikam (Kerala) in 1925 he halted for a day in Madras. The Municipal Corporation presented him with an address on March 7, 1925. Sir Mohamed Usman was the President of the Corporation at that time. Gandhi was staying as a guest with Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar at "Amjad Bagh", Mylapore.



Tributes to Mahatma

In connection with the Mahatma Gandhi Birth Centenary Celebrations which began on 2nd October 1968 the book "Mahatma Gandhi: 100 Years" and the film "Mahatma" were released at Children's Theatre, Madras, and an all-party public meeting was organised at Marina. 3rd October was celebrated as Artists Day at Marina.

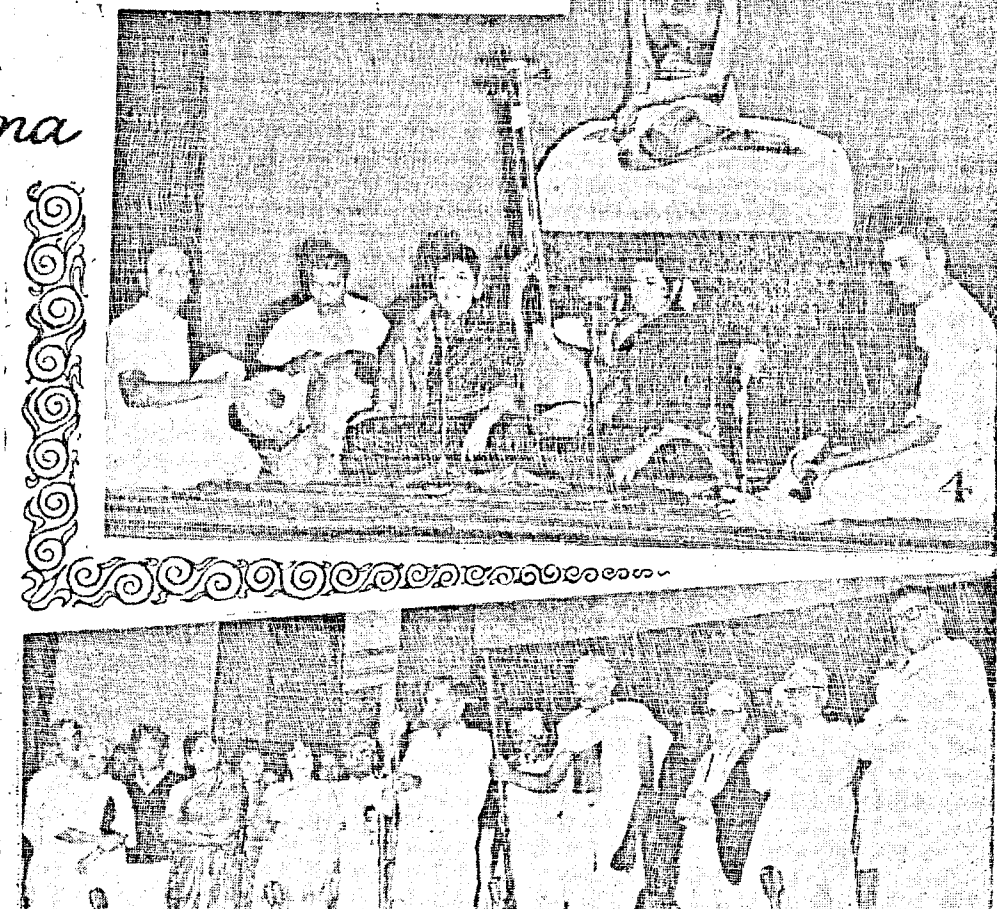
1. Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Education and Industries, releasing the book, "Mahatma Gandhi: 100 Years", to Thiru M. Bhaktavatsalam, former Chief Minister of Madras.

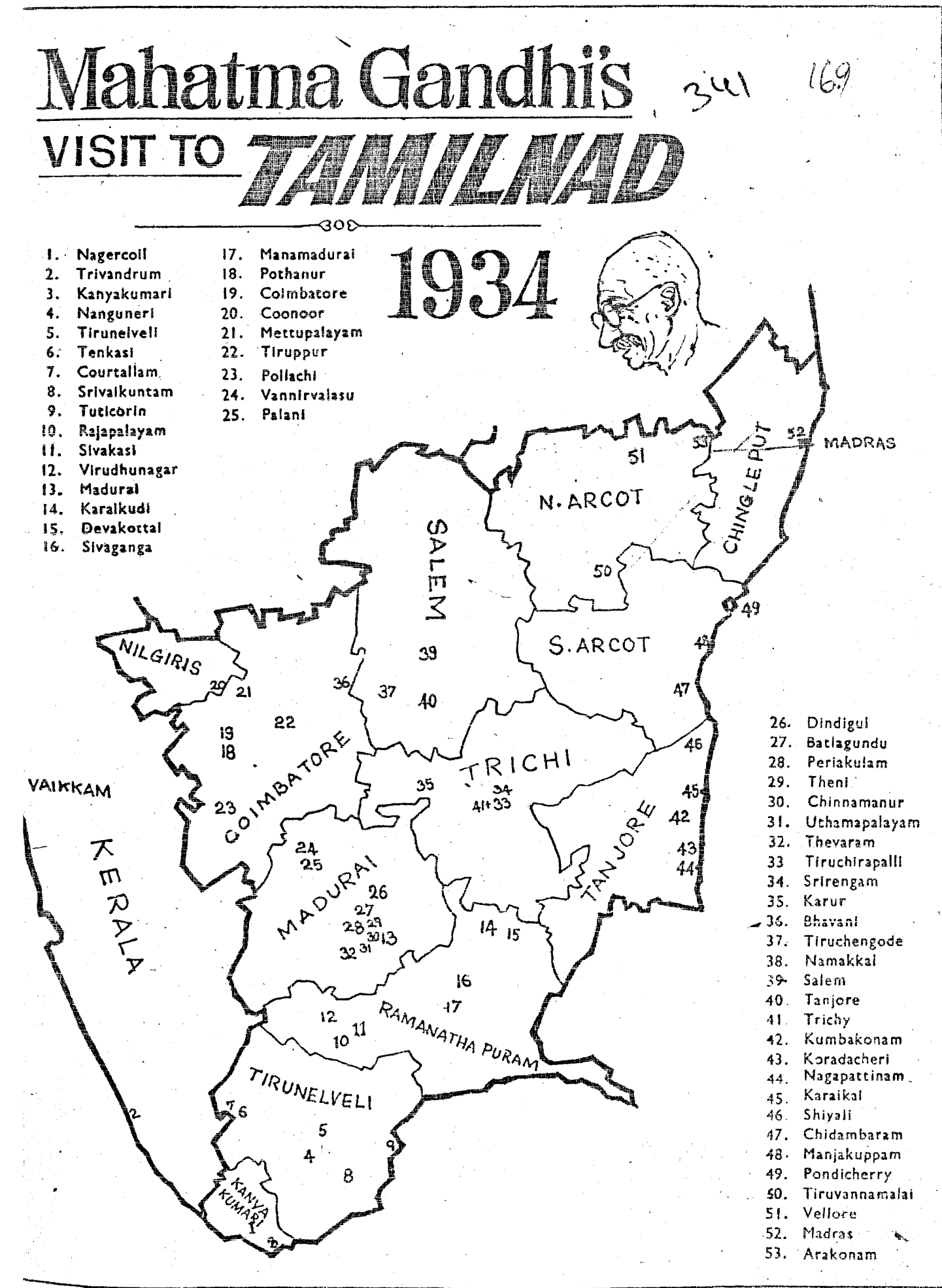
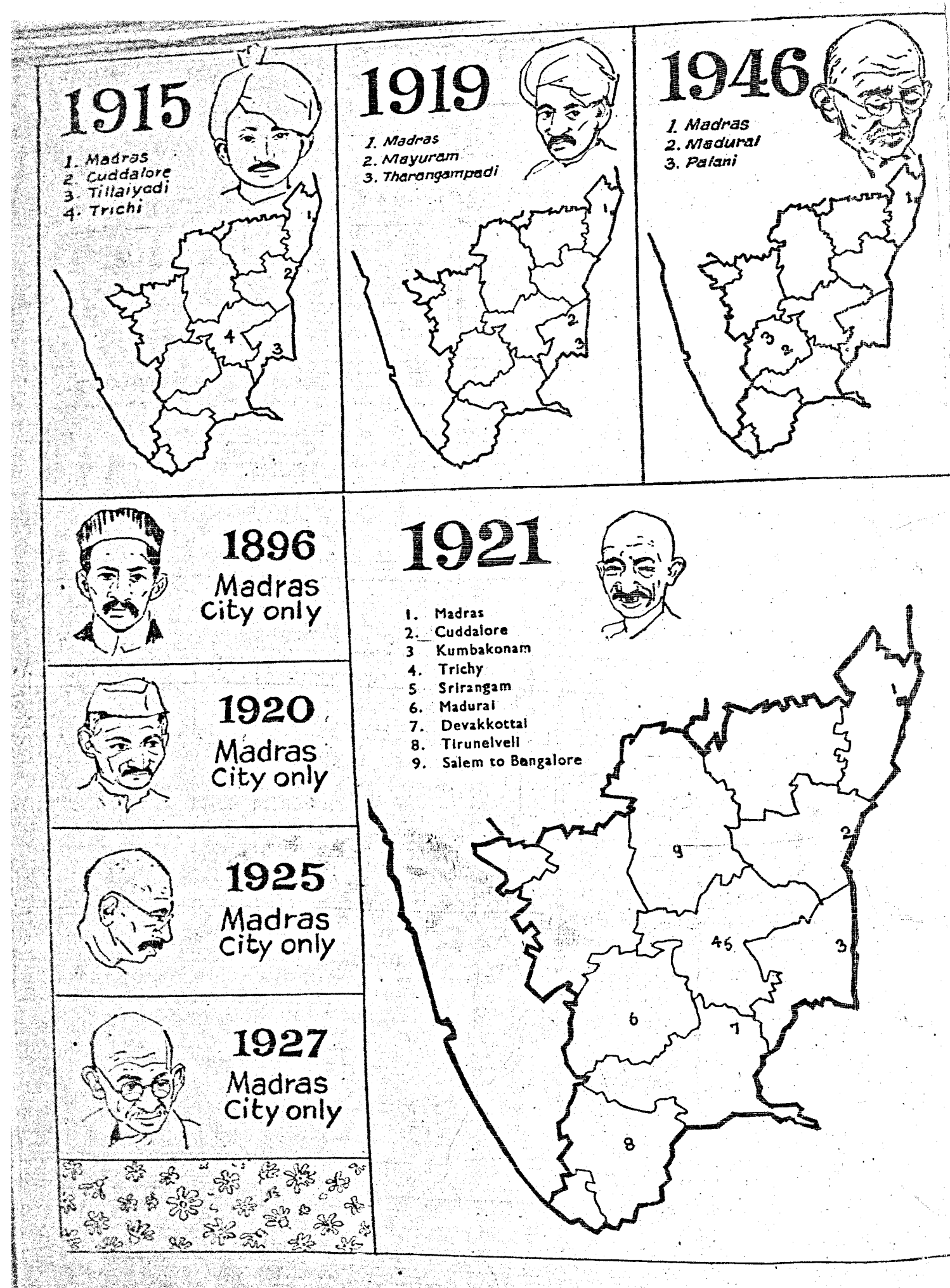
2. The Minister presenting a volume of the Autobiography of Mahatma Gandhi to Thiru Fakrudin Ali Ahmed, Union Minister for Industrial Development and Company Affairs, who also participated in the public meeting at Marina.

3. Thiru C. Subramaniam, President, Tamilnad Congress Committee, addressing the meeting.

4. Musical concert by Sulamangalam Sisters on the Artists Day.

5. Leading drama and cine actors who took part in the Tamil drama "Pathachoru" held on Artists Day.





In 1927 on his way from Ceylon he came to Madras to participate in the annual session of the Indian National Congress, which was held under the presidency of Dr. Ansari at the Spurtank Maidan, Egmore.

The most noteworthy visit to Tamilnad was in connection with the collection of funds for Harijans, a cause for which he would not spare any effort. Dr. T. S. S. Rajan, escorted him during his entire tour. He stayed in Tamilnad from February 23, 1934 to March 22, 1934. He toured for eighteen days and took rest for eight days in Coonoor. He travelled more than two thousand miles visiting 112 places both by train and car. Besides coins he received gold, taklis, charkas, caskets, fountain pens, silver plates, silver framed photographs, gold bangles, chains and ornaments, ivory boxes, shaving sticks, silver cups and framed and unframed addresses which he auctioned on the spot. He was able to collect Rs. 16,708-12-3.

Mahatma Gandhi reached Nagercoil from Trivandrum. From there he went to Kanyakumari and halted for a day. Then he visited Nanguneri, Tirunelveli, Tenkasi and Courtallam. At Courtallam arrangements have been made for his bath at the falls but Gandhi came to know that Harijans were prohibited from taking a bath at the falls; he refused to take a bath on this score. Then he visited Srivaikuntam, Tuticorin, Rajapalayam, Sivakasi, Virudhunagar, Madurai, Karaikudi, Devakottai, Sivaganga, Manamadurai, Pothanur and Coimbatore.

From Coimbatore he motored to Coonoor and stayed there for eight days. From there he continued his journey visiting Mettupalayam, Tiruppur, Coimbatore, Pothanur, Pollachi, Vannirvalasu, Palani, Dindigul,

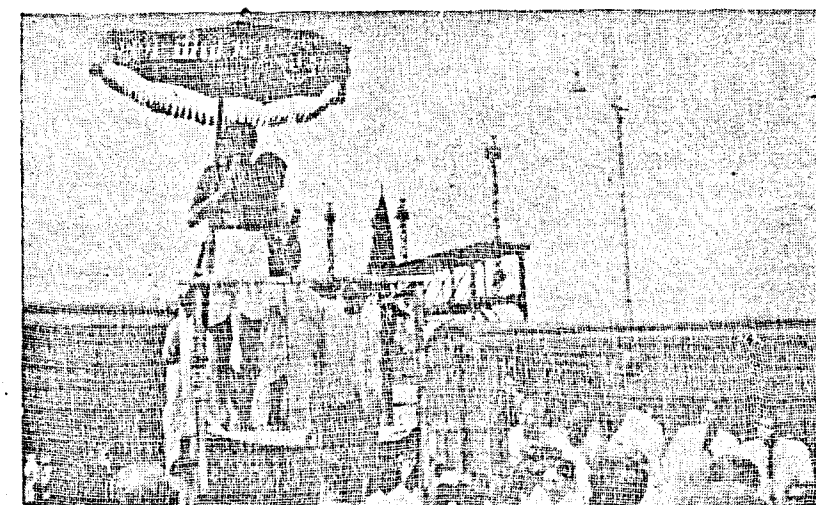
Batlagundu, Periakulam, Theni, Chinnamnur, Uthamapalayam, Thevaram, Tiruchirappalli, Srirangam, Karur, Bhavani, Tiruchengode, Namakkal, Salem. He reached Thanjavur via Tiruchirappalli and visited the following places: Kumbakonam, Koradacheri, Nagapattinam, Karaikal, Shiyali, Chidambaram, Manjakkuppam, Pondicherry, Tiruvannamalai, Vellore and reached Madras. He was given a send-off at Arkonam Railway Station.

Deep affection for the Tamilians

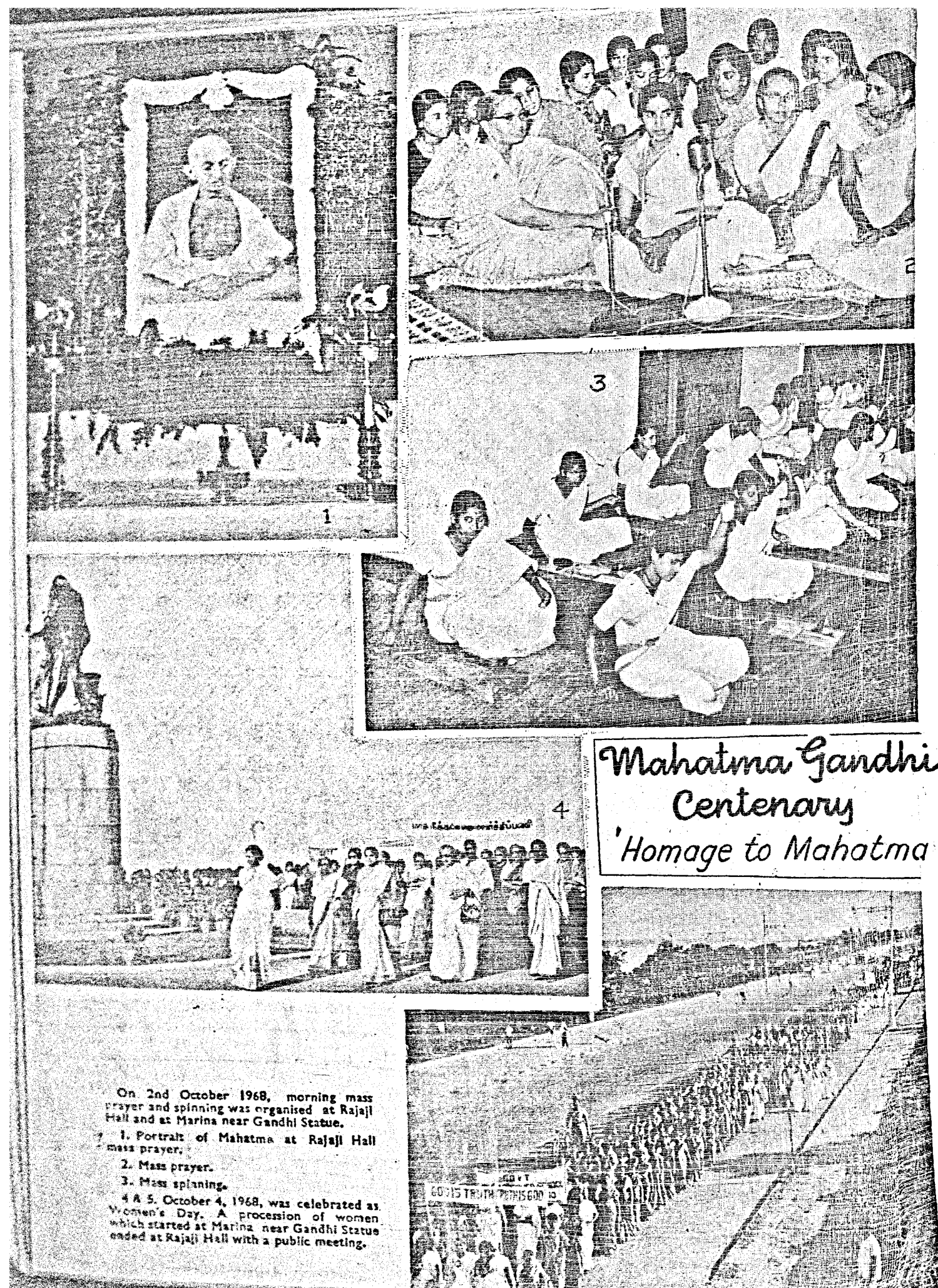
After successfully completing the tour, he arrived in Madras City and was presented with an address at the Ripon Buildings of Madras Corporation. Mr. W. W. Ladden was the Mayor then. The beach meeting was attended by over one lakh of men and women and was the largest that Madras ever witnessed. Gandhi was staying in the Harijan Industrial School, Kodambakkam.

His last visit was in 1946. He arrived on January 12 to preside over the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the Dakshina Bharatha Hindi Prachara Sabha. The British Parliamentary delegation met him in Madras. It was at this time that Gandhi paid a visit to Meenakshi Amman Temple, Madurai and Palaniandavar Temple at Palani. He visited these temples because these temples permitted the Harijans to enter temples like other Hindus. He was accompanied, by Rajaji, L. N. Gopalaswamy and Kamaraj.

At every time he visited Madras, Gandhi expressed his satisfaction and his appreciation to the orderly contact of the people of Madras. He said: "I have experienced nothing but deep affection of the people of Tamilnad wherever I have gone. I am convinced that the vast mass of humanity that seemed to elink to me to fully understood and appreciated what I stood for and what I had come for."



Mahatma Gandhi addressing the Golden Rock Railway Employees at Tiruchirappalli during his 1946 Harijan tour of Tamilnad.



Mahatma Gandhi Centenary 'Homage to Mahatma'

On 2nd October 1968, morning mass prayer and spinning was organised at Rajaji Hall and at Marina near Gandhi Statue.

1. Portrait of Mahatma at Rajaji Hall mass prayer.

2. Mass prayer.

3. Mass spinning.

4 & 5. October 4, 1968, was celebrated as Women's Day. A procession of women which started at Marina near Gandhi Statue ended at Rajaji Hall with a public meeting.

Gandhi Centenary in Tamilnad

The State Committee for Gandhi Centenary Celebrations was constituted in June 1966 with the Chief Minister as Chairman and Thiru V.R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Education and Industries as Vice-Chairman. The Governor is the Patron of the State Committee. The three Secretaries of the State Committee are (i) Thiru K. Arunachalam, Secretary, Tamilnad Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, (ii) Thiru N. Ramakrishnan Iyer and (iii) Thiru T. V. Vasudanan, I.A.S., Deputy Secretary to Government, Public Department and Director of Information and Publicity (in-charge).

The following seven sub-committees have also been constituted under the State Committee:—

1. Sub-Committee for Constructive Programme—

Convenor: Thiru G. Venkatachalapathi,
Gandhi Niketan Ashram,
T. Kallupatti.

2. Sub-Committee for Mass Communication—

Convenor: Thiru V. R. Radhakrishnan.

3. Sub-Committee for Rural Amenities—

Convenor: Thiru K. Diraviam, I. A. S.,
Secretary to Government, Food
Department, Madras.

4. Sub-Committee for General Programme—

Convenor: Thiru K. Arunachalam, Secre-
tary, Tamilnad Gandhi Smarak
Nidhi.

5. Sub-Committee for Women's Welfare—

Convenor: Thirumathi Sarojini Varadappan.

6. Sub-Committee for Ways and Means—

Convenor: Thiru K. Arunachalam.

7. Sub-Committee for Gandhi Museum—

Chairman: Thiru K. Diraviam, I. A. S.,
Secretary to Government, Food
Department.

The State Committee has so far met twice. Various matters have been discussed during the meetings of the State Committee and the Sub-Committees and they are being considered for implementation by stages.

The following are the major activities so far undertaken:—

Work done

The Tamilnad Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, Madurai, has been entrusted with the work of bringing out a publication, "Gandhi in Tamilnad". A sum of Rs. 10,000 was sanctioned by the Government for this purpose. The work is in progress.

A Seminar on "The relevance of Gandhiji for our times" was conducted at Madurai, by the Tamilnad Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, Madurai from December 27, 1966 to January 1st, 1967. A sum of Rs. 3,000 was sanctioned by Government.

Picture postcards of Gandhiji were printed and distributed to the District Educational Officers, being distributed to students on the occasion of Gandhi Jayanthi in 1966. Similarly, it has been proposed to print and distribute picture postcards during this year also.

A good collection of works on and by Gandhiji have been purchased for the Information Centres at Madurai and Madras.

Fifteen prints of the film "Hundred Minutes" from Government of Gujarat and 3 prints of the film "20th Century Prophet" for being distributed to the District Collectors and Information Officers for screening them in the villages and blocks.

The Gandhi Jayanthi 1967 was celebrated as a Gandhi Centenary Preparatory Week throughout the State. The Chief Minister and Minister for Education and Industries issued appeals to the public on 29th September 1967 and 16th September 1967 respectively. The Ministers and the Governor gave talk on All India Radio on 25th October 1967, 2nd October 1967 and 8th October 1967 respectively.

The Gandhi Martyrs Day (30th January 1968) was observed throughout the State; Mass spinning was arranged by the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi, Madurai and Madras. Posters depicting the Gandhian principles such as "Discourage violence and foster unity" were placed at prayer centres.

The Women's Welfare committee took part at the Zonal camp held at Kasturbagram in January 1968. The object of the camp was to give orientation training to women workers.

The Committee also conducted a State-level camp at Srirangam during April 1968 on a similar pattern and a sum of Rs. 2,000 was sanctioned by the State Government.

Centenary Committees have been formed with the Presidents of the Panchayat Unions as Chariman, M.L.As., M.Ps. and prominent persons of the locality as members to co-opt in the Rural Amenities sub-committee for implementing the programme of action. The Committee will engage itself with some constructive work in the name of Gandhi say by constructing schools in villages, digging wells or tanks, etc.

A drama competition was organised among school children and prizes have been awarded for the dramas written on the important incidents in Gandhiji's life bringing out the ideals of the Mahatma by conducting a competition among school children.

A committee has been formed to set up a "Gandhi Museum" at "Lodge" near Rajaji Hall in Madras. Arrangements are being made in this regard.

The Education Department has included lessons on Gandhiji in the text books and agreed to prescribe the books written on Gandhiji as non-detail text books for various age groups in the educational institutions.

Fifty thousand copies of Gandhiji's picture depicting Naokali March was purchased from Gandhi Smarak Nidhi and sold to the public through the Panchayat Unions and educational institutions.

All Panchayat Unions have been requested to purchase the complete works of Gandhiji for their libraries.

The Minister for Education and Industries has issued appeal to all the Industrialists and Merchants in the State to publish the Calendars and Diaries for the coming year with Gandhiji's pictures and sayings. The Government of Tamilnad has also been requested to publish the Calendar accordingly.

Programme for 1968-69

It has been decided to set up a 'Model village' in the name of Valliyammai in the Thilliyadi village from public donations.

It has been decided to publish books on Gandhiji for school children in three-age groups.

It has been proposed to hold a seminar on a grand scale at Madras during 1968 to discuss the various "topics like Gandhiji and Society", "Gandhiji and Politics", etc.

It has been decided to conduct a Mobile Exhibition depicting photographs of Gandhiji's life and important incidents which happened in his life-time.

It has been decided to print the speech made by the Ministers and other leaders on the occasion of Gandhi Birth Day in the form of a small book.

It was decided to hold a meeting of the film producers to discuss the theme for producing a 'film' depicting Gandhiji's ideals.

It has been decided to organise committees to celebrate Gandhi Centenary at the Municipal towns.

To request the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi to bring out Gandhiji's works as small booklets on different subjects in Tamil.

To request the Panchayat Unions to construct wells, school buildings, Medical centres and other amenities to the villagers to commemorate Gandhi Centenary year in Tamilnad.

To request the leading artists and painters in Tamilnad to prepare special portraits and pictures on Gandhiji depicting his idea of service and print them for distribution to the public of Tamilnad.

All the Educational Institutions are requested to conduct classes on Gandhiji once in a month and to organise essay and oratorical competitions on Gandhiji's life and mission.

Circulars are to be issued to all educational institutions to celebrate Gandhiji's Birth Day with processions, Mass spinning, public meeting, etc.

Training camps for a short period are to be organised for the teachers and professors at Madras to spread the ideologies of Gandhiji among students.

The Educational authorities are requested to organise Gandhi Exhibition in the lines of the school improvement conferences with the help of local people. The drawings of children on Gandhiji may be exhibited along with other photographs and publications. The printed pictures and booklets may be sold during these functions.

An all party committee is to be formed at the State capital to celebrate the Gandhiji Birth Day on 1968 and 1969.

Badges in plastic and metal may be prepared and sold to the public and students during the current year.

Follower of Gandhi

*Let no one say that he is a follower of Gandhi.
It is enough that I should be my own follower.
I know what an inadequate follower I am of
myself, for I cannot live up to the conviction
I stand for.*

—Mahatma Gandhi.

Oratorical Competition on Small Savings for Students

An Oratorical Competition on Small Savings for the students of City High Schools and Colleges was conducted on 7th and 9th October 1968 respectively at the Children's Theatre, Madras-2.

Following students were declared as Prize Winners:—

High Schools.—First Prize—N. Pandian of Rajah Muthia High School, Raja Annamalaipuram; Second Prize—P.T. Eswaran of K.C. Sankaralinga Nadar High School, Thondiarpet.

Consolation Prizes.—(1) V. Ganesan, Rao Bahadur Calavala Cunnan Chetty's High School, Perambur, (2) Seethalakshmi, Madras Sevasadan, Chetput, (3) V. Ramakrishnan, Calavala Cunnan Chetty's High School, (4) S. Vasantha, Kalyanam Girls' High School, Chintadripet.

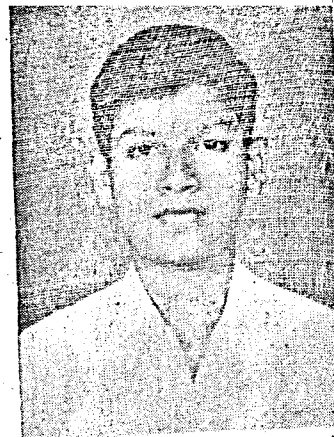
Winner of Rolling Shield.—Rao Bahadur Calavala Cunnan Chetty's High School, Perambur.

Colleges.—First Prize—Dhamayanthi Devi, Ethiraj College; Second Prize—K.S. Srikumar, Vivekananda College.

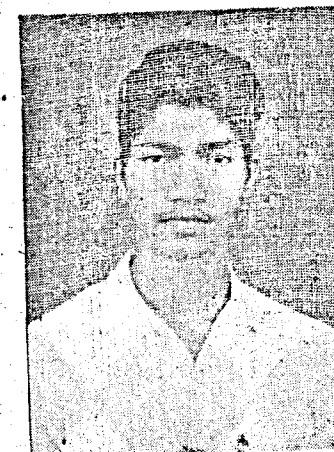
Consolation Prizes.—(1) P.N. Narayanan, Loyola College, (2) Sheila Mehta, Queen Mary's College, (3) R.C. Srinivasan, Vivekananda College.

Winner of Rolling Cup.—Vivekananda College, Mylapore.

Thiru K. Venkata Subramaniam, Joint Director, Directorate of Rural Development, Thirumathi Rajarajawari, Professor in Tamil, Queen Mary's College and Thiru D.H. Theagaraj, State Information Officer were the judges for the High School competition while Thiru N.S. Bhut, Director, Binny & Company, Thiru K. Venkatasubramaniam, Joint Director, Directorate of Rural Development and Thiru R. Sivathanu Pillai, Additional Professor of English, Presidency College were the judges for the College competition.



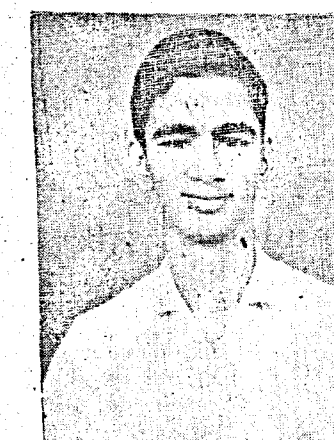
N. Pandian



P. T. Eswaran



Selvi Dhamayanthi Devi



K. S. Srikumar

Tourism:

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KANCHI, A TREASURE-TROVE OF TEMPLE ARCHITECTURE

Kanchi offers unique opportunity for all those who seek the study of the evolution of South Indian Temple architecture through its various periods. Temples constructed during different periods by the Pallava, the Chola and Vijayanagar Kings are found here.

The South Indian temples are a class by themselves. Dravidian temple architecture underwent continuous changes from the earliest surviving Pallava monuments of about 800 A.D. till the fall of Vijayanagar Empire in about 1600 A.D. These temples grew from small shrines to big ones in the course of several centuries. What was started by one ruler was elaborated by his successors. Usually during the Pallava and early Chola periods temples were small having small Vimanams. During the later Chola period Gopurams came into prominence and in Vijayanagar times Kalyana Mandapams, hundred and thousand-pillared mandapams came to be built.

Rock-cut temple

Mahendravarmam I (580 to 630 A.D.) introduced the technique of cutting into rock and created stone temples for the first time. His first achievement was the excavation of a cave temple at Mandabappatu. The origin of the earliest monuments in South India dates from the 7th Century and the buildings of earlier periods built presumably of materials such as brick and wood must have ruined away with time.

Narasimhavarman the Maha Malla perhaps thought that temples built by him should stand for ages. To this illustrious king are to be attributed the rock-cut temples of South India.

It was during this period the famous Kailasanathar Temple in Kanchi and the famous rock-cut temple in Mahabalipuram were executed.

Among the Pallava temples in Kanchi the Kailasanatha is the oldest and most characteristic of Pallava architecture. Vaikunta Perumal Temple is more or less looks like Kailasanatha Temple which is the earliest Hindu shrine to survive in Southern India. If Mahabalipuram is accounted as the crown of Pallava art, the Kailasanatha Temple is its jewel.

TEMPLES BEFORE 7th CENTURY A.D.

Some stanzas in Thevaram of Tirunavukkarasar give an idea of the State of Temple architecture up to 7th Century A.D. The historian Sadasiva Pandarathar has explained that eight type of temples have been described in one stanza. They are:—

1. PERUNKOIL (பெருங்கோவில்)
Temple built on hill tops
2. MADAKKOIL (மாடக்கோவில்)
Temple built on raised platforms
3. KARAKKOIL (கரக்கோவில்)
Temple built in the shape of chariots
4. GNAZARKOIL (ஞாழற்கோவில்)
Temple built from the wood of the tree
5. GOKUDIKOIL (கொகுடிக்கோவில்)
Temple surrounded by creeper
6. ELANKOIL (இளங்கோவில்)
Substitute temple while renovating older temples
7. MANIKKOIL (மணிக்கோவில்)
Temple with vimanam in the shape of a bell
8. AALAKKOIL (அலக்கோவில்)
Temple under large Banyan trees

The Cholas

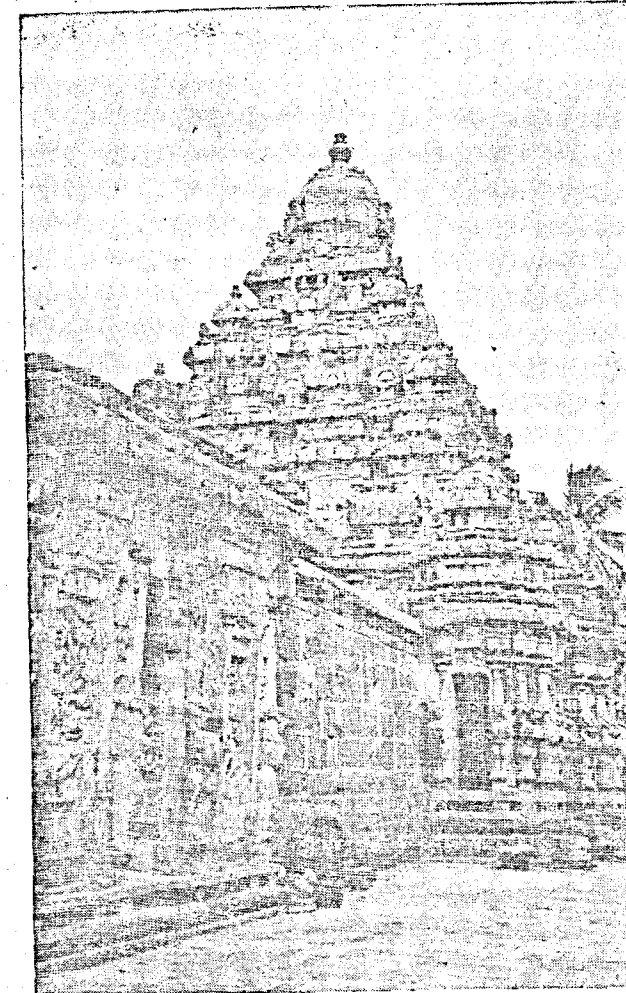
The Cholas, the political successors of the Pallavas continued the latter's cultural activities and built hundreds of temples in the Cauvery Delta and in few other places including Kanchi. The Sakkiswara Temple near Kamakshi Amman Temple in Kanchi was built by Cholas. It has a peculiar feature of the architecture of Cholas in that they did not use any cementing materials in their monuments.

Some of the characteristic decorative features of later Chola art is the addition of Kumbabharjaram (a kind of pilaster with an ornate base below) and the Taran-gubodhigai (a curved corbel).

to be found here. Kanchi has within its limits holy places called Punniya Kottam, Ruthra Kottam, Kama Kottam and Kumara Kottam, presided by Lord Varadaraja, Lord Ekambaranatha, Sri Kamakshi and Sri Subramaniya respectively. The Jain temple at Thiruparuthikundram, near Kanchi is unique since it contains all the types of gopurams built by Pallava, Chola and Vijayanagar Kings.

An obscure and modest shrine dedicated to Chitrakupta, the Deputy of Yama, the god of Death is found in Kanchi. It is a unique one for it is said to be only one of its kind in the whole of India.

Situated on the banks of the sacred river Vegavathy about 45 miles south-west of Madras in the Chingleput District this ancient City of temples is easily reached by bus or train in a couple of hours from Madras. ①



Pallava Style—Kailasanatha temple.

The Vijayanagar kings

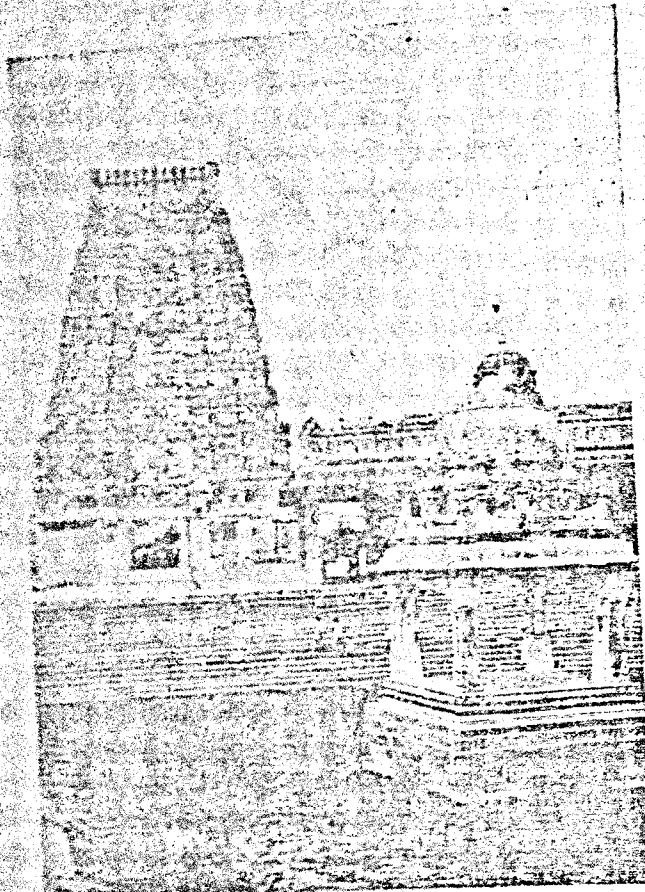
In Kanchi the Vijayanagar Kings hardly ever built new shrines. Their contribution consisted mostly of additions to existing shrines and their renovation. Tall massive gopurams and elaborately carved mandapams are the outstanding features of Vijayanagara architecture. Krishna Devaraya (1509 to 1530 A.D.) the greatest of the Vijayanagar Kings constructed the Southern gopuram of Ekambareswarar Temple, one of the largest and tallest in South India.

It was during the 12th Century A.D. that Varadaraja temple became important and since then it has remained a stronghold of Vaishnava faith. This temple which incorporates both Chola and Vijayanagar structures is distinguished by its stone walls and ornate pillars.

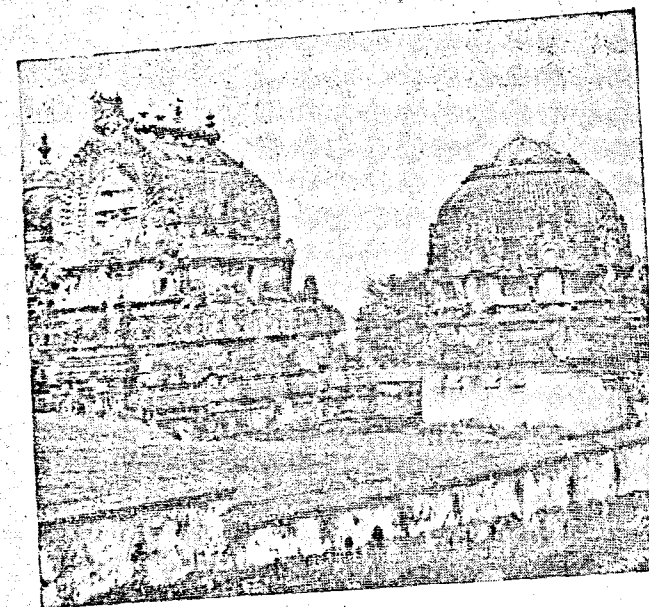
Kanchi can be rightly called the city of temples. Among the 108 sacred Vaishnava shrines 18 are located here and among the 1,008 saivites temples 108 are said



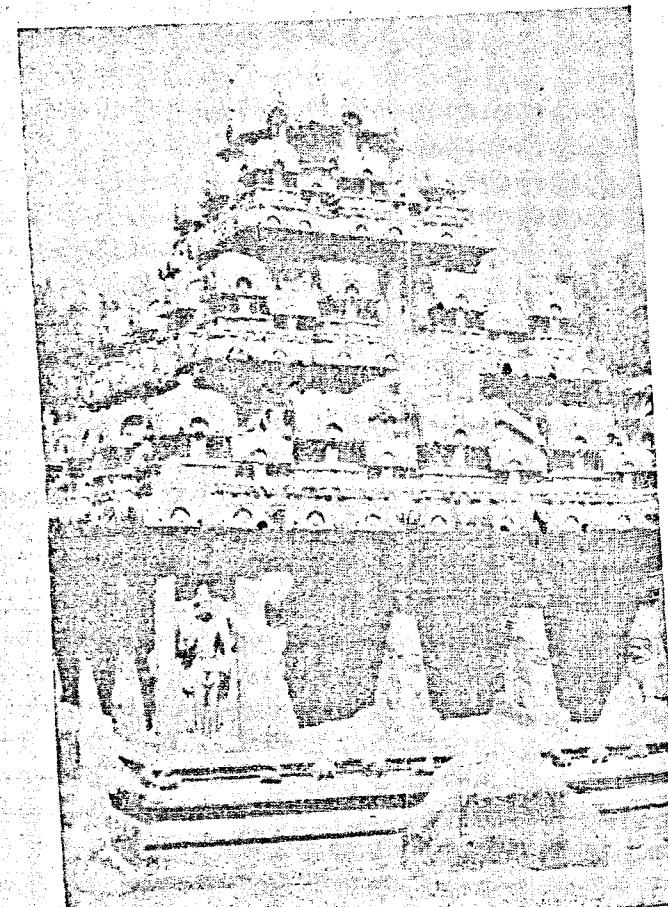
Chola's (Gajaprashta) Style—Thiruparuthukkundram temple.



Vijayanagar Style—Ekambareswarar Temple.



Chola and Pallava Style—Thiruparuthikundram.



Pallava Style—Cave Temple



Temple tower and mandapams—Vijayanagar Style—Varadaraja temple, Kanchipuram.

COMBATING RINDERPEST

The All India Rinderpest Eradication Scheme was launched in the year 1954 as a Pilot Project, which was later extended through out the Country during the Second Five-Year Plan. By the end of the Third Plan, 89 per cent of the susceptible bovine population has been covered. There has been also reduction in the incidence of the disease as shown below :—

Year.	Number of out-breaks.
(1)	(2)
1959	2,449
1960	960
1961	1,055
1962	504
1963	354
1964	295
1965	307
1966	591
1967	639

Madras State was free from Rinderpest till 1964, when the disease was introduced by the movement of infected animals from Punjab and Mysore States. The year-wise incidence of the disease in Madras State from 1964 is as follows :—

1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
93	71	95	48

So far a scheme for the establishment of check posts and border area vaccination teams is under progress in the State. The animals arriving into the State were checked and vaccinated against Rinderpest. Systematic vaccination is being conducted in all the districts of the State. So far 65,12,141 cattle and buffaloes have been vaccinated against Rinderpest. In order to identify the vaccinated animals, they are being coloured.

Strict vigilance over the incidence of the disease in both free and covered areas is being followed. It is found that in some cases, the disease reappears in places where the coverage has been low, due to resistance by Cattle owners. Efforts are directed to cover the left overs under a "follow up" programme.

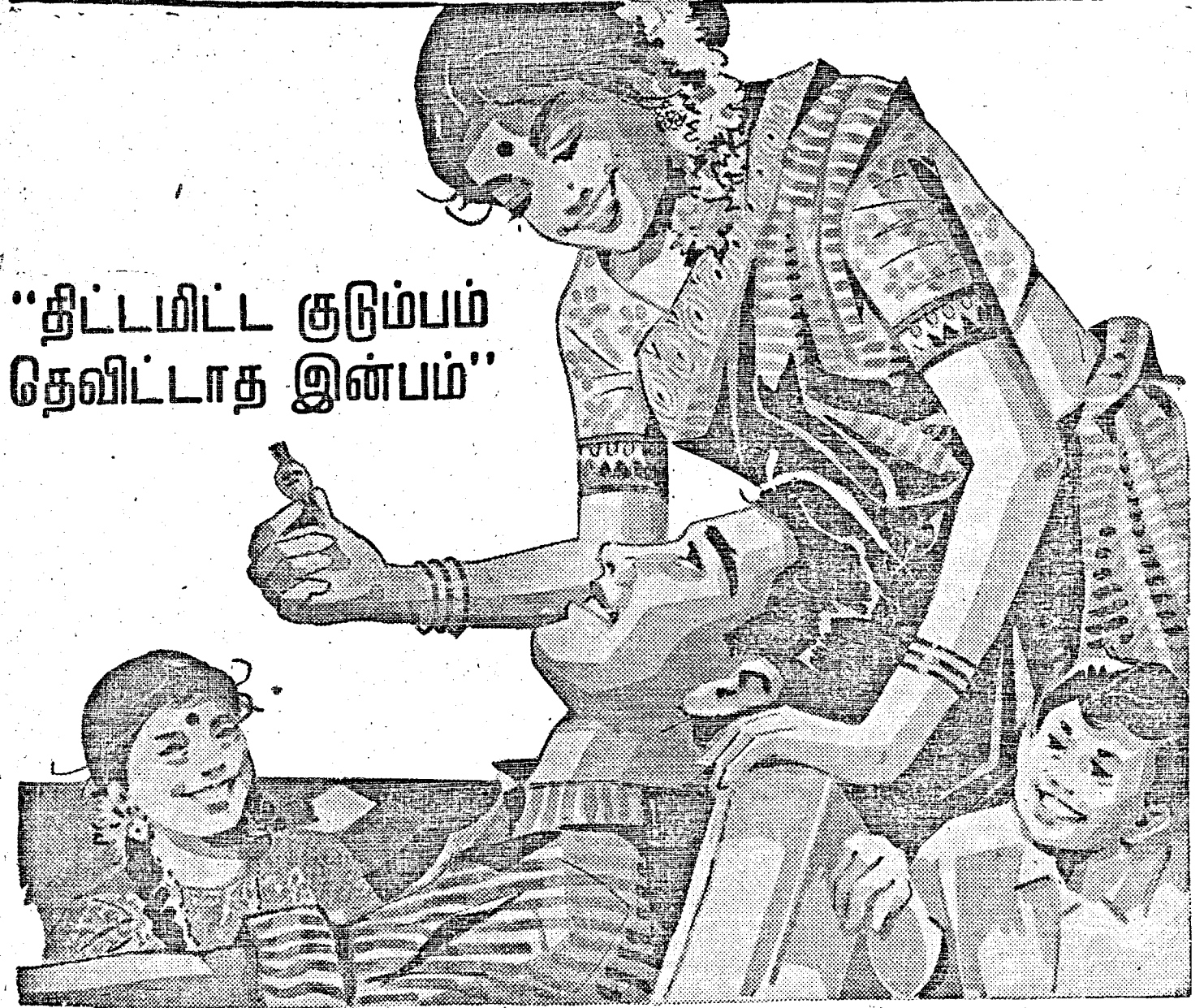
Now that the disease has already entered the State and the incidence occur in almost every district, the strategy adopted earlier under the Rinderpest eradication Scheme has been revised. Most of the check posts have been abolished. Special Rinderpest squads have been set up in each district with facilities of Mobile Units to combat effectively the incidence whenever noticed and to cover entire free area village by village so that almost all the susceptible bovine population could be immunised against the disease.

The incidence of Rinderpest in sheep and goats is also watched carefully and investigated so as to investigate the possible cause of the spread of disease in cattle.



Award for achievement—a student of the Sainik School, Amaravathinagar, receiving prize from Sardarni Ujjal Singh at the Annual Day Function of the School. The Governor Sardar Ujjal Singh presided.

“திட்டமிட்ட குடும்பம்
தேவிட்டாத இன்பம்”



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இன்பம் தேவை, இனிய வாழ்வுக்கு ஓர் இரு
குழந்தைகள் இருந்தாலே போதும்.

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சென்னை-6.

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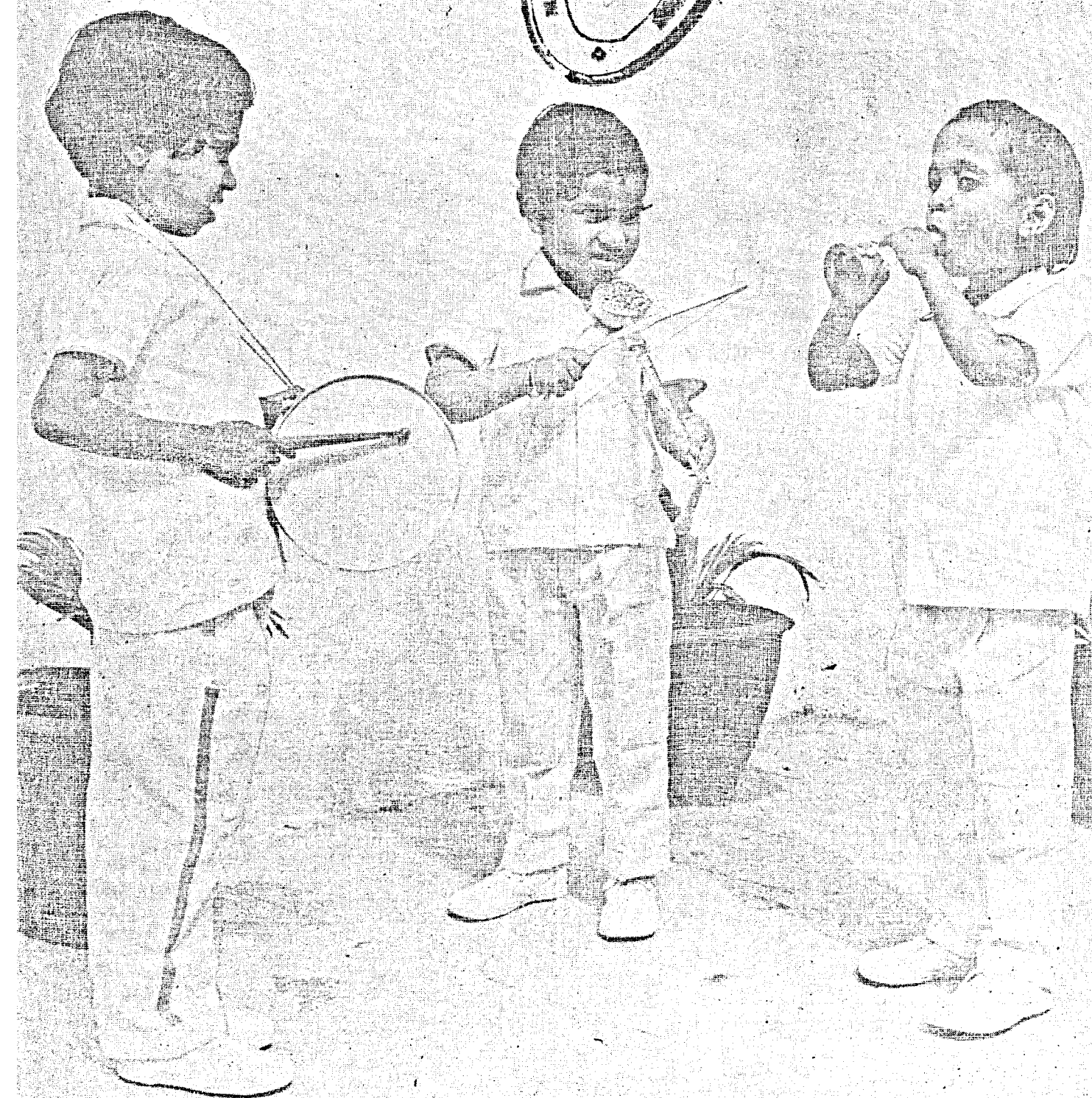
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Madras Information

NOVEMBER 1968

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MADURAI SECURES FIRST PLACE IN STERILISATION

Madurai district in Madras State bagged first place in sterilisation programme, in the second quarter of the current year, with an achievement of 107.2 per cent against the fixed annual target. 5,853 sterilisation operations were done during this period.

Chingleput and Kanyakumari districts with an achievement of 83.9 per cent and 78.1 per cent came second and third. While 3,156 sterilisation operations were conducted in Chingleput, 1,386 operations were done in Kanyakumari district.

Madras City, where 1,449 I.U.C.D. insertions were made during the second quarter of the current year topped in I.U.C.D. programme with an achievement of 69.1 per cent.

26,745 sterilisation operations and 4,236 I.U.C.D. insertions were made during this three-month period throughout the Madras State.

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MADRAS

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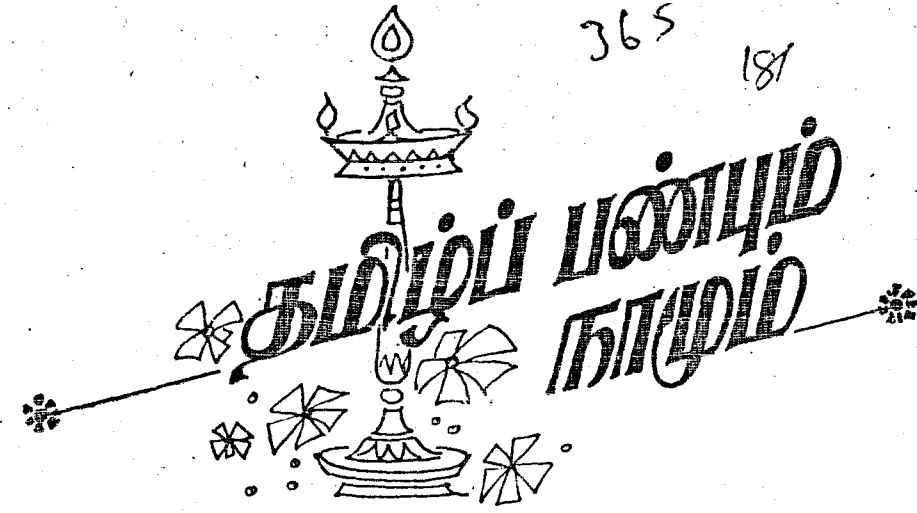
THIS MONTH'S COVER :

“Play is the highest expression of human development in the child; for it alone is free expression of what is in a child's soul.” In the cover children are at instrumental musical play.

DINDIGUL MUNICIPALITY GETS SHIELD

A rolling shield is being presented every year for the municipality which produced the best compost.

For the year 1966-67 the Dindigul Municipality won the shield as it produced large quantity of best quality compost. The Collector of Madurai Thiru K. S. Narasimhan, I.A.S., presented the rolling shield to Thiru S. M. Danasamy, B.A., B.L., Chairman of the Municipality, on 29th September 1968 at the Madurai District Development Council Meeting.



மாண்புமிகு திரு. சி. என். அண்ணாதுரை
(தமிழக முதலமைச்சர்)

தமிழ் இலக்கியங்களின் நெறப்பை பல்வேறு கோணங்களில் பார்க்க முடியும். தமிழ்ப் பண்பாடு அழிந்துவிடக்கூடிய தலை. கிரேக்க, ரோமாபுரி நாகரிகங்கள் அழியாமல் இல்லை. அதே சமயத்தில் தமிழ் நாகரிகம் அழியாமல் இருப்பதினாலும் வியப் பில்லை. பண்பாடு சரியாக இருந்தால்தான் அதன் பயன் சமூகத்தில் தெரிய முடியும்.

வாலில் கருமேகம் இல்லாத நேரத்தில்தான் கணக்கற்ற விண்மீன்களைக் காண முடியும். கருமேகங்கள் இருக்கும்போது அந்த விண்மீன்கள் கண்களுக்குத் தட்டுப்படுவதில்லை. அப்படித் தட்டுப் படாத நேரத்தில் விண்மீன்கள் இருந்தன என்று நினைப்பதில் பயன் இல்லை. அது பாதைக்கும் உதவாது. விண்மீன் இருந்தால் பெருமையாக ஏற்றுக்கொள்ள முடியும்.

விண் மீன் மறைந்திருக்கிறது

அது போல ஒரு நாடு—இனப் பண்பாட்டை கருமேகம் சூழ்ந்து கொண்டால் பயன் இராது. கால வேறுபாட்டில் அந்தப் பண்பாடு சுதம்பமாக ஆகிவிட்டது. விண்மீன் மறைந்திருக்கிறது. அது போலத் தமிழன் தனிப் பண்பாடு இருக்கிறது.

தமிழர் பண்பாடு இரண்டாயிரம் ஆண்டுகட்கு முன்பே இருந்திருக்கிறது. அந்தக்கால நாடுகளைப் பற்றி ஆராய்ச்சி செய்தவர்களைக் கொண்டு பேச வைத்தால் நமது பண்பாடு எப்படி முன்னேறி இருந்தது என்பது விளங்கும். பிறர் பண்பாடு பெருத காலத்தில் நாம் பெற்ற கருவுலம் நமது பண்பாடு.

இவைகளுக்கு எடுத்துக்காட்டாக சங்க நூல்கள், கவிதைகள் உதாரணமாக இருக்கின்றன.

* சங்க இலக்கியப் பாடலொன்றில் ஒரு காட்சி வருகிறது. கடுங்கோடை, எங்கும் தண்ணீர் இல்லை. ஓரிடத்தில் சிறிதளவு தண்ணீர் இருக்கிறது. ஆண்மான்னும் பெண்மான்னும் தண்ணீர்

குடிக்கப்போகின்றன. அங்கே தண்ணீர் சிறிதே இருந்ததால் ஆண்மான் தண்ணீர் குடித்ததுபோல பாலனை செய்து விட்டு பெண்மானை தண்ணீர் குடிக்கவிட்டது.

ஆனால், இந்தப் பண்பாடு சமூகத்தில் நேர்மாறாக இருக்கிறது. சங்க இலக்கியப் பண்பாடு சமூகத்தில் எதிரொலிக்க வேண்டும். அப்போதுதான் சமுதாயம் வளமாக இருக்கும். தொடர்ந்து வளரும். அதை மற்ற இடங்களுக்கும் பரப்ப இயலும்.

இத்தகைய நல்ல பண்பாடுகள் சமூகத் தொடர்பு களொடு இன்று அறுந்து போகின்றன. மீண்டும் தொடர்பு ஏற்படுத்த இலக்கியங்களைப் படிக்க வேண்டும்.

வகைப்படுத்த வேண்டும்

அப்படி இலக்கியங்களைப் படிக்கப் புருமுன் அவைகளில் சுற்பனை எது ? இலக்கியம் எது ? சுற்பனைக் கதை எது ? என்று வகைப்படுத்த வேண்டும். சங்க கால இலக்கியங்கள்—இடைக்கால இலக்கியங்கள்—புராணகால இலக்கியங்கள்—சுற்பனைக் கால நாகரிகங்கள் என்று பாகுபாடு செய்ய வேண்டும்.

அப்படிப் பாகுபாடு செய்து படித்தால் நமது தமிழ்ப் பண்பாடு படிப்படியாக எப்படி மறைந்தது—தேயந்தது—ஒழிந்தது என்பதைக் கண்டறிய முடியும்.

இத்தகைய ஆராய்ச்சியில் முயன்று உழைத்து மறைந்த மறைமலையடிகள், திரு வி. கலியாண சுந்தரனார், திரு ரா. பி. சேதுப்பிள்ளை போன்ற தமிழறிஞர்களை நாம் எனாலும் மறக்காமல் இருப்பதுதான் தமிழ்மொழிக்கு நாம் செய்யும் கைம்மாறு—கடமையாகும்.

இவர்கள் அனைவரும் சென்ற வழிகளில் நாம் தொடர்ந்து செல்ல வேண்டும்.

[அண்ணாமலை தமிழ் வட்டம் சார்பில் நடைபெற்ற பொழிவின் பகுதி—நன்றி “புத்தக நண்பன்.”]

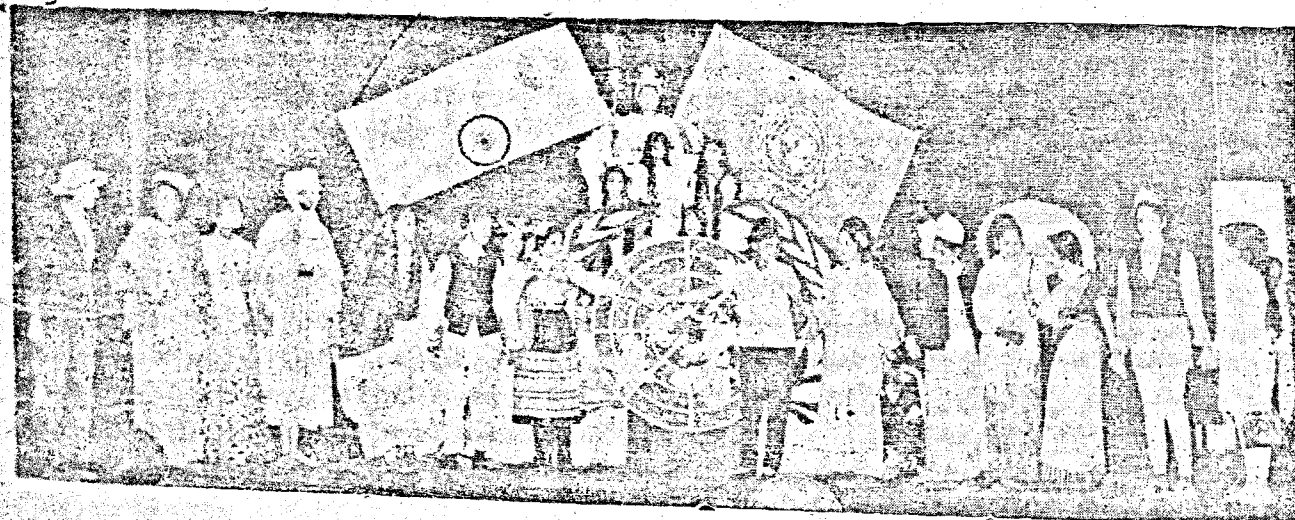
Child Labour in India

One of the earliest Conventions adopted by the International Labour Conference in 1919 provided that children "under the age of fourteen years shall not be employed or work in any public or private industrial undertaking, or in any branch thereof other than an undertaking in which only members of the same family are employed".

Industries covered under the above convention were mines, manufacturing industries, construction industries rail and road transport, etc. A special article in the above Convention (No. 5) relaxed the minimum age in the case of India to 12. This was perhaps done to enable India to ratify the Convention.

Conventions

Two Conventions and two Recommendations passed by the International Labour Conference dealing with the fixing of the minimum age of admission to employments in various occupations are: Minimum Age (Industry) Convention No. 5 of 1919, revised in 1937 as Convention No. 59; Minimum Age (Sea) Convention No. 7 of 1920, revised in 1936 as Convention No. 58; Minimum Age (Agriculture) Convention No. 10 of 1921; Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stockers) Convention No. 15 of 1921; Minimum Age (Non Industrial Employment) Convention No. 33 of 1932, revised in 1937 as Convention No. 6; Minimum Age (Fishermen) Convention No. 112; and Minimum age (Underground work) Convention No. 123.



U.N. Day celebrations were inaugurated on 24th October 1968 by the Minister for Education and Industries. The Governor of Madras presided. Picture shows young artistes who have participated in the Cultural Programme arranged in connection with the U.N. Day.

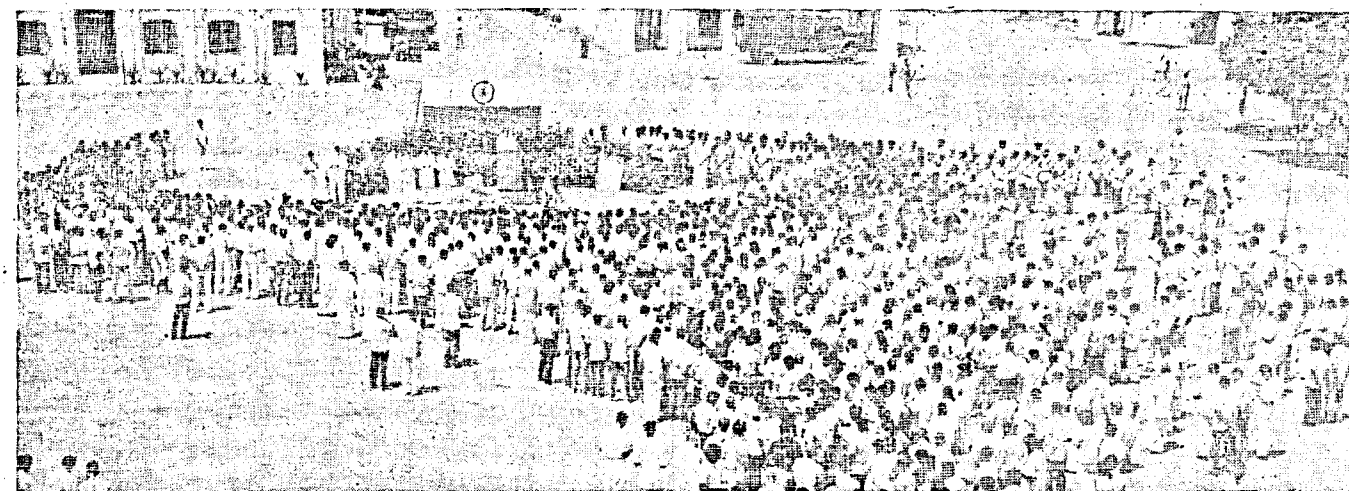
Nehru's Birthday on November 14th is celebrated as Children's Day. This Article will be of Topical interest.

Conventions No. 5, 7, 10, and 33 fix a general minimum age of 14 years for admission to employment in industrial undertakings, at sea, in agriculture (during school hours) and in non industrial employment. The revised Conventions relating to employment at sea, and in industrial and non-industrial undertakings raised the age of admission to 15 years. The revised Conventions relating to industrial and non-industrial employment provide further for the fixing, by the national authorities, of age limits higher than 15 years for admission to employments involving special risks. The minimum age (Trimmers and Stockers) Convention, 1921, provides that no young person under the age of 18 years should be employed on a vessel as a trimmer or stocker. Convention No. 112 provides that children under 15 shall not be employed on fishing vessels, while Convention No. 123 states that persons under 16 shall not be employed or work underground in mines.

Position in India

The legal position in India is briefly as follows:—

The minimum age for admission of children to employment in factories and workshops is fixed at 14 years under the Factories Act, 1948, and the Employment of Children Act, 1938. The former applies to factories using power and employing 10 or more workers and to non-power factories employing 20 or



National Integration and Solidarity Day was observed at the Secretariat, Fort St. George, Madras on 8th October 1968. Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Education and Industries, read out the pledge.

more workers. State Governments are authorised to extend the provisions of the Act to smaller factories and workshops. Persons below 18 years of age cannot work as adults without a medical certificate of fitness.

The Mines Act, 1952, defines a "child" as a person who has not completed his fifteenth year. The Act provides that no child shall be employed in any mine, nor shall any child be allowed to be present in any part of a mine which is below ground or in any open excavation in which any mining operation is being carried on.

The various Shops Acts enacted by the State Governments contain special provisions for the protection of children and young persons. By these Acts, the minimum age for admission to employment in shops and commercial establishments is fixed at 12 years in Assam, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and 14 years in Madras and Uttar Pradesh.

The criteria

The India Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 prohibits the employment of young persons below the age of 14 in all ships registered in India and of young lascars under 14 years of age in any foreign going ship, subject to certain specified exceptions.

It would thus appear that while, biologically, a boy or girl after the commencement of the age of puberty may no longer be regarded as a child, he or she will still need protection in order to grow into a healthy citizen. In fact, the phrase, "The protection of children" occurring in the Preamble to the I.L.O. Constitution provides the key to arriving at definite criteria for determining the age at which a boy or a girl becomes an adolescent.

In the beginning of this century when the exploitation of children in places of work was widespread, the main pre-occupation of the sociologist and the social reformer was to protect children from exploitation and to afford them special facilities for healthy growth, recreation and education, and protection against exploitation and exposure to physical and moral hazards or to excessive labour. It is only by affording them such facilities and protection that children could be enabled to attain an age where they could look after themselves.

FACTS WORTH RECKONING

1. The Factories Act, 1948 prohibits employment of children below the age of 14.
2. Under the Mines Act, the minimum age required for employment is 15 years.
3. In Plantations the minimum age required is 12 years.
4. The percentage of children to total number of workers in factories has dropped from 5.9 in 1892 to 0.25 in 1952. The downward trend continues.
5. Child labour has been more prevalent in the States of Madras, Assam, Bihar and West Bengal in the order of intensity as per official statistics available.
6. Despite regulatory laws in many small establishments children work almost the same hours as adults.
7. Industries, such as food (except beverage), tobacco, chemicals and chemical products basic metals, machinery (except electrical), employ three-fourths of the total child labour.
8. In the match and cashewnut industries in the South children comprise as much as 25 per cent of the total labour force.

Thanks partly to the I.L.O. Conventions and the legislation inspired by it throughout the world, the place of children in modern society has been amply recognised, and laws protecting them have been adopted in most countries. Two important criteria which have emerged find a place in the Directive Principles of State Policy in the Indian Constitution. These are :

The Indian constitution.

39. (e) That the health and strength of workers, men and women, and the tender age of children are not abused and that citizens are not forced by economic necessity to enter avocations unsuited to their age or strength ;

45. The State shall endeavour to provide, within a period of ten years from the commencement of this Constitution, for free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of fourteen years.

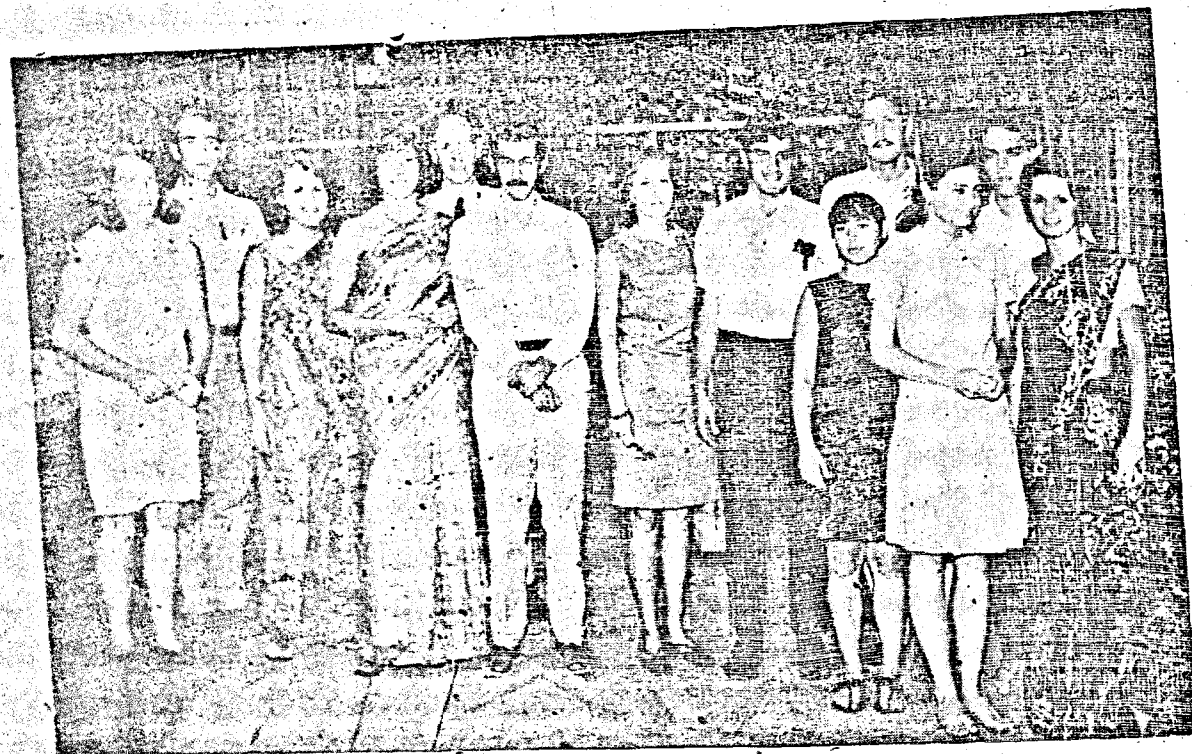
One may conclude that the trend, internationally, is to regard the completion of fifteenth year as marking the end of childhood. In India, however, this standard has not been achieved fully so far and the age of childhood lasts till the completion of the fourteenth year.

The main criteria for determining age of the childhood thus are :

(1) that the tender age of children should not be abused ;

(2) that their work should be prohibited till they have finished a minimum of eight to ten years of schooling ; and

(3) that they should not be made to work when such work may endanger their health and future growth.



Members of the American Peace Corps who met the Minister for Public Health Thiru S. J. Sadiq Pasha on 28th September 1968.

Our Industries:

DOLLS FOR THE DEAR ONES

Toy Industries in Tamilnadu

"Play is the highest expression of human development in the child for it alone, is free expression of what is in a child's soul" so wrote Herbert Read.

Toys play a significant part in the life of the child. A study of the toys used at different periods in different countries will give us a glimpse into the lives and talent of the community and enable us to form some idea of the civilisation of that time and place.

The toy and the child

The very word TOY conjures up visions in the mind of a child. A toy is always entertaining and sometimes amazing, but when it becomes educative it starts developing latent powers in the child. It then ceases to be a mere play thing. The toy has a long heritage in any country civilised or uncivilised and the art of toy making is as old as civilisation itself and will continue so long as civilisation lasts. From pre-historic times men have fashioned toys according to the raw material at their disposal. One of the earliest of these was clay and its use continuous to the present day. Some of the raw materials used in toy making in ancient India were wood, cotton leather, cowdung, pith, brass, bronze, paper, etc.

Though the indigenous toy makers did continue and keep alive old toys and their many characteristics they could not continue maintaining the traditional originality of their forefathers. The last few centuries formed a very dark period in the history of toys in India especially because during this period India started importing foreign toys. During and after the first world war, Japan flooded the Indian toy market with cheap toys, as a result of which the indigenous toy makers received a great set back.

Dolls and other toys are made in clay, wood, paper and cloth in many places in the State. The artistic and superior variety are made in Kanchipuram, Chingleput District, Pauruti, South Arcot District, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai and Thanjavur. The articles produced include variety of things such as imitation of fruits, vegetables, animals, birds, models of household utensils and the like. The toys produced in some of places like Guindy, Panruti, Kanchipuram, Thanjavur, etc., have won more than a local name.

Recently attempts have been made to put this industry on an organised footing. A Co-operative cottage industrial society has been started in Madras City to give continuous employment to the artisans throughout the year. The Madras Clay, and Paper Toys Manufacturing Co-operative Cottage Industrial Society has fifty members who produce Clay or paper dolls in their own home and deliver them to the society for sale. The Society helps them in procuring the raw materials (Clay, paper-machi, paints, etc.) The craftsmen belong to the community of potters and reside and work in Kosapet near Perambur where the society also has its premises.

Toy industries

The society's shelves are full of toys to meet the needs of Navarathri Kolu. There is constant shift to new designs. There are doll sets depicting the entire South India Culture and Community life. The President of the Society Thiru Ayya Subramania Mudaliar said that the Madras Government had selected this society some years before for making it a model co-operative under a scheme sponsored by the All-India Handicraft Board for developing the doll and toy making industry on sound line.

A similar co-operative society of doll makers is working very successfully in Kanchipuram. It was organized during the year 1966 with the intention of providing financial assistance and marketing help to the artisans. Before the starting of this society the economic conditions of these artisans were deplorable. About 38 artisans consisting of both the doll making industry and pottery

Dolls getting finishing touches from an artisan at the Sevvapet-Kancheepuram House Factory.





Wooden toys made at Sevvapet, Tirupachur near Tiruvellore.

Industry combined together came forward for the organisation of an Industrial co-operative society. It was registered by the Madras State Khadi and Village Industries Board. This society is now making very good sale of the dolls through the Khadi Gramodyok Bhavan, Government Khadi Craft, etc.

The Kanchipuram artisans

The speciality of these artisans of Kanchipuram is the production of a complete set of Ramayana containing about 200 dolls for which there is a great demand. One family is exclusively concentrating themselves in the production of Christian figures just as Jesus Christ, Mary, and other Biblical Character.

The wooden toys and dolls are made usually out of local light wood. They are first turned on country lathes and lathed in various colours. Chisels of fine quality, files, saws, screws and the country lathes are the tools commonly used. The making of articles of superior quality requires dexterity and skill. Training centres in this art has been working at Erode and Ambasamudram.

In Tirupachur near Tiruvallur there is an agricultural General purpose Engineering Workshop working under the Department of Industries and Commerce, Madras. It has a toy making unit which is producing toys made

Potteries are taking shape at the Ceramic Training Factory at Sevvapet.



of light wood. Training to produce wooden toys is being given here the training period being six months duration. The training period now has been extended to one year. The trainees are given training in making educational toys, rocky toys by using wood-turning lathes, jig saw machine and small power operated ancillary machines. There is a great demand for the wooden toys produced in this centre. The centre is getting regular orders from the departmental sale emporium and from private people.

South Arcot dolls

Panruti and Vandipalayam in South Arcot District are very famous for its clay dolls. The chief raw material required is clay which are easily available at these places. Clay models are backed before they are painted and varnished and are modelled by hand or mould. Usually clay models are made in moulds made of plaster of paris, cement or asbestos. For models of certain Hindu deities copper plate moulds are used.

In recent years, cloth dolls are making a great headway in the doll world and in Foreign market. To make these dolls a required length of cloth is cut, stuffed with cotton material stretched and wrapped round smoothly, care is taken that no wrinkles are left. Each limb is separately sewn and the whole body put together. The head which is ready made mould attached last of all. Attention is then paid to the costumes and suitable trimming and accessories.

Dolls and toys

Dolls today have assumed great importance in India. To state the fact the last fifty years can be called the golden age of dolls and toys. For it was during this period the child has come into its own in this adult dominated world of ours.

The toy making industry can be successfully exploited for publicity purposes, models for projects, factories, etc., and also themes portraying the awakening and the new life generated amongst the people as a result of the working of the welfare state can certainly be made at these centres.

* * * *

POTTERY TRAINING CENTRE

The regional Pottery Training Centre originally located at Mochukunnu, Kerala State was transferred to Sevvapet (Chingleput District), in Madras State. The Regional Pottery Training Centre at Sevvapet was started on 9th December 1963.

The Training Centre is imparting training in the elements of Ceramic Technology and in the improved methods of Pottery Production in Building Materials and Common Clay Work for the trainees hailing from Kerala, Mysore, Andhra, Pondicherry and Madras States.

The Pattern of training adopted in the centre is as shown below. The first two batches were given training for the period of five months. And the subsequent courses were extended to six months and one year as per the revised pattern of the training programme prescribed by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Bombay, imparting training in building Materials and in Common Clay Works.

Kilns

The Training is imparted for both the supervisors and artisans.

The machineries like clay grinder, tile press, etc., and the equipment like grill moulds from Delhi, pipe

371 184
mould from Khanpur, improved wheels from T. Kallupatti have been supplied to the Regional Training Centre, Sevvapet, for imparting training on this.

One updraft kiln and an experimental kiln is in use for the Training Centre.

The taining in other types of kilns are being imparted after availing the opportunities provided in the Glazed Pottery Unit, Sevvapet.

The Glazed Pottery Unit at Sevvapet is functioning from 1963-65 converting the Pottery Training cum Service Centre started under Rural Arts and Crafts Programme. The Unit is at present concentrating the production of jars.

The Unit is under the administrative control of the District Khadi and Village Industries Officer, Madras, who is assisted by the Manager of the Pottery Unit at Sevvapet.



The Ceramic Training Factory at Sevvapet near Kancheepuram.



Gandhi in Tamil Nadu :

SERVICE IS ITS OWN REWARD

Gandhiji's Advice to Social Workers

On behalf of my wife and myself, I am deeply grateful for the great honour that you here and Madras, and, may I say, this Presidency have done to us and the affection that has been lavished upon us in this great and enlightened—not benighted—Presidency. ("Hear, hear.") If there is anything that we have deserved, as has been stated in the beautiful address, I can only say I lay it at the feet of my Master under whose inspiration I have been working all this time under exile in South Africa. In so far as the sentiments expressed in this address are merely prophetic, Sir, I accept them as a blessing and as a prayer from you and from this great meeting, that both my wife and I myself may possess the power, the inclination, and the life to dedicate whatever we may develop in this sacred land of ours to the service of the motherland. (Cheers.) It is no wonder that we have come to Madras. As my friend, Mr. Natesan, will perhaps tell you, we have been overdone and we have neglected Madras. But we have done nothing of the kind. We knew that we had a corner in your hearts and we knew that you will not misjudge us if we did not hasten to Madras before going to other Presidencies and to other towns. It was

in 1896 that I found in Mr. Gokhale my *raja* guru (cheers) and it was in the same year that I found in Madras, as I did not find in any other place, that deep abiding sense of religion. I appeared in 1896 before you as a stranger pleading a *fallen* cause. I then discovered that Madras, in this Presidency, had that instinctive power to distinguish between a right cause and a wrong cause, and it was here that you appreciated in its fullest measure the gravity of the situation that I was then endeavouring to place before my countrymen throughout India. ("Hear, hear.") And the impressions that I took with me to South Africa in 1896 have been more than amply verified throughout my experience in South Africa. The drafters of this beautiful

address have, I venture to say, exaggerated the importance of the little work that I was able to do in South Africa out of all proportion. (Cries of "No, no.") As I have said on so many platforms, India has been still suffering under the hypnotic influence produced upon it by that great saintly politician, Mr. Gokale. (Cheers.) He issued in my favour a certificate which you could have taken at its surface value, and it is that certificate which has placed me in a most embarrassing position because I do not know that I shall be able to answer the expectations that have been raised about myself, and about my wife in the work that lies before us in the future on behalf of this Country. But, Sir, if one-fourth of the language that has been used in this address is deserved

Gandhi after his return from South Africa paid his first visit to Tamilnadu in 1915. His wife Kasturba Gandhi also accompanied him. On their arrival at Madras, the people of Madras searched all the first and second class compartments in the train by which they came, but in vain, because they came in the third class. A public reception was arranged on their arrival in which Thiru G. A. Natesan, read the address presented by the Indian South African League, Sir Subramania Iyer, presiding. Reply given by Gandhiji to the public reception is reproduced below.

reference to Valliamma, that sweet girl of seventeen years who was discharged from Maritzburg prison, skin and bone, suffering from fever to which she succumbed after about a month's time? (Cries of "Shame".) It was the Madrassees who of all the Indians were singled out by the great Divinity that rules over us for this great work. Do you know that in the great city of Johannesburg, it is found among the Madrassees that any Madrassee is considered dishonoured if he has not passed through the jails once or twice during this terrible crisis that your countrymen in South Africa went through during these eight long years? (1906—1914). You have said that I inspired these great men and women, but I cannot accept that proposition. It was they, the simple-minded folk

Faith is the function of the heart. It must be enforced by reason. The two are not antagonistic as some think. The more intense one's faith is, the more it whets one's reason. When faith becomes blind it dies."

—Gandhiji.

who worked away in faith, never expecting the slightest reward, who inspired me, who kept me to the proper level, and who compelled me by their great sacrifice, by their great faith, by their great trust in the great God to do the work that I was able to do. (Cheers.) It is my misfortune that I and my wife have been obliged to work in the limelight, and you have magnified out of all proportion (Cries of "No, no"). this little work we have been able to do. Believe me, my dear friends, that if you consider, whether in India or in South Africa, it is possible for us, poor mortals the same individuals, the same stuff of which you are made, if you consider that it is possible for us to do anything whatsoever without your assistance, and without your doing the same thing that we would be prepared to do, you are lost, and we also lost, and our service will be in vain. I do not for one moment believe that the inspiration was given by us. The inspiration was given by them to us, and we were able to be interpreters between the powers who called themselves the governors and those men for whom redress was so necessary. We were simply links between those two parties and nothing more. It was my duty, having received the education that was given to me by my parents to interpret what was going on in our midst to those simple folk, and they rose to the occasion. They realised the importance of birth in India, they realised the might of religious force, and it was they who inspired us, and let them who have finished their work, and who have died for you and me, let them inspire you and us. We are still living, and who knows whether the devil will not possess us tomorrow and we shall not forsake the post of duty before any new danger that may face us? But these three have gone for ever. An old man of 75 from the United Provinces, Harbat Singh, has also joined the majority and died in jail in South Africa and he deserved the crown that you would seek to impose upon us. These young men deserve all the adjectives that you have so affectionately, but blindly lavished upon us. It was not only the Hindus who struggled, but there were Muhammadans, Parsis and Christians, and almost every part of India was represented in the struggle. They realised the common danger and they realised also what their destiny was

as Indians, and it was they, and they alone, who matched the soul-force against the physical forces. (Loud applause.)

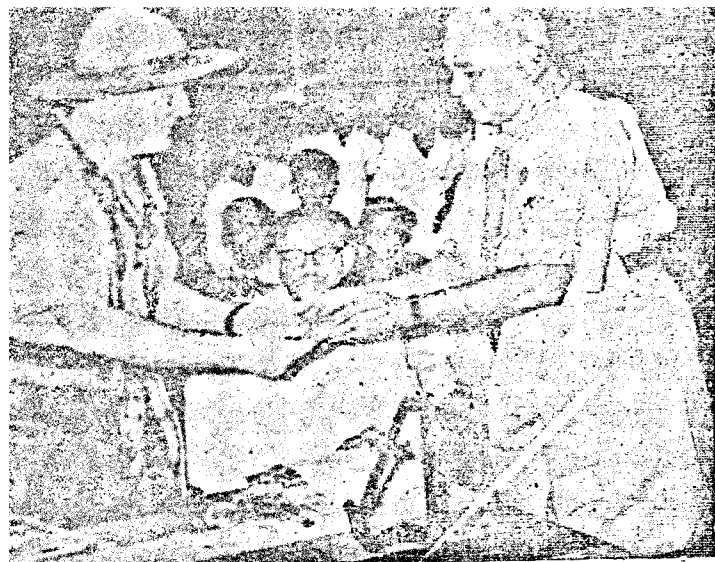
The Muslim League in Madras was at home to Gandhiji and his wife Srimathi Kasturba Gandhi at the Lawley Hall, Mount Road, on April 24, 1915.

After some time was spent in conversation, the party retired for refreshments. The refreshments over. Mr. Yakub Hasan made a short speech in which he expressed the thanks of the association to Gandhiji and his wife for having accepted their invitation. He said that the services which Gandhiji had rendered to the Indians in South Africa were as much appreciated by the Muhammadans as they were by the Hindus, and the Muhammadans were equally proud of him. He hoped that in his future work in India Gandhiji would have a portion of his heart for South India and he promised on behalf of the Mussalman community, their co-operation in any work he might undertake for the benefit of India.

Gandhiji made a short reply in which he thanked the members of the league on behalf of his wife and himself for their kindness to them. A promise had been

Thiru C. N. Annadurai, Chief Minister of Madras, returned to Madras on 6th November 1968 after treatment at the United States for cancer in gullet.





Thiru C. D. Natarajan, State Chief Commissioner, Bharat Scouts and Guides, Madras State, is presenting a Tanjore Art Plate to Mr. Charles McLean, Chief Scout of the Commonwealth, at a rally in Madras on 4th October 1968. Thiru V. R. Nedunchezhiyan, Minister for Education and Industries, participated in the function.

made to him and it was an unconditional promise to co-operate with him in anything he might undertake on behalf of this country. It was one thing to promise and another thing to fulfil. He gave them a fair warning that he was most exacting in his demands and it might give them an uncomfortable hour when he called upon them to discharge their obligations.

In this connection Gandhiji remembered two instances of the valuable services rendered by the Mussalmans in South Africa. One was that of Ahmed Mohamed Kachadia who was a merchant. He had not known a more stubborn man than Kachadia. He went to jail several times for the sake of the country and his European creditors forced insolvency upon him for political reasons, but he was able to pay them 20s in the £. The other instance was that of Abdu Sahib Muezzin. His services were as valuable as any rendered by anybody else and he also forsook everything and was reduced to poverty on behalf of the mother country. He and his family were now in the Phoenix settlement in Natal. He again reminded them of the promise they had made.

On Sunday afternoon (April 25, 1915), the women of Abela Aikya Ananda Samajam were at Home at their premises in Ramaswamy street, Mannady, where an address was also presented. In the evening the Arya Vaisya Maha Sabha entertained Gandhiji and Kachurba at the Vasantha Mantapam, Govindappa Naidu street.

Gandhiji, in his reply, thanked them for the honour shown to his wife and himself and said that the credit for their success in South Africa should be given to other people who had settled in South Africa. He said it was not the time for him to detail all they were doing in South Africa. The Indians in South Africa were petty agriculturists, hawkers and petty traders. The cause for the trouble was the stubborn competition which our people offered to the Europeans domiciled in South Africa. There were many other things also which accounted for the struggle but the chief reason was competition. Although a settlement had been arrived at for the time being, he said, they might assume that some kind of irritation remained and would remain so long as that competition remained. He said our people there were not men with scholarship or university men, but he told them, that they were men who would enable India to be raised in the scale of nations.

COLLECTORS' CONFERENCE AT MADRAS

The Conference of Collectors that was held on 5th October 1968, Thiru K. A. Mathialagan, Food Minister presiding, ended on a note of confidence that the target 4.25 lakhs rice tonnes for procurement during the Kuruvai season ending 31st December 1968 will be achieved. The Conference noted that the seasonal conditions which were adverse earlier, were improving and the prospects of Samba harvest were quite satisfactory. The conference decided that the present procurement policy with the exemption of holdings of one acre and below and an informal levy system can continue while procurement from the surplus land holders will be intensified. The aim will be to build buffer stocks with the State Government as a price stabilisation measure.

The movement programme for 2.75 lakhs rice tonnes from the massive kuruvai procurement of 3 lakhs rice tonnes in Thanjavur was also discussed. Details of the procedure with a view to keep down the cost of operations to the minimum and at the same time maintaining quality were finalised.

It was also decided to review the consumption pattern to ensure that the public distribution system serves the needy sections within the limits of procurement pattern of the State and consistent with the need for building up a buffer.



GOLD MEDALS for INTER-CLASS MARRIAGES

The Government in consultation with the Director of Harijan Welfare and the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue) have decided to introduce a scheme of awarding a gold medal worth about one Sovereign in respect of each case of inter-class marriage. In addition, a certificate of appreciation would also be given.

After the attainment of Independence, the Government have been implementing several schemes for the uplift of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes. In addition, the Government have been enforcing in this State the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 to eradicate the evil of untouchability. In order to create a casteless and classless Society, the Government consider that this could be achieved by encouraging inter-class marriages. To give sufficient inducement to the parties who might be disposed to enter into inter-class marriages and to encourage such marriages, the Chief Minister in the course of his Budget speech in June 1967 announced that a sum of Rs. 10,000 would be set apart in the Budget for granting rewards to parties who enter into such marriages.

The Government have decided that the following criteria should be adopted in determining the eligi-

bility for awarding gold medals and issuing certificates under the scheme:—

The Inter-Class marriages should have been performed between:—

1. Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes and Forward Communities;
2. Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes; and
3. Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes and Most Backward Classes.

The scheme will be implemented in respect of marriages performed on or after 1st July 1967.

Both the bridegroom and the bride should be Hindus.

The application for the award of gold medals should contain the particulars indicated and it should be made to the Collector of district where the marriages took place not later than the 30th April of each year. The Collectors of the districts (including Madras) should scrutinise the applications received and select the persons eligible to receive the gold medal and the certificate.

The medals and the certificates should be presented by the Collectors to the eligible couples on the 2nd October of each year in respect of marriages performed before the preceding official year.

Gold Medals were awarded by the Government of Madras to those who had Inter-Class marriages at a function held at the Children's Theatre on 11th October 1968. Thiru Jagjeevan Ram, Union Food Minister, inaugurated the function. Sardar Ujjal Singh, Governor of Madras, presided.

Some of the Inter-Class married couples are seen in the picture.



வளமான வாழ்விற்கு வழிவகுப்போம்

மாண்புமிகு திரு. எஸ். ஜெ. சாதிக் பாட்சா

பொது சுகாதார அமைச்சர்

குடும்பக் கட்டுப்பாடுத் திட்ட இருவார விழாவையொட்டி 1968, செப்டம்பர் 17-ஆம் நாள் லாகுனியில் ஆற்றிய உரை.

முன்னிலைக்குந்த தமிழ்நாடு மீண்டும் முதலிடம் பெற எல்லோரும் குடும்ப நலத் திட்டத்துக்கு ஆதரவு தரவேண்டுமென்று தமிழக சுகாதார அமைச்சர் ஸ்ரீ சாதிக் பாட்சா கேட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார். குடும்பக் கட்டுப்பாடுத் திட்ட இரு வார விழாவை போட்டி சென்னை வாஞ்சலி நிலையத்திலிருந்து உரை நிகழ்த்துகையில் அவர் இவ்வாறு கூறினார்.

அவரது உரையின் வாசகம் வருமாறு :

“நமது முதலமைச்சர் அறிஞர் அண்ணா அவர்கள் கிண்கிணக்காக அமெரிக்கா சென்றுள்ளதால், அவர் சார்பில் செப்டம்பர் 16-ந் தேதி தொடங்கும் குடும்ப நலத் திட்ட இரு வார விழா வெற்றிக்காக செய்தியினை விநியோகிப்பேன்.

அனலோடு பெற்று....

கடந்த பன்னிரண்டு ஆண்டுகளாக தமிழக அரசு செயல்படுத்தியவரும் குடும்ப நலத் திட்டத்துக்கு மக்களின் ஆதரவும் ஒத்ததொழிபுறம் பெருமளவில் கிடைத்துள்ளது. சென்ற ஜூன் மாதம் முடிய ஏழு லட்சத்துக்கும் மேற்பட்ட ஆண்களும், பெண்களும் அறுவை சிகிச்சை பெற்றுள்ளனர். 23,000 தாய்மார்கள் ‘ஹப்’ முறையை மேற்கொண்டுள்ளார்கள். அனலோடு பெற்றுக் கொள்ளப்படுகின்ற வனமோடு வாழ முடியும் என்னும் கருத்து மக்களிடத்தில் நன்கு பரவியுள்ளது. இதை விவரமாகத் தமிழ் நாட்டில் பிறப்பு விடுதல் யூரி மாநிலங்களோடு ஒப்பிடால் கணிசமான அளவுக்குக் குறைந்துள்ளது. இந்தியாவின் மக்கள் பெருக்க விடுதல் ஆயிரத்துக்கு 25 ஆக இருக்கத் தமிழகத்தின் சராசரி ஆயிரத்துக்கு 17.7 ஆக இருக்கிறதென புரவி விவரங்கள் காட்டுகின்றன. இந்த காரணம் மகத்தானது. திட்டத்தை மேற்கொண்டவர்களுக்கும் ஒத்துழைத்தோருக்கும் நன்றியையும் பாண்டித்தியம் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

குடும்ப நலத் திட்டத்தின் அடிப்படை நோக்கம் தாயும், பேயும் தொழிலின் விழா வேண்டுமென்பதே; இது இரு குழந்தைகளுக்குத் தந்தையாக இருக்கும் குடும்பத் தலைவன் குறைந்த வருமானம் இருந்தால் கூட குழந்தைகளை நல்ல முறையில் வளர்க்க முடியும். உன்னதம் உலகம் உம் பெரிய இடுக்கச் செய்ய முடியும். ஒரு தாய் தன் குழந்தையை இன்னொரு அளவு மூன்று பிள்ளைகளைப் பெற்று வளர்க்க உடல் நிலை இடம் கொடுக்கின்றது.

ஒரு குழந்தை பெறும் தாய் உடம்பு தேறி மற்றொரு மகவுக்குத் தாயாகக் குறைந்தது மூன்றாண்டுகள் இடைவெளி வேண்டும். இதுபோன்று பிறக்குப் பிள்ளைகள் கூட வலிவோடு இருக்கும். ஆண்டு கொன்றாகப் பிறக்கும் பிள்ளைகளும் ஆறுவது, ஏழு வது பிரசவத்தில் பிறக்கும் பிள்ளைகளும் நடக்க முடியாமல் இருப்பதும், தீர்க்க முடியாத கோளாறுகளும் உலுறுப்புகள் பழுதுபட்டுப் பிறப்பதும் கன்கூடாகும். எனவேதான் குடும்ப நலத் திட்டம் தாய், சேய் நலத்துக்கும் அதிகக் கவனம் செலுத்த வேண்டும்.

திட்டத்தின் நோக்கம்

விடுதலை கிடைத்த நாள் முதலாக மக்களின் வாழ்க்கைத் தரத்தை உயர்த்த மூன்று ஐந்தாண்டுகள் திட்டங்களை வகுத்துத் தொழில் வளர்ச்சி, தீர்ப்பாசனம் ஆகிய துறைகளில் நல்ல முன்னேற்றம் கண்டுள்ளோம். கல்வி, சுகாதார மருத்துவ வசதிகள் பன்மடங்கு பெருக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. நல்ல வாழ்வு திட்டங்களால் இறப்பு விகிதம் குறைந்தது. சராசரி வயது 52 ஆக உயர்ந்துள்ளது. புது வகை வித்துக்களையும் நவீன முறைகளையும் பயன்படுத்தி, உணவு உற்பத்தி அதிகப்படுத்தப்பட்டுள்ளது. எனினும் தனி மனிதனுக்குக் கிடைக்கும் உணவு அளவு குறைந்திருக்கின்றது. என்ன காரணம் என்பதை அறிஞர் அண்ணா அவர்கள் குறிப்பிட்ட ஒரு சிறு நிகழ்ச்சியின் மூலம் விளக்குகின்றேன். அமெரிக்காவிலிருந்து வந்த நண்பர் ஒருவர் அறிஞர் அண்ணாவைப் பார்த்து, “நீங்கள் இவ்வளவு வளர்ந்திருக்கிறீர்களே, இங்கே குடும்பக் கட்டுப்பாடு கிடையாது” என்றார். “இருக்கிறது ஐயா” என்றார் அண்ணா. “எங்கள் அமெரிக்காவில் இவ்வளவு வளம் இருக்கிறது; எங்கள் மக்கள் தொகை இவ்வளவு இருக்கிறது. இதை எல்லாம் போட்டுப்பார்த்தால், எங்கள் தேவை போக மீதம் எங்கனிடத்தில் இருக்கிறது. அதனால் உங்கனிடத்தில் உள்ள செல்வத்தையும் உங்கள் மக்கள் தொகையையும் கணக்குப் போட்டுப் பார்த்தால் உங்களுக்கு என்ன வரும்” என்று கேட்டார். அண்ணா வேடிக்கையாகப் பதில் சொன்ன பிறகு அந்த அமெரிக்க நண்பர் “இந்த மக்கள் தொகைக் குறைப்பில் நீங்கள் வெற்றி பெறாத வரையில் எத்தனை திட்டங்கள் போட்டாலும் இந்த நாடு பொருளாதார முறையில் வெற்றி பெற முடியாது” என்றார். இதை நாம் மனத்தில் கொள்ள வேண்டும். குடும்ப நலத் திட்டம் நம் பொருளாதாரத் திட்டத்துக்கு

அடிப்படையான திட்டமாக இருக்கிறது. எனவே, நாட்டு நலம் கோரும் எல்லோரும் குடும்ப நலத் திட்ட வெற்றியில் ஈடுபட்டாக வேண்டும்.

குடும்பம் அளவாகத்தான் இருக்க வேண்டுமென்பதற்கும், வரம்பு ஏற்படுத்திக்கொள்ள வழிகளை வகுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும் என்பதற்கும் பட்டினத்தார் முதல் பாவேந்தர் பாரதிதாசன் வரை ஆதரவு தெரிவித்திருக்கிறார்கள்.

“பூப்பிளக்க வருகின்ற புற்றிசல் போலப் புல்லெனக் கல்கலெனப் புதல்வர்களைப் பெறுவீர் காப்பதற்கும் வகையறியீர் கைவிடவுமாட்டீர் கவட்டுத் தோல் மரத்துக்குட்கால் நூழைத்துக் கொண்டு ஆப்பதனைப் பிடித்தசைத்த குரங்கதனைப்போல அகப்பபட்டீர் கிடந்துமல அகப்பபட்டீர்”

ஆதரவு வேண்டும்

என்று பட்டினத்தடிகள் பாடியுள்ளார். பாவேந்தர் பாரதிதாசன் அவர்கள் அளவுக்கு மீறிய குடும்பம் அவல நிலையை அடைந்ததென்பதை விளக்குவதைப் பாரும் கள்.

“பெண்குழந்தை பிறந்ததினி ஆன்குழந்தை ஒன்று பிறக்குமா என்றிருந்தேன், அவ்வறே பெற்றாள் கண் அழகும் முக அழகும் கண்டு நாட்கள் கழிக்கையிலே மற்றொன்றும் பின் ஒன்றும் பெற்றாள் என்னுமொரு நால்வரையும் என்னி உழைத்திட டேன்

எழில் மனைவி தன்னுடலில் முக்காலும்

தேய்ந்தாள் உன்னுவதை நாணுண்ண மனம் வருவதில்லை. உன்னுமலே மனைவி பிள்ளைகளைக் காத்தாள்”



Thiru Jagjivan Ram, Union Minister for Food, inaugurated the low priced milk scheme at Jagjivan Ram Nagar on 11th October 1968.

வெளிநாடுகளில் நகராட்சி வளர்ச்சிப் பணிகள்

மாண்புமிகு உள்ளாட்சித்துறை அமைச்சர் திரு. மா. முத்துசாமி அவர்கள்
1-9-1968-ம் நாள் வாடுவிலில் ஆற்றிய உரை.

“பகுத்தனாடு பல்லுயிர் ஒம்புதல் தூலோர் தொகுத்தவற்றுள் எல்லாத் தலை” என்ற

வள்ளுவர் வாழ்வுறியைச் செயலாக்கும் நோக்கோடு, எழுதி தந்த கருவியைக் கன்னித் தமிழ்க் காவலர்—பேரறிஞர் பெருந்தகை அண்ணா அவர்களை தலைமைப் பொறுப்பு ஏற்றுள்ள தமிழகத்தின் தலைநகராம் சென்னை மாநகராட்சியின் தூதுக் குழுவிற்குத் தலைமையேற்று, ரோம், லண்டன், ஹாலே, வால்கா கிரேடு ஆகிய இடங்களுக்குச் சென்று, பல்வகைத் தகவல்கள், கருத்துவளம் பெற்றுத் தரவும் திருப்பியதில், எல்லையற்ற மகிழ்ச்சியும் பூரிப்பும் ஏற்படுகின்றன.

“தே மதரத் தமிழோசை உலகமெல்லாம் பரவும் வகை செய்தல் வேண்டும்” என்ற முழக்கத்தை எழுப்பிய கவிஞர் பெருமகனின் கனவு, நவனாகும் வண்ணம், அண்ணலக் காலத்தில், காரியங்கள் நடைபெற்று வருகின்றன.

தே மதரத் தமிழோசை

சென்ற சில நிகழ்வுகளுக்கு முன், பேரறிஞர் அண்ணா அவர்களின் செந்தமிழ்ச் கவையை “மேல்” பக்கலைக் கட்டவும், அமெரிக்க நாட்டின் மற்ற பல பகுதி களும், பருவத்தை நாம் அறிவோம். மாண்புமிக் உண வகத்துறை அமைச்சர் மதியழகன் அவர்கள், ரோம் நகரி லும், மாண்புமிக் செய்தித்துறை அமைச்சர் சகோதரி சத்தியவாணிமுத்து அவர்கள், “மொரிஷியஸ்” நிலிலும் தமிழ் முழக்கமிட்டுத் திருப்பிய காட்சியினைக் கண்டு, தமிழகமே களிபெருவகை கொண்டது. அத்தனையோர் வாழ் தீர்தல், தாழ்வும், நம் மாநகராட்சித் குழுவினரும், தமிழின் சிறப்பை—தமிழறிஞர் தம் சிறப்பை—தானிக்கு எடுத்துக் காட்டும் வகையிலேப் பெற்றோம்.

செத்துமலையிலே இப் பணிமினைச் சிறப்புறச் செய்ய வேண்டும் என்ற விருப்பம்தான் தமிழகத்தின் பெருமக்கள் பரிசீலனை எங்களை வாழ்த்தி வழியனுப்பினர்.

வாழ்வுறியைக் கொண்ட வள்ளுவரையும், வைகத்தது வகை வாழும் தெறிமுறைகளை வகுத்துத் தந்த தொல் காவலரையும், உலகமே விபந்தி பாராட்டிய உலகத் தமிழ் மாநாட்டின் அழியாச் சின்னமாக விளங்கிய மனையையும், இவ் இவை நாடகம் ஆகிய முத்தமிழின் உயிர்நாடுகள் ஆனவருக்குத் தமிழகத்தின் சிறப்பைத் தரணிக் குக் கூட்டிய இவர்கொவரவுகளின் சிறப்பதிகாரத்தை, எல்லாருக்கும் அறியும் வண்ணம், எவிய இனிய தமிழில், உலகமே அவர்களை எழுதித் தந்த சிலம்பையும், தமிழ் உயிர்நாடு காவலரைப் பொருள்களையும் என்களோடு எடுத்த டுச் செய்கிறோம். சென்ற நாடுகள் அனைத்திலும், எங்க ளுக்குச் சிறப்பான வரவேற்பு கிடைத்தது.

ரோம், லண்டன், ஹாலே, வால்கா கிரேடு ஆகிய நகரங்களில், உலகத் தமிழ் மாநாட்டுத் திரைப் படத்தைக் காட்டியபோது, அவர்கள் காட்டிய உற்சாகமும் வரவேற் பும் ஆரவாரமும் எங்களைத் திணை வைத்தன.

தமிழ் கூறும் நல்லுலகின் பண்டைச் சிறப்பினையும், அதனைக் கட்டிக்காக்க இன்றைய தமிழகம் மேற்கொண் டுள்ள முயற்சிகளையும், உலகம் அறிந்து போற்றுகிறது என்ற பெருமித் உணர்வோடு, நாங்கள் நிமிர்ந்து நின்றுோம்.

பெருமித் உணர்வு

தமிழிலக்கியப் பெட்டகங்களை, ஆங்காங்குள்ள பெரி யோர்கள் சிலருக்கு வழங்கியபோது “தமிழுக்குத் தொண்டு செய்கிறோம்” என்ற தனியாத மகிழ்வு எங் களுக்கும், வாங்கிய பொழுது, “தமிழின் சிறப்பு எவ்வ ளவு உயர்ந்தது” என்ற எண்ணம், அவர்களுக்கும் ஏற்பட்டது.

குறிப்பாக எல்லா நாடுகளிலும் தமிழ் மொழியின் சிறப்பினையும், தமிழ் நாட்டின் சிறப்பினையும், தமிழகத்தி் தலைமக்கள் பேரறிஞர் அண்ணாவின் பெருமையினையும் கற்றோர் பலரும் தெளிவுறத் தெரிந்துள்ள பான்மை யினைக் கண்டோம்.

லண்டன் மாநகரத்துத் தமிழ்ச் சங்கத்தின் வரவேற்பு, எங்கள் வாழ்நாளில் மறக்க முடியாத ஒன்றாகும்.

தமிழகம், இலங்கை, மலேசியா, மொரிஷியஸ், மற்றும் பல பகுதிகளிலிருந்து அங்கு வந்து வாழ்கின்ற தமிழினத்தைச் சார்ந்தோரும், தமிழறிந்த சான்றோரும் ஒன்றுகூடி, பல்லாண்டு காலமாக, இச்சங்கத்தைப் பெரு மையுற நடத்தி வருகின்றனர். தமிழறிந்த ஆங்கிலப் பெரு மக்கள் சிலரும், இச் சங்கத்தில் அங்கம் வகிப்பது, குறிப்பிடத் தக்கது.

கருத்தைக் கவர்ந்தவை

செட்டிநாட்டைச் சேர்ந்த திரு. மெய்யப்பன் அவர்கள் தலைவராகவும், திரு. ராஜ்ரோஸ் அவர்கள் செயலாளராக வும் இருந்து இதனைக் கட்டிக் காத்து வருகின்றனர். இச்சங்கம் வளர், தமிழகத்துப் பெருமக்கள், ஒல்லூர் வகையில் எல்லாம், உதவக் கடமைப்பட்டவர்கள் என் பதை, எடுத்துரைப்பது எனது கடமையாகும்.

மாநகரங்களின் தலைவர்கள், நகரக் குழுவினர் பலரைக் காணவும் நகராட்சி நிர்வாக முறைகளை அறியவும் வாய்ப்பு கிடைத்தது. நகரத்தின் முன்னேற்றத்தை மனதில் கொண்டு, பல புதிய திட்டங்களைத் தீட்டி, அவற்றைச் செயலாக்குவதில் முனைந்துள்ள காட்சியினைக் கண்டோம். குறிப்பாக, ஜெர்மன் ஜனநாயகக் குடியரசு நகரங்களான

“ஹாலே”, “பெர்லின்” ஆகிய நகரங்களின் வளர்ச்சியும், சோவியத் ஒன்றியத்தின் தலைநகரான மால்கோவின் முன்னேற்றமும், “வால்காகிரேட்” நகர அமைப்பும், எங்கள் கண்ணையும் கருத்தையும் கவர்ந்தன.

உலகப் பெரும் போரின் விளைவாக, பெரும்பாலும் நிர்மூலமாக்கப்பட்ட இந்த நகரங்கள், இன்றைக்கு எழிலோடு காட்சி அளிக்கின்றன.

நகரத்தின் தேவைகள் அனைத்தையும், நகர மன்றங் களை எற்று, அவற்றைத் தீர்த்து வைப்பதில் மகத்தான வெற்றி கண்டுள்ளன. 65 லட்சம் மக்கள் வாழும் மால்கோ நகரின் குடியிருப்புப் பிரச்சினையைத் திறமை யாகச் சமாளித்துள்ளனர்.

ஆண்டு ஒன்றுக்கு, சுமார் ஐந்து லட்சம் மக்களுக்குப் புதிய வீடுகள் மால்கோ நகரில் அமைக்கப்படுவதாக அந்நகரத் தலைவர் அவர்கள் விளக்கினார்கள்.

மால்கோ, வால்காகிரேட், பெர்லின், ஹாலே போன்ற நகரங்களில், அவர்கள் வீடுகளை அமைக்கும் முறையே விந்தையாக உள்ளது. உறுதியான வீடுகளை, குறைந்த செலவில், குறுகிய காலத்தில் கட்டி முடிக்கின்றனர். பல மாடிக் கட்டிடங்களுக்குத் தேவைப்படும் கூரை உள்ளிட்ட பகுதிகள் அனைத்தையும் தொழிற்சாலைகளில் உருவாக்கி, அவற்றைக் கொண்டு கட்டிடங்களை உருவாக்குகிறார்கள். இத்தகைய Pre-fabricated units ஒவ்வொரு நகரிலும் அமைக்கப்பட்டு, இப்பகுதிகள் உருவாக்கப்படுவதைக் கண்டோம். வளர்ந்து வரும் சென்னை, கோவை, மதுரை போன்ற நகரங்களில், இம்முறை பின்பற்றப்படுமானால், அது பெரும் பயனை விளைக்கும் என்பதில் ஐயமில்லை. தமிழக அரசின் ஆணையோடு இம்முயற்சியில் ஈடுபட, நகர் மன்றங்கள் முன்வரும் என்று நம்புகிறேன்.

கிழக்கு பெர்லின்

கிழக்கு பெர்லின் நகரத்தின் ஊடே நெளிந்து வளைந்து செல்லுகின்ற பல நிரோடைகளை ஒன்றாக இணைத்து ஏறத் தாழ் முப்பது கல் தொலைவிற்கு, விசைப்படகுகள் செல்லும் வாய்ப்பை ஏற்படுத்தியுள்ளனர். பெர்லின் நகரத் தலைவரோடு, ஞாயிற்றுக் கிழமை, மாலே வேளையில், நாங்கள் உல்லாசப் படகு பயணத்தை மேற்கொண் டோம். மூன்று மணி நேரம் எங்கள் பயணம் நீடித்தது. கால்வாயின் இருபுறங்களிலும் அமைந்துள்ள பசுமை யான சோலைகளிடையே அமைக்கப்பட்டுள்ள ஓய்வுக் கூடங் களில் தங்கி, பெர்லின் நகர மக்கள் அனைவருமே மகிழ் வோடு படகுப் பயணம் மேற்கொண்டு, பொழுதுபோக்கு வது, மட்டுமற்ற மகிழ்ச்சியைக் கொடுத்தது.

அப்பொழுது, சிங்காரச் சென்னையில் ஓடும் கூவம் ஆற்றிலும் ஒரு நாள் படகில் செல்வோம் என்ற உணர்வு உள்ளத்தில் எழுந்தது, “அந்நாள் விரைவில் வரு மென” எனது அருகிலிருந்த நல்லார் முனுசாமி அவர்கள் உறுதியோடு தெரிவித்தார். “முயற்சித் திருவினை யாக்கும்” என்று முழுமையாக நம்புகிறேன்.

நகரின் கல்விக்கூடங்கள், சுகாதார நிலையங்கள், போக்குவரத்து, சாலை அமைப்பு, நீர் வழங்கும் திட்டம், நீச்சல் குளங்கள், மனமகிழ் மன்றங்கள், விளையாட்டு மைதானங்கள், விளக்கு வசதிகள் முதலிய அனைத்துமே, சீரிய முறையில் அமைக்கப்பட்டுள்ள சிறப்பினைக் கண்டோம்.

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நகரின் தூய்மை

மால்கோ, வால்கா நகரங்கள் தூய்மையாகவும், அழகாகவும் அமைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. விடிவுதற்குள், வீதிகள் அனைத்தும் சுழுவப்பட்டு தூய்மைப் படுத்தப்படுகின்றன.

இவ்வளவு விரைவான முன்னேற்றங்களுக்குக் காரணம் அந்நாட்டில் தொழில் முன்னேற்றமும் மக்களின் கட்டுப் பாடான உழைப்பும், அவர்கள் வகுத்துக் கொண்டுள்ள விதிமுறைகளும் அடிப்படைக் காரணங்களாகும்.

நகரத்தின் வருவாயும் அதிகம், நகர் மன்றங்களின் அதிகாரங்களும் அதிகம். இந்த இரண்டும், நகரத்தின் வளர்ச்சிக்கும் பெரும் துணையாக விளங்குகின்றன. நமக்குள்ள நிதி வசதிகளைக் கொண்டு, கண்டறிந்து வந்தவைகள் அனைத்தையும் உடனடியாக நடைமுறைப் படுத்த இயலாது எனினும், இயைநவரை முயன்று, முன்னேற்றம் காண முற்படுவோமாக !

பல்வேறு நாட்டு மக்களையும், அவர்களின் பண்பாடுகளையும் பழக்க வழக்கங்களையும், நிர்வாக முறைகளையும் இந்திய உபகண்டத்தின் மீது அங்கள் கொண்டுள்ள நட்புறவையும் நல்லெண்ணத்தையும் அறிந்து கொள்ள, இப்பயணம் பெருந்துணை புரிந்தது என்பதில், துரியும் ஐயமில்லை.

தூதுக் குழுவில் இடம் பெற்ற உறுப்பினர்களான சென்னை மாநகர தந்தை டாக்டர் அபிபுல்லாபேக், முன்னாள் மேயர் வி. முனுசாமி, திரு. ஜி. உமாபதி, திரு. ஹாஜி சிலார்மியான், சென்னை மாநகராட்சி ஆணையர் ஜே. ஏ. அம்பாச்சங்கர் ஆகியோர், கடமையுணர்வோடும், கண்ணியத்தோடும், கட்டுப்பாட்டோடும், பயணத்தை பயனுள்ளதாக்கினர். குழுவினருக்கு என் தன்றி உரித்தாகட்டும்.

லண்டனில், பி.பி.சி. வாடுவிலி நிலையத்திலிருந்து ஒப்பிரப்பாதிபி “ஊரானுமன்றத்திலிருந்து, பாராளு மன்றம் வரை” என்ற தலைப்பில் நடைப்பெற்ற கருத்தரங்க நிகழ்ச்சியில், மாநகராட்சித் தூதுக் குழுவினர் அனைவரும் பங்கேற்றோம்.

நட்புறவு

மால்கோ வாடுவிலி நிலையத்திலிருந்து “லெனினது நாடு” என்னும் தலைப்பில் பேசும் வாய்ப்பைப் பெற் றோன். அப்பொழுது, பாவேந்தர் பாரதிதாசன் அவர் களின் “உலகம் உள்ளுடையது” என்ற கவிதை வரிகளை எடுத்துக் கூற நேர்ந்தது ; குறிப்பாக,

“மனிதரில் நீயுமோர் மனிதன் ! மண்ணன்று !
இமைதிற ! எழுந்தி நன்றாய் என்னுளாய் !
மீசையை முறுக்கி மேலே எற்று !
விழித்த விழியில் மேதினிக் கொளிரெய் !”

என்ற வரிகளை, நான் நினைவூட்டியபொழுது, அவை வெனின் அவர்களின் வீர உணர்வை எதிரொலிப்பதாக, தமிழறிந்த ஓர்வியத் நாட்டினர் கூறினர்.

அந்தந்த நாடுகளின் வாடுவிலி நிலையங்கள் மட்டுமன்றி நாங்கள் சென்ற இடங்களிலுள்ள செய்தித்தாள்கள் எல்லாம், எங்கள் வருகையைப் பற்றிய செய்திகளை, நன்கு வெளியிட்டு, நட்புறவுக்கு உரமூட்டின என்பதை, மகிழ்ச்சியோடு தெரிவித்துக் கொள்கிறேன்.

வைகை நதி பாயும் வளமார் தமிழகத்தின் தலைநகர ராம், சென்னையும் வால்கா நதி பாயும் வால்காகிரேடும் நட்பு நகரங்களாக இணைந்துள்ளன. “யாதும் ஊரே யாவருங் கேள்” என்ற தத்துவத்திற்கு எடுத்துக் காட் டாய் விளங்குகின்ற இந் நட்புறவு, நானும் வளர வேண்டும் ! நாடு பயன் பெறவேண்டும்.



The Governor of Madras distributed the first and second prizes to the winners in the first State Raffle Draw at Rajaji Hall on 19th October 1968.

14th October 1968 is a memorable day for the eight youngsters who were the lucky few to win the prize amount of Rs. 1,00,000 (one lakh) each in the Madras State Raffle. Most of them were leading a hand to mouth existence prior to winning this prize.

The Raffle Scheme has indeed instilled a new hope among the millions of poor class people who are leading a hard life. To become rich over-night is no longer a dream. One can go to sleep penniless and awake to find himself a lakhier the next day by the possession of the lucky Raffle Ticket.

Here are some of the prize winners in the first draw of the Madras State Raffle held on 14th October, 1968 at Madras:



Thiru M. S. Shanmugasundaram

Thiru M. S. Shanmugasundaram is a native of Dharapuram having a small oil mill and some lands. He is married and has got one son and two daughters. He has plans to improve his oil mill and to educate his children with this prize money.

He had purchased ticket No. 383152 in 'A' series.

Thiru N. Karuppiah, aged 36 is another young man who won the first prize in the "B" series. Pandalar by profession, Thiru Karuppiah, with his big family of three children, wife, parents, brothers and sisters used to lead a life of penury with the small income he got from his contracts. He had purchased three tickets for each of his three boys and ticket No. B. 076178 which he purchased

The Lucky Few

in the name of his youngest son has won him this attractive prize. In an interview with the representative of this journal, Thiru Karuppiah informed that his brother who is an attender in the Board High School, Kallupatty, announced this happy news to him. At first he did not believe his ears. Then he listened to All India Radio which confirmed the news.



Thiru N. Karuppiah

He added that he had been trying for the last 15 years in some kind of lotteries or other and tried his luck even in the guindy race. Only "Thamizhaga Arasu" has brought him this coveted prize and "I do not know how to express my gratitude" he emotionally said.

He has a plan to invest this money in agriculture. "I belong to an agricultural family. I will purchase lands and work for the prosperity of my family and my country" he concluded.



Thiru J. Edward

Thiru J. Edward, of Mettupalayam, Coimbatore district was earning Rs. 3 to 5 per day as a painter. He lost his parents when he was very young. He is married and has got one son. In an interview, he informed that with his meagre income he was not even able to give a square meal to the members of his family. But, God has

showered him with this enormous wealth through the Government of Madras. He added that he would invest the money according to the advice of his uncle who is the guardian of his family and until then the money will be deposited in a bank.

Thirumathi R. Renganayaki, wife of Thiru V. Ranganathan, Soil



Thirumathi R. Renganayaki

Chemist at Anamalais, belongs to the middle class family. "Ours is an interesting case" said Thiru Ranganathan. "I had been to Coonoor to attend the plantation workers conference there. A friend of mine wanted five rupees urgently. So in order to get change, I purchased two Raffle tickets there."

Thirumathi Renganayaki intervened and said "when my husband returned to Anamalai, I enquired him about the gift he brought for me. He smiled and handed over the two tickets. I was not pleased at that time. Afterwards I went to my mother's house at Kumbakonam and forgot about the whole thing. One fine morning my husband came and surprised me with the announcement that our ticket had won the first prize in D Series. It was a pleasant surprise." When asked about their future plan the lucky couple said that they have not decided anything yet.

Thiru N. V. Palaniappan, aged 41 of Singanallur, Coimbatore is the first prize winner in "E" series.



Thiru N. V. Palaniappan

His lucky ticket number is "E 064277". He is owning a small flour mill and lands worth about Rs. 5,000.

Thiru Palaniappan said "Ours is a family of agriculturists. So I have plans to purchase lands with the Raffle Prize money. My only daughter Kamatchi is studying 9th standard now. I will give her collegiate education".

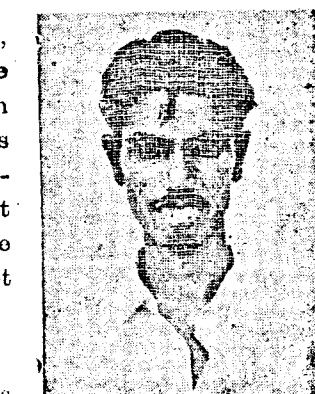
An Assistant Sub-Inspector of Police is also one among these eight first prize winners. Thiru T. V. Alexis, belongs to Thillainagar, Tiruchirappalli District.



Thiru T. V. Alexis

He has purchased two tickets, one in E series and another in F series and the latter has won him this one lakh. Thiru Alexis is married and has got seven children. He informed that he would start some industry or a business with this money. "I will educate my children well and renew my house", he said.

Thiru C. Vaithialingam, a saloon owner, is the winner of first prize in "G" series. He belongs to Karur in Tiruchirappalli District. His ticket number is G. 879683. He is married and has got 4 children.



Thiru C. Vaithialingam

Thiru Vaithialingam has plan to purchase a house, lands for cultivation, to expand his saloon and to give better education to his children. "The Madras State Raffle Scheme has opened wide opportunity for the poor people like me to become rich overnight. I express my profound gratitude to the Government of Madras" said Thiru Vaithialingam.

Thiru Kannuthal, owner of petty pattani shop at Mylapore, is the lucky youngster who won the first prize in the "H" series.



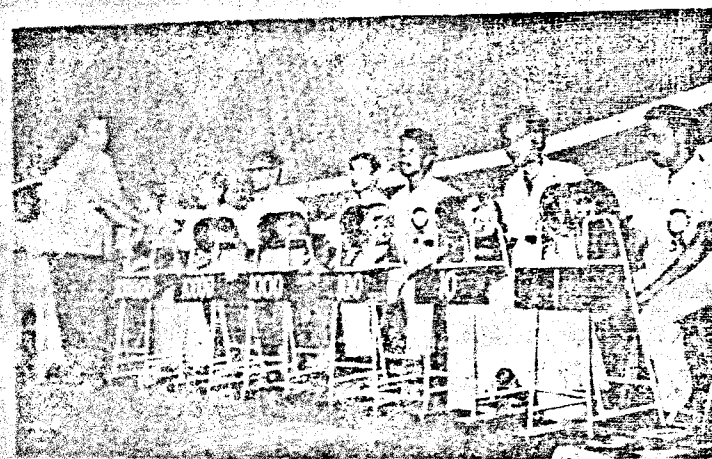
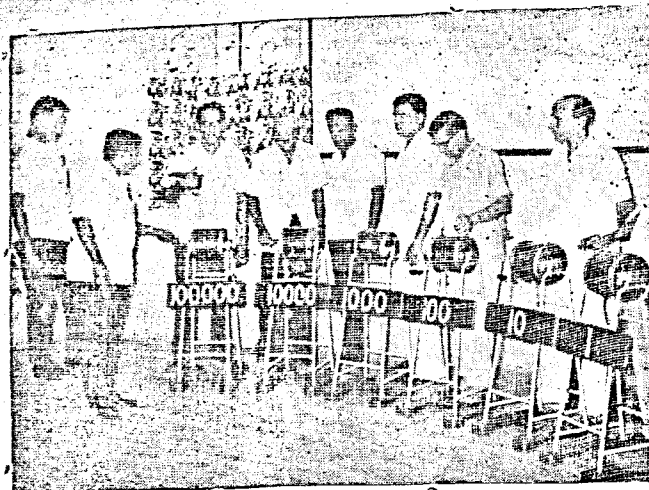
Thiru Kannuthal

Rising from a poor family of eight members Thiru Kannuthal was earning a daily income of Rs. 3 from the sale of peanuts.

"I have purchased the raffle ticket at Fore-shore Estate market from the wife of the local Agent. On the evening of the Raffle draw, the Agent's wife came to me and informed about the happy news. I will deposit the amount in the Indian Bank and will chart out the plans later. I will commemorate the event in a fitting manner," Thiru Kannuthal said.

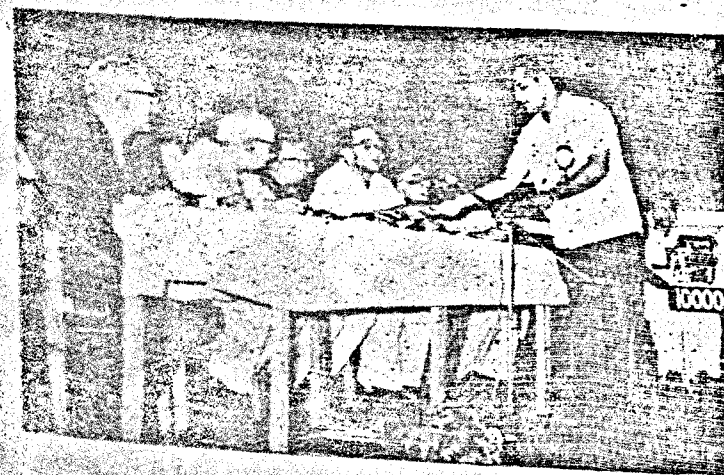
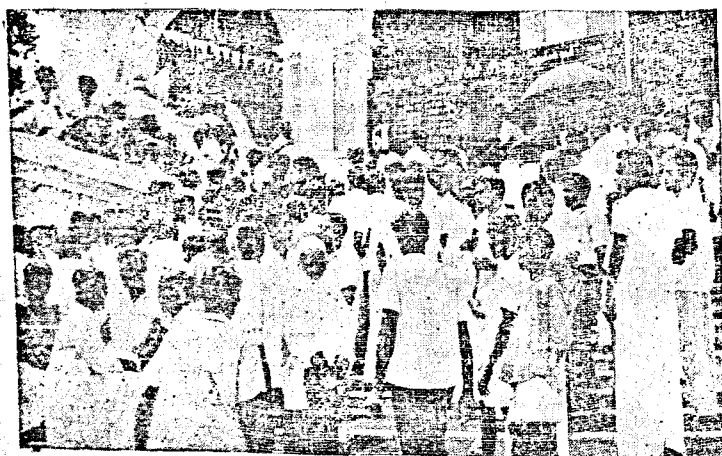
THE RAFFLE DRAW

Press representatives have been explained the procedure of the State Raffle Draw at a meeting on 3rd October 1968. The Press representatives are seen inspecting the drums on the occasion.



A number is being taken from the first drum at the first State Raffle Draw held on 14th October 1968.

People are anxiously waiting for the results at Rajaji Hall when the first State Raffle Draw was conducted on 14th October 1968.



The number taken from the drum is being handed over to the Judges.

On the Agricultural Front:

Grow More Vegetables

THIRU E. C. P. PRABHAKAR, I.A.S.,
Director of Agriculture.

The importance of vegetables as articles of daily diet, their nutritive and health-giving properties and the part played by them in providing a substitute for cereals have come to be recognised in recent years. Studies made by nutrition and health authorities have shown that for the general well being of man, a minimum of ten ounces per adult and four ounces per child is required. The per capita consumption at the beginning, before the Five-Year Plans came to be formulated, was only less than two ounces and a beginning was made during the Third Five-Year Plan, to double the level of consumption and bring it to about four ounces per day. Looked at from another point of view studies made by agro-economists have shown that the percentage of area under fruits and vegetables to the total cropped area should normally be seven so that a satisfactory diet can be ensured to the people. The area under fruits and vegetables is less than one fourth of the total cultivated area in Madras State. It may thus be seen that the problem has assumed a sense of urgency considered in the light of the increasing population and the need to provide sufficient quantities of quality vegetables.

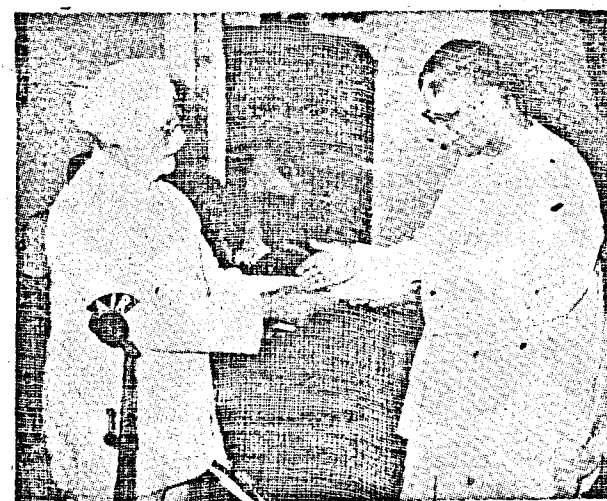
It is strange that in India, where vegetarianism has been a way of life since very early times, and where nature has been lavish with plentiful sun and water

and with varied climate and soil fit for growing a large variety of vegetables all the year round, the importance of vegetable cultivation in combating under nourishment, malnutrition and ill-health has not been fully realised. Growing vegetables is not only important for providing us with protective foods, but their role as important sources of subsidiary foods have to be recognized. The area under these crops have also to be increased greatly because some of them, viz., the tuber crops, are the cheapest source of carbohydrates. Besides vegetable crops are capable of yielding three to four times more than the yield from cereal crops from a unit area. There is an added advantage that this yield is obtained in a much shorter time and two to three successive crops can be raised from the same land in the course of a year.

Madras campaign

Madras State has always been alive to the importance of developing vegetables and was the pioneer in launching a vegetable campaign in Madras City to promote kitchen gardening with special staff as early as 1943. During the Third Plan, a scheme for production of vegetables and quick-growing fruits in the city and selected towns in the State was sanctioned, so that areas within a radius of 30 miles of the City can be developed to provide a continuous supply of fresh vegetables. Under the scheme, supply of seeds at half cost and plant protection chemical at 35 per cent subsidy were made. Short term loans at Rs. 120 per crop season, subject to a maximum of Rs. 240 per individual farmer were sanctioned to provide the necessary cultivation advances required.

Vegetable production was thus developing steadily, but it gained fresh momentum after the declaration of emergency in the wake of the Pakistani aggression. With the failure of rains in two successive seasons over large areas of the country, a serious set-back had occurred to crop production resulting in general shortage of food and vegetables in particular. Both short and long range measures were taken by the State Government at the instance of the Government of India. As part of the crash programme, special schemes were sanctioned for the development of potatoes in the Kodaikanal Hills, the development of hill



Sardar Ujjal Singh, Governor of Madras, presented the National Award for inventors at Raj Bhavan on 29th October 1963.



Brinjal at the vegetable garden,
Government Estate, Mount
Road, Madras.



Cabbage at the Government
Estate vegetable garden,
Mount Road, Madras



Ladies-Finger grown at the
vegetable garden, Government
Estate, Mount Road, Madras

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vegetables on the Nilgiris, Kodaikanal and Sheveroya and for intensification of the vegetable development programme in plains in selected cities. With a view to ensure production of quality seeds, vegetable seed production centres in four different parts of the State were started, as adjuncts to the research stations or model orchard-cum-nurseries. During the Annual Plan years following the Third Plan schemes for development of tapioca on a package programme basis in Kanyakumari district and sweet potato in the districts of Tirunelveli and Tiruchirappalli were sanctioned to cover 2,000 acres each respectively. As a result of the successful implementation of the above schemes, an annual additional production of 0.35 lakh tons was achieved at the beginning of the Fourth Plan.

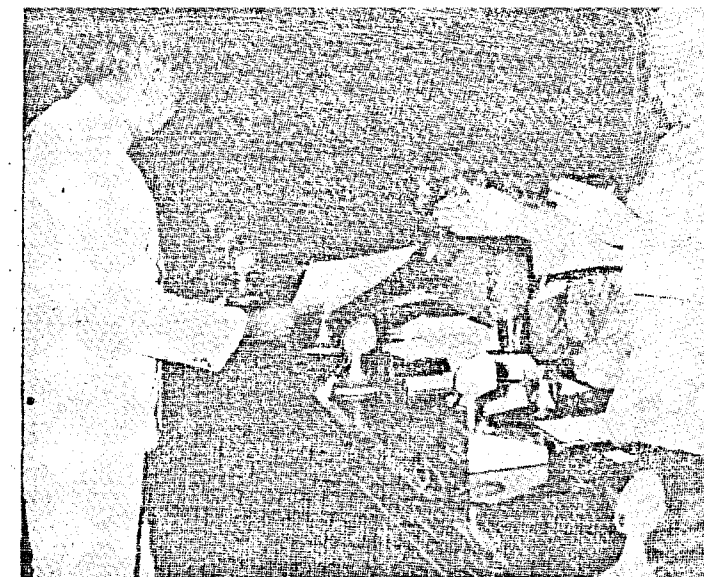
Consolidation

During the Fourth Plan, it has been proposed to consolidate the gains already achieved and to provide for annual increases in production, so that at the end of the Plan an annual production of 0.85 lakh tons is achieved. The administrative machinery will be streamlined and the technical staff concentrated in selected areas where large scale production takes place so that effective and immediate supervision is provided at every stage of crop growth. The rate of short-term loans will be increased to meet the growing costs of cultivation. Control of pests and diseases of vegetables on a campaign basis, distribution of plant protection equipment at subsidised rates will be continued. One important feature that will receive attention during the Fourth Five-Year Plan will be the storage and marketing of vegetables and their distribution through co-operatives of growers' associations.

The success of growing vegetables largely depends, upon choice of varieties. Several varieties of vegetables such as Pusa Sawani bhendi, Pusa purple long and Pusa cluster varieties of brinjal Pusa Mousmi cluster beans, New Era Cowpea, Col Avarai, Col. and R. E.T.C. tomatoes have gained sufficient popularity in recent years. The yield of the above varieties can best be increased by distribution of pure, reliable, tested seeds. In fact good seed is the foundation of the vegetable industry.

Quality seeds

During the Fourth Five-Year Plan, the distribution of improved seeds will be increased from the present annual level of 20,000 kgs. to 25,000 kgs. The seed production at the existing vegetable seed production centres will be doubled. In addition, seed production will be attempted at selected State Seed Farms to satisfy the regional requirements and preferences.



Thiru V. V. Giri, Vice-President of India, awarding the Certificate of Merit to Thiru J. Walter, Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Government of Madras, at the 41st Annual Session of the Central Board of Irrigation and Power at New Delhi on 18th November 1968 for his outstanding research during 1967 on "FLYASH"—the ash thrown out from the thermal stations.

He is already recipient of such Award of Merits during the years, 1963, 1964 and 1965 for original research in "Hydraulics" and "Soil Mechanics".

Even though seed production at the above level will be significant advance over the existing programme, it may be safe to assume that the extent of acreage covered will be less than a third. In addition there has been an increasing demand for good quality seed of the indigenous type of vegetables, from the neighbouring countries, especially Malaysia. In order to cater to the internal demand and satisfy export requirements, a seed production programme will be taken up at the recently started vegetable farm at Mannur near Madras and latest equipment and machinery will be installed. Seed certification will be done and tested, pedgreed seeds will be produced for distribution.

In Madras the kitchen garden campaign will enter a new phase of development. A systematic analysis of soil samples drawn from representative divisions of the City will enable the preparation of a soil map to provide an easy and ready guide to the grower in the matter of offering recommendation both for soil amelioration as well as for fertilisation of Crops. Training programmes will be conducted in different parts of the City for the benefit of the garden loving public in which specialists drawn from various branches of the subject will participate. Model gardens will be raised in private homes, schools and institutions to bring home to the public the practicability of raising a

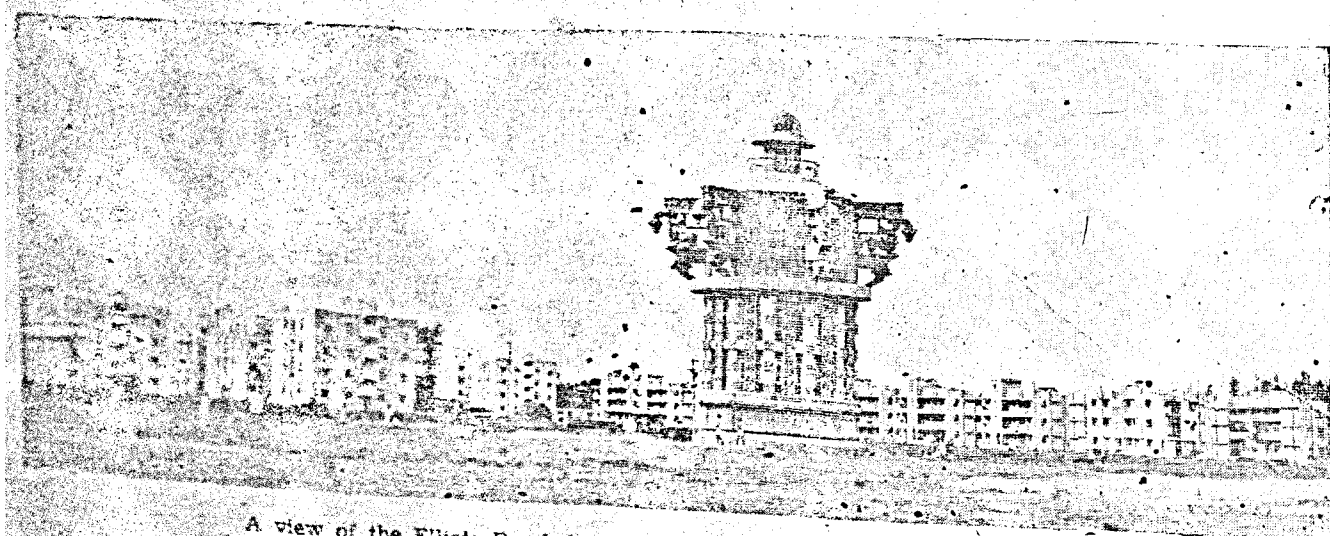
variety of vegetables as well as the economics of such a venture. Vegetable crop competitions, especially during the main vegetable growing season 'Adi Pattam' to create a spirit of competition and to enthuse the public to grow vegetables to perfection will be conducted. Advising services will be intensified during Adi Pattam when a door to door campaign to supply essential inputs like seeds, seedlings, fertilisers and plant protection chemicals will be undertaken. In order that the services may be within easy reach of the public, it is programmed to open depots in representative parts of the City where all the perquisites will be made available. The greatest need of the public is the rendering of timely advice and adequate plant protection of the crops. It has been proposed to establish two mobile squads, who will be provided with conveyance and necessary power equipment, so that they can move about quickly and cover more number of gardens.

Direct cultivation

So far all production programmes were mainly concerned with providing the necessary incentive and assistance to the farmer. However to meet partly the big deficit in the actual requirements of vegetable for Madras City worked out on population basis and minimum requirements per individual and the receipt from various mufassal centres, the Agriculture Department has embarked upon a scheme of direct cultivation of vegetables, in an area of about 115 acres—100 acres of forest lands in Mannur near Sriperumbudur in Chingleput district and in about 15 acres in Madras City. In the fourth Plan, it is proposed to raise vegetables in a total area of about 800 acres. Vegetable seed production will be undertaken on a large scale and

seeds production and processing unit will be established. A preservation unit will also be established to absorb any surplus that may be raised and to explore the possibility of creating an agro-based industry.

Apart from fresh vegetable crops, tuber crops have a significant part to play in increasing production, by virtue of their capacity to produce three to four-fold yields over other crops per unit area and in a shorter time. With the area under potato on the decline in Nilgiris, an attempt was made to extend the cultivation of potato on the Kodaikanal Hills. As a result of the above the area has increased from about 2,000 to 5,000 acres. It is proposed to bring an additional area of 5,000 acres under potato during the Fourth Plan. Co-operative credit will be intensified and marketing linked with the above, so that the grower may be assured of economic returns. The seed multiplication programme will be strengthened so that at least one fifth of the area can be covered annually. A cold storage plant also is proposed to be set up, not only for carrying over seed potatoes from one season to another but also to hold the crop in store to stabilise prices. The tapioca package programme now being implemented in Kanyakumari district will be extended to cover annually an area of 10,000 acres, so that tubers of disease-free short-duration varieties are made available and are expected to relieve the strain on cereal consumption in this densely populated region of the State. The cultivation of sweet potato will be extended to cover an area of 10,000 acres in the several growing areas of the State and plant material of improved varieties will be distributed so that sizable production of this quick growing tuber crop are ensured.



A view of the Elliotts Beach housing colony for Government Officers which was inaugurated by Thiru V. V. Giri, Vice-President of India, on 15th October 1968.

Double Crop in THANJAVUR

(From Our Special Correspondent)

The Agriculture Department is going ahead with its ambitious plan to raise double crop in 6 lakh acres in Thanjavur district this year. Adequate stocks of ADT-27 paddy seeds and fertilisers had been built up for prompt supply to farmers to make the programme successful. The Department hoped to raise Tahaladi crop in the double crop area using new strains like ASD-5, Co-29 and Co-32 provided the north-east monsoon was on time. Besides Thanjavur district it was proposed to raise double crop in 26,000 acres under the Veeranam Lake Ayacut in Chidambaram taluk.

The Government of Madras have proposed to organise a second round of agricultural seminar in this district to study the problems of the farmers. Crop competitions are also helping in creating a healthy rivalry among farmers for getting more yields. These competitions, have shown the farmers what their lands are capable of producing with new seeds and methods. The first seminar of this kind was held in Thanjavur. With a view to focus public attention on the results of the high yielding varieties programme a Kavi Arangam was held in Kumbakonam. The subjects for this Kavi Arangam were six high yielding varieties, ADT-27 paddy, IR-8 Paddy, HB-1 Kambu, CSH-1 Cholan, Deccan Hybrid Maize and Co-7 Ragi. Prizes were distributed to the successful farmers who have created a record in production of these grains on that occasion.

Steady progress

For the past 7 years Thanjavur district has been making steady progress under the package programme. Introduced in 317 villages in 23 blocks the programme now covers 2,096 villages in all the 36 blocks covering 5.5 lakh hectares (13 lakh acres of irrigated land). Yields of 2,000 Kilos to 4,000 Kilos of paddy per acre have now become common. This increase in yield is due to the steady increase in the use of better seeds, fertilisers, pesticides and new implements.

Thanjavur farmers are every much seed minded. Over 80 per cent of the total paddy acreage is under improved seeds. In this district about 12 improved strains are in common use but the most important are the high yielding varieties ADT-27 for Kuruvai Season and Co-25 for Samba and Tahaladi seasons. Improved varieties have been and are being developed for most of the specific situations and conditions of cultivation that are found in the State. In 1964-65 the farmers sowed only 200 acres with ADT-27 in 2 years, the area has now grown to as much as 2 lakh acres.

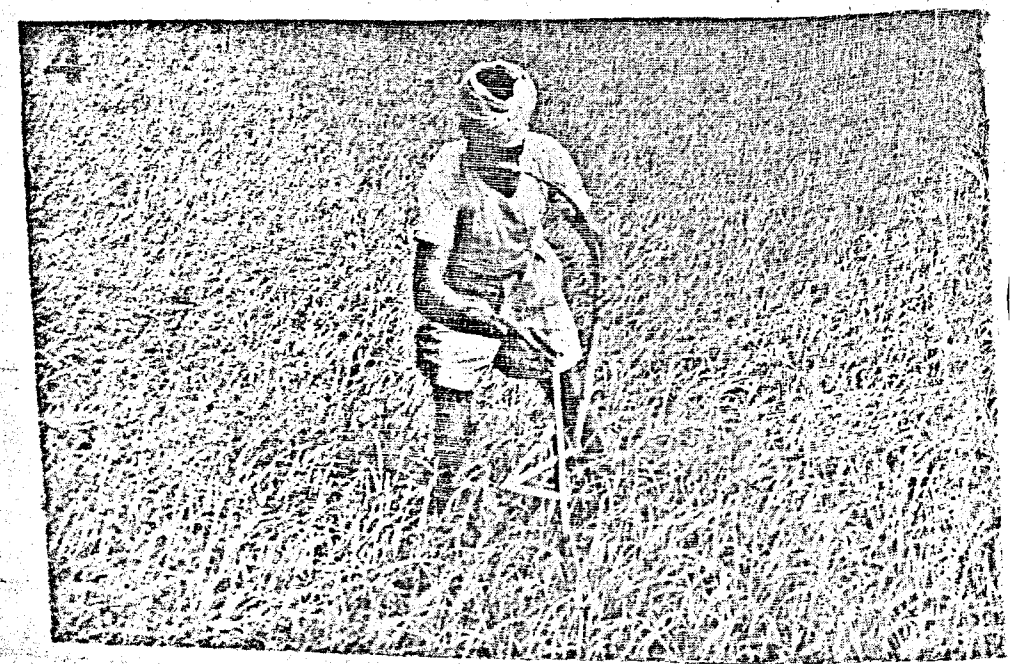
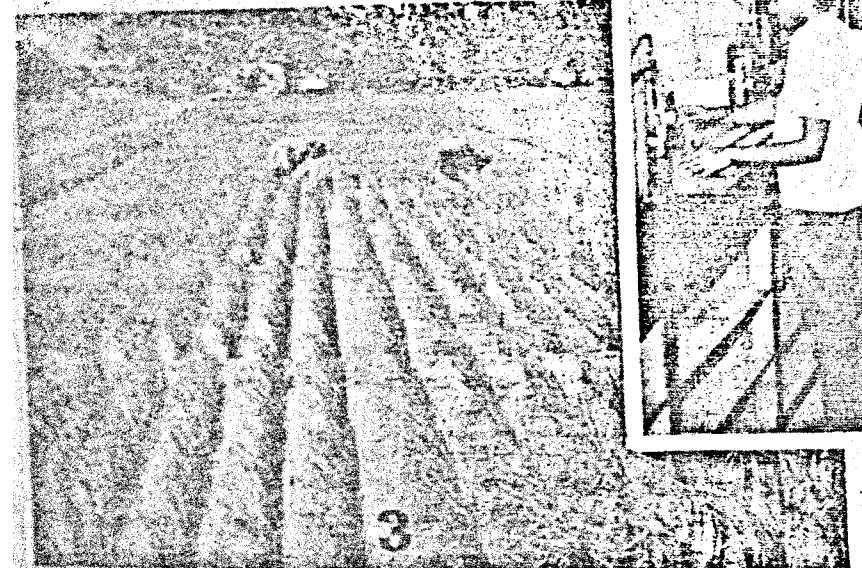
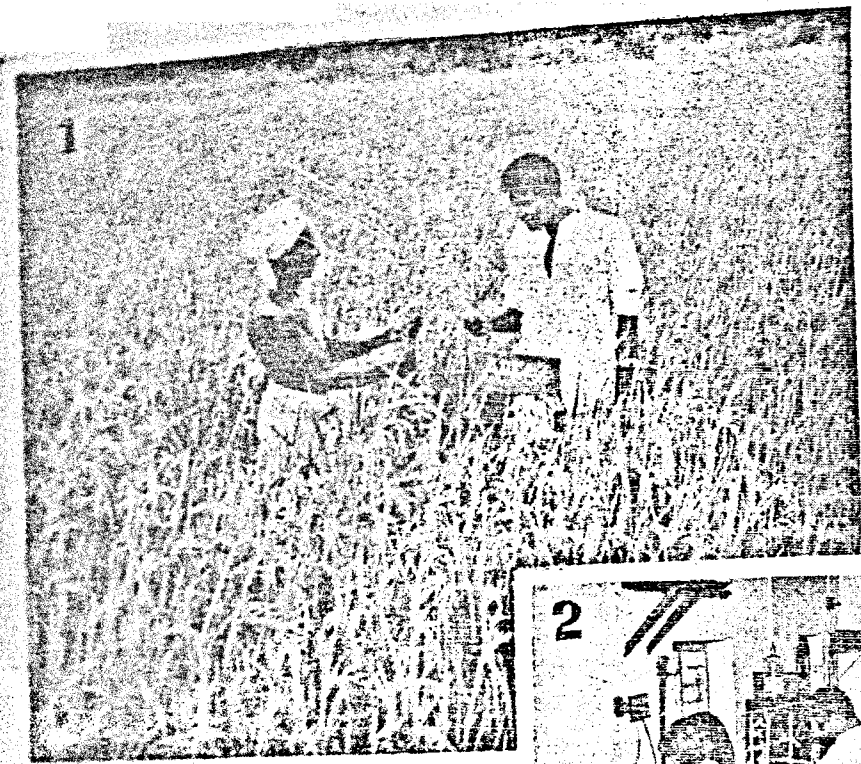
Hybrids becoming popular

The one striking feature about ADT-27 which the farmers called 'miracle seed' is that it can now be grown as a first crop in Samba land where only one crop was so far grown. After its harvest ADT-8, Ambai-11, GEB-24, PTB-15, Ambai-5, Co-32, Co-29, TKM-6, and Culture 2410 can be taken. ADT-27 can also be grown as a second crop. This would increase the production from 5 to 10 lakh tons. Thus ADT-27 has brought about a revolution in the production and cropping pattern of the State. Out of the 9 lakh acres under a single crop 6 lakh acres will thus come under 2 crops.

Hybrids are also becoming popular with the farmers. They will sow this year Deccan Maize in 1200 acres and CHS-1 Jowar in 275 acres. One can say Thanjavur Farmers have been crazy for fertilisers. In these 7 years the use of fertilisers has increased nearly 7 folds. In 1959-60 farmers were using on an average 20 pounds of Ammonium sulphate per acre. Now the off-take exceeds 120 pounds. At present the distribution of fertilisers is being done by co-operative and private agencies. The handicaps noticed in the distribution of fertilisers by the village co-operatives were principally inadequate storage facilities at the village-sites and the absence of wholtime salesman to attend the sale. Green

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ADT.27 BORN HERE



1. A view of the paddy field at the Aduthurai Research Station.
2. Scientist at work at the Aduthurai Research Station in Thanjavur district.
3. Japanese method of cultivation at the Station.
4. Rat menace is being eliminated by setting up of rat traps in the fields.

manuring has become the most important practice in taking yields up in Thanjavur farms. In June-July, acres and acres can be seen sown with green manure to feed the Kuruvai crop. Farmers use KOLINI, SESBANIA DHAINCHA, sunn-hemp, glyricidia and indico. Last year farmers used 750 tons of green manure seed. This year, it is going to be over 900 tons. In addition to this they prepared about 7 lakh tons of compost in 1966-67. In 1967-68, they hope to increase it.

Increased production

There cannot be two opinions about the achievement of the increased rice production during 1967-68 as compared to any other previous year. This has happened because of the increase in area under ADT-27 even under unfavourable seasonal conditions and inadequate irrigation water. The comparison of the yield data of the Kuruvai and Samba Crop of the past few years may be useful. The average yield of Kuruvai or Samba or Thaladi has been less than a ton in all the previous years except in 1964-65 when it was 2,380 lb. per acre for Kuruvai. In 1967-68 the average yield of traditional Kuruvai sown with ADT-27 was 1,320 lb. per acre and the general average ADT-27 in Kuruvai and Samba put together was 2,698 lb. per acre. So cultivating ADT-27 even as a single crop will definitely be more advantageous than cultivating a long duration Samba paddy. Actually the average yield of long duration Samba paddy in the 1967-68 season was only 1,824 lb. per acre.

The one difficulty in raising ADT-27 in the Samba season is the fear of the crop being caught in rains at the harvest time. But the farmers are not afraid of

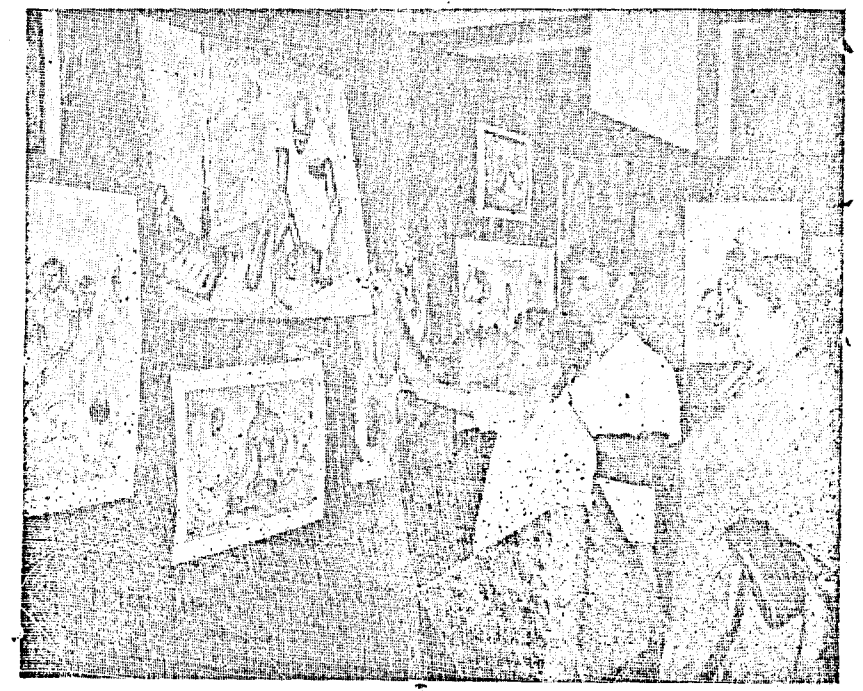
this owing to their experience in 1966-67 and 1967-68 when because of late release of water from Mettur Dam they have to harvest ADT-27 of normal Kuruvai in the rainy season. The establishment of 30 mechanical dryers and more efficient procurement and transport arrangements made during 1967-68 have given the cultivators enough courage to take up ADT-27 cultivation even at the risk of crop getting harvested on rainy days.

The success of farming in the district owes much to the agricultural scientists. Enthused by the good name earned by ADT-27 evolved by them the Aduthurai Research Station Scientists are now trying to make a new paddy. If the results are successful Madras will have a paddy explosion. The Scientists think they can cross ADT-27 and Co-25 to get a new variety which will have all the good characteristics of both.

Success of farming

The farmers are harnessing under-ground water with the help of filter-point pumps, pumpsets and borewells. This helps them to have the nursery ready before they get irrigation water in the river. About 40,000 acres benefit from filter-point pumps and borewells.

Thanjavur farmers do not concentrate only on grain crops; but are also increasing their yields and areas in sugarcane, coconut, oilseeds, groundnut, etc. The successful progress of agriculture in this district is a great triumph which is largely due to the hard working farmers and good extension work.



An Exhibition of paintings and drawings about Gandhiji was declared open by the Governor of Madras Sardar Ujjal Singh at the Local Library Authority buildings, Madras, on 19th October 1968.

IN SEARCH OF More Water

More sources of water to help farmers raise two crops of rice a year in the Cauvery Delta south of Madras, needed to keep pace with rising food demands, are being sought under an expanding effort of India and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The work started as part of a \$ 1.6 million project launched in 1965 as Phase I of Madras State will be intensified under a \$ 4.3 million Phase II project recently approved for the Cauvery Delta alone.

Drilling for water in the Cauvery Delta has been going on for some time. The project, which is being carried out by the Madras State Public Works Department, is aimed at finding new sources of water and increasing the yield of the crops. The project is being carried out in the Cauvery Delta, which is one of the most fertile areas in India.

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Another point is added by his opposite number in the team, S. Srinivasan Panchanathan, who is superintending engineer for the Madras State Public Works Department and now serves as Project Director. When the time comes for harvesting the crops, water is needed to mature the grain—but, just at this period, too, water is often short, and the yield may suffer.

In fact, the project officials agree, the perfect pattern for two-crop farming occurs only one year in 10.

The primary purpose of the Cauvery Delta Project, however, is "to try to overcome the vagaries of the monsoon," in Mr. Buchanan's words. If underground water could be tapped, it could be drawn up through wells to fill the dry season gaps and provide moisture exactly on schedule at the most critical times.

What is really desirable, he adds, is an integrated system in which ground-water (from wells) would be tied in with natural rains and the existing irrigation network. Eventually, it is hoped, controlled water supply would be extended to areas not fully covered by the present net work of canals.

Drilling 24 hours a day

With this goal in mind, the team of United Nations and Madras State pushed has purchased the drilling of test wells at selected sites in the delta. Boreholes are put down with modern rotary rigs to investigate water supplies at different levels, and the flow is tested for both quantity and quality.

So far, six test holes have been completed, including one drilled to 1,200 feet, described as unusually deep for that area. Others will range from 500 to 1,200 feet. When drilling is under way, crews work 24 hours a day in three shifts, living in tent camps remote from nearby communities.

The operations are overseen by a United Nations drilling superintendent, Cloyd D. Daughterity, of Memphis, working with Madras State Drillers and Crewmen.

Drilling is only one problem, the Project Manager notes. In addition, careful calculations must be made to show how much water could be taken out of the ground in different parts of the delta without exceeding the amount put in through rains. Otherwise, if there is an "overdraft" in areas close to the sea, salt water may intrude into the land from which fresh water is removed.

The potential

To aid in selection of drilling sites, with an eye on possible salt water intrusion as well as actual sources of water, project personnel have collected basic geologic information and samples from which a picture of underground structures and seasonal fluctuations can be pieced together. For this purpose, hydrogeologists have tramped over the delta from the Cauvery River's source in the west to the Bay of Bengal roughly 100 miles eastward.

As part of the UNDP aided project, permanent automatic recording devices will be installed in boreholes to provide further and more detailed information.

The potential of the delta is indicated in a recent report by the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Paul Hoffman, outlining plans for the Phase II project. It states, in part;

"The State of Madras is the largest rice-producing region of India. Of its 6 million acres of land under rice cultivation over 1.4 million are in the delta of the Cauvery River. . . . In a nation-wide effort to increase the production of food, the Government of India attaches high priority to intensification of agriculture in the Cauvery Delta, whose potential is not fully utilised. . . . Rational development of groundwater would reduce the influence of yearly fluctuations of rainfall on agricultural yield. . . ."

The United Nations-aided project fits into intensive local efforts to boost harvests, Mr. Buchanan notes.

A trip to Mungilkkudi

For a closer look, a day might be spent visiting a typical drilling site—for example, the 1,200-foot borehole near the village of Mungilkkudi, some 30 miles east of the ancient temple city of Tanjore (Thanjavur) and about 15 miles in land from the sea.

The drive ends on the grounds of a Madras State seed farm where a sign reads: "UNDP Groundwater Investigation, Madras, Drilling Operations". A few

yards away, the 48-foot mast of a rotary rig looms above a crew running tests on a stream of water being pumped up from 220 feet.

This borehole, Mr. Daughterity explains, has been drilled to a depth of 1,220 feet, and specific tests are being carried out in turn at different levels—220, 560 and 720 feet.

"We're getting 150 gallons per minute today," he reports, "but we need to know more about the quantity and quality at each depth". Tests of some characteristics can be carried out at the area office in Tanjore; others are performed at project headquarters in Madras City.

Asked about the results of tests here and at five other boreholes drilled earlier under the UNDP-aided project, he speaks of "promising water-bearing strata". Details will be reported to United Nations Headquarters when drilling of the entire pattern of boreholes is completed.

One of four areas

The Cauvery Delta is one of four areas included in a current UNDP project calling for groundwater investigations in Madras State. The other three areas are Madras City and its environs; the Palar River basin, 30 miles south; and the Neiveli region, 80 to 120 miles south of Madras City. For this project, launched two years ago, the UNDP has earmarked \$1,098,000 and the Government of India is providing the equivalent of \$ 590,000.

In June 1968 the UNDP's Governing Council approved plans for carrying forward and intensifying work in the Cauvery Delta under a Phase II project of which the Government of India will supply the equivalent of \$ 612,000 and the UNDP has earmarked \$ 707,900.

The original project is being executed, on behalf of the UNDP, by the United Nations. The new one will be carried out by the United Nations in association with the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO).

Of the \$ 1 million earmarked by the UNDP for the original, over-all Madras State groundwater project, more than half is being used to provide equipment and vehicles permitting the application of modern exploration techniques.

Activities on the ground have been supplemented by an aerial photographic survey being carried out under a \$ 60,000 contract awarded by the United Nations to a London firm. Flights were carried out in part of the project area in February and will be continued in December.

Family Planning Programmes— an assessment of achievements

THIRU SATYA NARAYAN SINHA,
Union Minister for Health, Family Planning
and Urban Development.

The family planning programme in India is the biggest health and social welfare programme ever attempted in the annals of human history. It aims at changing the outlook and traditional behaviour of about 100 million couples, who are in the reproductive age, and persuading them to voluntarily adopt one or another method of contraception. Naturally, the administrative effort, the services and the communication endeavour required are of enormous dimensions. They call for an efficiency and drive of the highest order. Nowhere else in the world has a programme of this magnitude been launched.

India embarked upon this programme only a few years ago and the achievements already secured do great credit to men and women who are directly or indirectly involved in it. Up to June 1968, 4.3 million sterilisations were performed. These constitute 50 per cent of the total sterilisation operations performed in the world. The achievement in the field of IUCD has been no less spectacular. Over 2.4 million loops have been inserted. This figure is almost equal to total performance in this field in the rest of the world.

Evaluation Studies

To ensure that the programme is going on on the right lines not only in cities and towns, but in far-flung villages several limited evaluation studies were launched. The results have been heartening. The survey conducted by the Institute of Rural Health and Family Planning at Gandhigram indicates a decline in birth rate from 44 to 36 per thousand of population. The Demographic training and Research Centre at Bombay has found a 12 per cent decline in human fertility in its surrounding areas. The All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health conducted a study of villages near Sagar and found that the birth rate had fallen from 42 to 34. A similar survey in the Chetla District of Calcutta showed a drop from 29 to 24 per 1,000 persons. As a result of an intensive IUCD drive in the tea gardens of Assam, the birth rate has fallen from 53 to 37. The Dooars Tea Estate in West Bengal has reported a decline

from 35 to 28. In the Union Territory of Chandigarh, as a result of intensive family planning drive, the birth rate has fallen from 34 to 28 per thousand of population.

It has been roughly estimated that about 12 million births have already been prevented so far. A study made by the Demographic Training and Research Centre at Bombay has revealed that 1,163,659 births were prevented during 1967-68 alone and the gain to the economy of the country was about Rs. 380 crores.

Sterilization

These limited studies speak volumes of the work that is going on in all parts of the country. Without doubt, a silent revolution is taking place. A new awakening is coming and gradually people are realising that a small family leads to happiness and contentment.

During 1967-68, the sterilization programme touched a high water mark in popularity—1.8 million sterilizations were performed as against 0.8 million in the previous year. Sterilization facilities are provided throughout the length and breadth of the country through 3,110 static and 326 mobile units.

In case tragedy overtakes a couple and they lose their children, Government provides free recanalisation facilities at 54 centres. The earlier sterilization is undone and man or woman can again produce children as before.

Loop insertions

Loop is still the best known method for spacing children. During 1967-68, 662,178 IUCD insertions were performed. In the first quarter of 1968-69, another 18,607 insertions were recorded. The total figure now stands at 2,410,413.

Before a loop is inserted, a complete check-up is done. This is repeated after the insertion. Researches are being carried out to remove some of the side effect that loop insertion may cause in a very small percentage of women. Results of the researches conducted so far have been promising. IUCD facilities are provided through 363 mobile and 3,695 static units.

Oral contraceptives have been introduced as an experimental measures at 200 pilot projects in the country.

Condom (Nirodh) is still the most popular conventional contraceptive. Its acceptance rate in India is proposed to be raised from 6 to 18 per thousand of population. Condoms have been imported from Japan and Korea. They have also been received as gifts from U.S.A. and Sweden. A firm in the private sector has taken steps to raise its annual production capacity from 37.44 to 75 million pieces. Four small-scale industrial units have started production with a total annual target of 60 million pieces. The public sector factory at Trivandrum will produce 144 million pieces per year by the end of the current year. Eventually, its production will raise to 288 million pieces.

Massive distribution of condom will be ensured through commercial channels, depot holders and Government hospitals, dispensaries and clinics.

International Aid

No account of the colossal effort put in by a vast net work of Government and voluntary agencies and devoted civil servants and social workers can be

complete without saying a word of praise for international organisations which have made generous offers of assistance.

USAID will provide 170 million pieces of condoms (Nirodh) in 1968 and 150 million pieces in 1969. It has already committed funds to the tune of about Rs 9,00,000 for equipment. A loan agreement for \$ 2.7 million to finance the foreign exchange component for manufacture of vehicles, has been concluded. USAID has also placed a total sum of Rs. 85 million for research, training and motivation.

The Swedish International Development Authority has agreed to supply condoms, printing units, offset paper, glazed newsprint and audio-visual vehicles.

The Ford Foundation has offered assistance in defined areas to the tune of \$ 2.23 million.

While international aid and technical advice is always welcome, one cannot under-rate the importance of selfreliance. I am glad to say that, by and large, India is depending on her own resources for fighting the menace of population explosion.

FAMILY PLANNING TRAINING PROGRAMMES

During the month ended August 10, 1968, 14 doctors, 683 family planning field workers and 1984 other paramedical and non-medical workers were trained by 16 central family planning field units.

A meeting of Directors and Training Officers of the 5 central training institutes was held at New Delhi recently to decide future responsibilities of the central institutes in training of family planning workers and to consider the nature and quality of technical guidance which the central institutes could offer to State Training Centres.

The meeting drew up a programme of training for future. The central institutes agreed to shoulder the region-wise responsibilities in the total training effort. A calendar of activities for 1968-69 was drawn up by each institute.

District Extension Educators.—For training District Extension Educators, courses have been started at the

Gandhigram Institute of Rural Health and Family Planning, the Bombay Family Planning Training and Research Centre and at the Central Health Education Bureau, New Delhi.

Forty-one Training Centres.—The number of family planning training centres during 1967-68 was 41 as against 28 during the preceding year. It is proposed to provide a fillip to training programmes for various categories of staff required for family planning work. Four additional training centres will be set up during 1968-69. Buildings will be constructed for 14 State Family Planning Training Centres.

Teaching facilities.—Staff of medical colleges for teaching and service facilities for family planning, will be augmented. Stipends will be granted to about 1,500 medical students so that after they obtain their medical degree, their services are utilized for family planning work for a minimum fixed period.



special fund TO HELP EX-SERVICE MEN

One of the major responsibilities of a modern State is to assist those who fought for the country in times of peril. People who have risked life and limb in times of stress and strain cannot be forgotten when normal times return. Hence, the Government of India have set up a special Fund for the Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Ex-Servicemen with an initial contribution of Rs. 5 crores from the National Defence Fund and an annual contribution of Rs. 1 crore from the Defence Budget for a period of three years, in the first instance. The fund is a practical expression of the Government's policy for the welfare of ex-servicemen and their dependents.

Aims of the fund

The new Fund is intended to benefit those who have been released from the Armed Forces after having served in any rank or a non-combatant (enrolled) and their dependents, i.e., wife, widow (not-remarried), non-earning sons below 21 years of age, and non-earning parents, and relatives actually depending on ex-service men; (i) Unmarried or widowed daughters; (ii) Unmarried sisters, and (iii) Brothers below 21 years of age.

The objects of the Fund are:

(i) to award stipends to ex-servicemen for technical, managerial, vocational or agricultural training at recognised institutions;

(ii) to sanction grants or loans to Co-operative Societies or other Associations of Ex-servicemen for schemes and projects of resettlement including horticulture, animal husbandry, industry and transport;

(iii) to sanction scholarships or grants to dependents of ex-servicemen for higher studies in India beyond high school or higher secondary stage in technical, vocational or agricultural education;

(iv) to sanction expenditure on special measures of a collective nature for the maintenance of old and destitute ex-servicemen or widows of ex-servicemen;

(v) to grant loans to individual ex-servicemen for starting industries or business undertakings; and

(vi) to do all other things to promote measures for the benefit of ex-servicemen and their dependents.

The Government of India have decided that 80 per cent of the contribution from the National Defence Fund and from the Defence Budget should be reserved for distribution to the States and Union Territories on the basis of the number of service personnel in the Armed Forces recruited from the respective States or Union Territories on the 1st day of January 1965. In regard to the initial contribution and on the basis of the strength of such personnel as on 1st day of January of the year in which subsequent contributions as aforesaid are received. The share of the State or Union Territory from the contributions from the Central Government should be distributed only if a contribution equal to such share is made to the Fund by the State Government or the Union Territory Government or Administration. The share of the Madras State received from the National Defence Fund and the Defence Budget for 1965-66 on the above basis is Rs. 31,02,100. The State Government have also sanctioned a matching grant of Rs. 10,20,000 for the years 1965-66 and 1966-67.

Division of the fund

The Government of India have laid down that the States should administer their shares under the provisions of the Charitable Endowments Act and that the State Managing Committee should consist of the Governor as Chairman, the Chief Secretary or a senior officer of the State Government of the status of Secretary deputed by him as his representative, the General Officer Commanding-in-chief of the Army Command or a Senior Army Officer above the rank of Major General deputed by him as his representative or an officer of the Navy or Air Force of the rank of Rear Admiral or Air Vice Marshal to be decided by the Chairman of the Chiefs of Staff Committee, as Vice-Chairmen, and two Ex-Service Officers residing in the State nominated by the Chiefs of Staff Committee and two persons having interest in the welfare of Ex-servicemen nominated by the State Government as Members. The State Managing Committee will have powers to co-opt any other person as Member without voting rights. Besides the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman,

the present Managing Committee for the State of Madras consists of the following:—

Governor of Madras *Chairman.*

Chief Secretary to Government and General Officer Commanding, Head quarters, Madras, Mysore and Kerala area. } *Vice-Chairmen.*

Two Ex-service Officers (to be nominated by the Chiefs of Staff Committee). } *Members.*
Dr. M. A. Muthiah Chettiar of Chettinad.
Thirumathi Mary Clubwala Jadhav.

Director of Employment and Training, Madras. } *Co-opted Members.*
Secretary to Government, Industries, Labour and Housing Department.
Secretary to Government, Finance Department.
Liaison Officer, Southern Command, Poona.

Private Secretary to the Governor. *Secretary.*

Secretary, Madras State Soldiers' Sailors' and Airmen's Board. *Joint Secretary.*

The State Bank of India, Mount Road Branch, are the Bankers to the Fund.

Activities of the committee.

The State Managing Committee has appointed a Standing Sub-Committee with the Chief Secretary to Government as its Chairman, the Secretary to Government, Industries, Labour and Housing Department, the Command Liaison Officer, Headquarters, Southern Command, Poona and Thirumathi Clubwala Jadhav, as its Members, to scrutinise all schemes of rehabilitation and applications for financial assistance and to submit them to the State Managing Committee with its advice. The Standing Sub-Committee has been authorised to co-opt any other members. It has also been delegated with powers of sanction of grants up to Rs. 1,000 and loans up to Rs. 5,000 in each case.

The State Managing Committee has also formulated bye-laws for the detailed regulation and administration of the Fund. The corpus of the Fund will be invested in Government bonds, long term and short term deposits so that the income derived from the investments could be utilised for sanctioning grants in deserving cases. Loans will be available to ex-servicemen and officers for starting industries or business undertakings.

The schemes so far approved for assistance from the Fund will be found in the Annexure.

It is in the interest of the country that ex-servicemen and their dependants who need assistance should be helped, but obviously, unco-ordinated expenditure may prove wasteful and may not yield benefits to the desired extent. The Committee's aim is to see that the money is spent in the most beneficial manner and

that as many ex-servicemen as possible are helped and thereby enabled to utilize fully their initiative and enterprise.

Printed forms of applications for loans, grants and scholarships will be available with the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board. The applications for assistance from the Fund for the objects mentioned above should be sent to the Secretary, State Managing Committee for the administration of the Special Fund for Reconstruction and Rehabilitation of Ex-servicemen, Raj Bhavan, Guindy, Madras, India.

ANNEXURE.

Schemes eligible for assistance from the Special Fund.

- (1) Award of stipend of Rs. 45 per mensem to dependants and children of Defence Service personnel who were either killed or incapacitated or reported to be missing, undergoing training in Industrial Training Institutes.
- (2) Award of stipend of Rs. 25 per mensem to children and dependants of ex-servicemen undergoing training in the Industrial Training Institutes.
- (3) Ex-service widows who secure accommodation in the existing hostels such as hostels for working girls, Avvai Home, Andhra Mahila Sabha and Seva Samajam and undergo some useful training are eligible for financial assistance.
- (4) Financial assistance to ex-servicemen who wish to undergo re-training or training in crafts such as, Typists or Motor Drivers in recognised institutions.
- (5) Financial assistance to ex-service T. B. patients to get quick admission in T. B. Sanatoria as paying patients till they are able to get admission as patients.
- (6) Educational concessions to ex-servicemen and their dependants undergoing training in B. T. Course, shortened B. T. Course, Pandits Training Course, Physical Education Training (Lower), (Higher) and (Diploma).
- (7) Stipends and other payments to widows and deserted wives of ex-servicemen for undergoing training in each of the following courses offered by the Guild of Services (Seva Samajam):—
(a) House-keepers, Sales women, Catering, Practical Nursing and Receptionist.
(b) Secretarial Course covering, Typewriting, Short-hand and Accountancy.
(c) Training as yaks and cooks.
- (8) Scholarships to dependants of ex-servicemen for undergoing Post-graduate study in Social Welfare Administration at the Madras School of Social Work.
- (9) Educational concessions (tuition and special fees) to the children and dependants of ex-servicemen for undergoing the various courses of study in the Medical Colleges in the Madras State from the academic year 1968-69 subject to certain conditions.

Sociological Aspects of Labour—Management Relations

"There is no doubt that over all social and cultural environment within which workers and management function has a significant bearing on their interaction, and on productivity and industrial peace." These⁶ has been stated by the Study Group on Sociological Aspects of Labour—Management Relations in their Report to the National Commission on Labour. It has further added that the industrial sociology and psychology which have made a great headway in the industrially advanced countries of the West and which have been availed of in finding solutions of various practical problems have not received adequate attention even from the concerned sections in this country.

The Group has studied the subject entrusted to it under five broad heads : (i) Employer-worker relations in agriculture ; (ii) the social composition of industrial labour and management and their Commitment to the industrial way of life ; (iii) social relationships, formal and informal, at the plant level ; (iv) management-workers relationships at various other levels ; and (v) effect of housing, sanitation, education, transport on industrial work and morale.

The following are some of the important conclusions of the Study Team :—

(1) The agricultural workers lack the bargaining power as they are the weakest sections of India's rural population. The various land reforms have further worsened their position. Conditions for political organisation should, therefore, be created to enable them to put forward their demands unitedly and effectively.

(2) The loyalty of the workers to their social groups such as caste and religion do not create serious obstacles in their acceptance of the norms and values of modern technology. However, while formulating manpower policy, conditions prevailing in the locality should be kept in view.

(3) The policy of preferring the "sons of the soil" for employment at various levels is not correct ; on the other hand it is harmful in the national interest ; since social and economic mobility is an important element of an industrial society.

(4) There is need for co-operation and harmony between the management and workers at the plant and industry levels. To be realistic it, however, should be recognised that management and labour constitute different interest groups.

(5) As a corollary to the above, the need for a strong trade union movement, and professional management capable of using modern techniques and approaches is beyond doubt. The Government policy in this respect should be altered to help develop strong and united trade unions.

(6) Although the concept behind the setting up of Consultative Committees such as Works Committees and Joint Management Councils is, in spirit and tradition, good and democratic, it has made slow progress due to various reasons. The entire Consultative Machinery, therefore, needs re-examination.

(7) The Indian Labour Conference and the Standing Labour Committee have proved useful in evolving a labour policy based on consensus. These and other tripartite bodies should, however, be reconstituted by giving adequate representation to all the important organisations of workers, employers and professional managers as well as keeping in view the changing Centre-State relations in the country.

(8) Provisions of minimum facilities such as housing, recreation, transport, education and other amenities to workers should receive greater recognition than in the past since these are not only welfare measures but also necessary for raising level of productivity.

The study group has indicated certain sectors where there was need for conducting surveys and research since, due to absence of reliable data, it had not been possible for it to make useful observations.

The study team, set up in April, 1967 with Prof. M. N. Srinivas as its Chairman, submitted its report to the Chairman, National Commission on Labour Dr. P. B. Gajendragadkar, on August 29. The other members of the study team were : Dr. N. R. Seth, Dr. A. Beteille, Dr. Gouranga Chattopadhyay, Thiru A. D. Moddie, Thiru Satish Loomba and Thiru C. Rajagopalan.

ALLOTMENT OF Election Symbols

NEW ORDER

The Election Commission has issued an Order called the "Election Symbols (Reservation and Allotment) Order, 1968". An attempt has been made to make the Order a comprehensive one in relation to choice, reservation and allotment of symbols. The Order may indeed be regarded as a code in this respect.

An association or a body of individual citizens of India calling itself a political party will not get the benefit of the provisions of the Order unless it is registered as a political party with the Election Commission. An application for registration is to be made, if the association or body is in existence at the commencement of the Order, within sixty days following such commencement ; but if the association or body is formed after the commencement of the Order, the application will have to be made within sixty days following the date of such formation. No such application for registration however will be necessary for any political party which immediately before the commencement of the Order is either a multi-State party or a recognised party other than a multi-State party and every such party shall be deemed to be registered with the commission as a political party for the purposes of the Order. A number of particulars are to be mentioned in the application for registration.

Two kinds

For the purposes of the Order symbols will be of two kinds, namely, reserved and free. While a reserved symbol is a symbol which is reserved for a recognised political party for exclusive allotment to contesting candidates set up by that party, a free symbol is available for allotment to candidates set up by unrecognised political parties or to independent candidates.

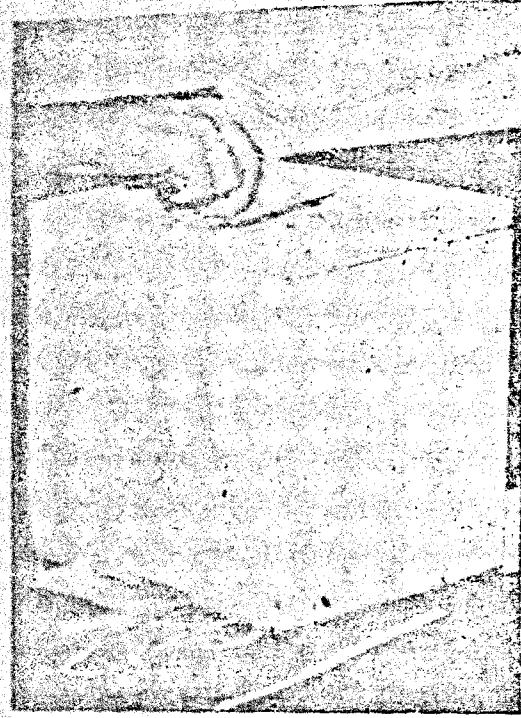
Political parties are either recognised political parties or unrecognised political parties. A political party will be treated as a recognised political party if it has been engaged in political activity for a continuous period of five years and has returned a minimum number of candidates either to the Lok Sabha or to a Vidhan

Sabha. Such minimum number is, in the case of the Lok Sabha one member for every twenty-five members or any fraction of that number elected from the State concerned, or in the case of a Vidhan Sabha one member for every thirty members. On the fulfilment of these two sub-conditions a political party will be treated as a recognised political party. But there is an *alternative condition*, that is to say, the candidates set up by the political party must have secured not less than four per cent of the total valid votes polled at a general election to the House of the People from the State concerned or to the Legislative Assembly of the State. In the above calculation only the votes of the candidates who were not elected and who have not polled at least one-twelfth of the total number of valid votes polled in that constituency will be excluded.

National party

There will be two categories of recognised parties. A party recognised in four or more States will be known as National party and a party recognised in less than four States will be known as a State party. Parties which are multi-State parties immediately before the commencement of the Order will be National parties until they cease to be so on the result of any general election held after such commencement. Similarly, parties which immediately before the commencement of the order are recognised political parties other than multi-State parties, will be State parties in the State or States in which they are recognised and will continue to be so until they cease to be State parties on the result of any general election held after such commencement.

A candidate set up by a National party at any election in any constituency in any place in India shall choose and shall be allotted the symbol reserved for that party and no other symbol. A candidate set up by a State party at an election in any constituency in a State in which that party is a State party shall choose and shall be allotted the symbol reserved for that party in that State and no other symbol.



A symbol reserved for a State party in a State may be included in the list of free symbols in a State in which that party is not a State party but that symbol, though a free symbol in such latter State, shall not be allotted to the candidates of any other political party, recognised or unrecognised, but may be allotted to an independent candidate only if such symbol has not been chosen by any candidate set up by the party for which it is a reserved symbol in the former State.

State party

If any candidate set up by a State party at an election in any constituency in a State in which that party is not a State party, intends to choose or chooses the symbol reserved for it in the State or States in which it is a State party, then such candidate shall be allotted that symbol to the exclusion of any other candidate if an application is made to the Commission by the party for such exclusive allotment not later than the third day after the publication of the notification calling the election in the Official Gazette and on the fulfilment of the certain few other minor conditions.

Where elections are held simultaneously in a parliamentary constituency and in the assembly constituencies comprised in such parliamentary constituency, then if a symbol which is reserved symbol for a State party has been exclusively allotted to a candidate set up by that party at an election in a parliamentary constituency in another State in which that party is not a State party, then that symbol shall not be allotted to any candidate at any election in any of the said assembly constituencies unless such candidate is a candidate set up by that party. Similarly, if such a symbol has

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been exclusively allotted to a candidate set up by such political party at any election in any of the said assembly constituencies, that symbol shall not be allotted to any candidate at the election in the said parliamentary constituency unless such candidate is a candidate set up by that very political party.

Any other candidate, including candidates belonging to an unrecognised political party may choose any of the free symbols specified for a State and such free symbol shall be allotted in the following order, first, to a candidate set up by an unrecognised political party; in the next place, to an independent candidate who being a sitting member was chosen as such member with that symbol at the last election; and lastly to an independent candidate who is not a sitting member. If a political party is not registered with the Commission as a political party, then any candidate set up by such unregistered political party will be absolutely on a par with independent candidates and no preference will be shown to any such candidate.

Powers of the commission

The Commission has also assumed powers regulating the allotment and reservation of symbols to splinter groups or rival sections of a recognised political party or to parties formed out of the amalgamation of two or more parties and any decision of the Commission in this regard will be final.

The Commission may from time to time issue instructions to unrecognised political parties for their expeditious recognition on the fulfilment of the conditions specified in paragraph 6 of the Order.

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NATIONAL AWARD FOR TEACHERS.

Ninety-nine teachers have been selected for this year's National Awards. They include 58 primary school teachers, 32 secondary school teachers and nine Sanskrit teachers. This brings the total number of teachers selected since the inception of awards in 1958 to 906.

Each award consists of a certificate of merit and a cash payment of Rs. 500. The awards will be distributed to the teachers by the President of India at a special function to be held in Delhi.

The teachers selected from Tamilnad are :-

Primary Teachers :- Thiru M. Muthu; Thiru M. Krishnaswamy, Thiru D. Joseph, Thirumathi Julia Dasan, Thiru M. Guruswamy Pillai and Thirumathi Anna Florence Mary.

Secondary Teachers :- Thiru A. A. Majeeth Khan, Thiru P. R. Swaminathan and Thiru M. Thirumalaiswamy.

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“திட்டமிட்ட குடும்பம்
தேவிட்டாத இன்பம்”

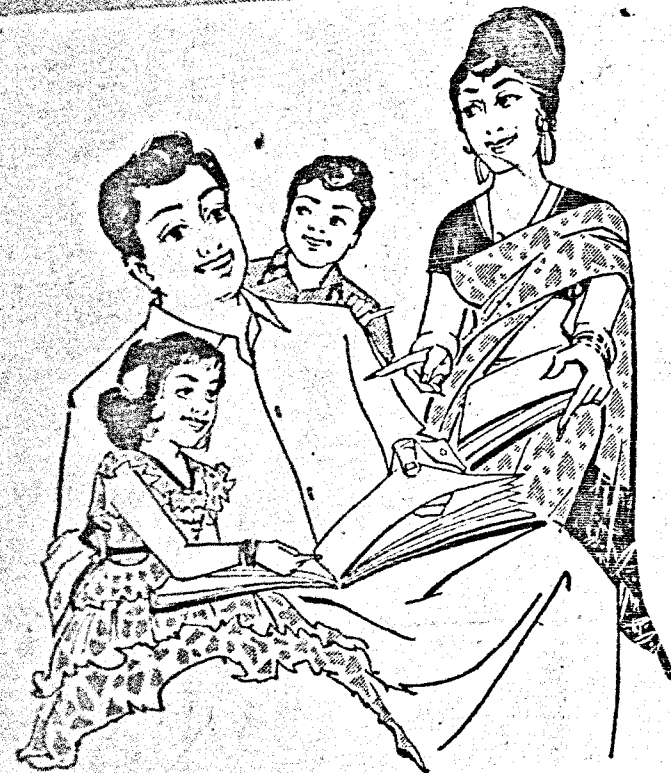


உங்கள் குடும்பம் ஆயிரம் காலத்துப்பயிர்
ஒவ்வொரு தலைமுறையும் நூருண்டு வாழ
இன்பம் தேவை, இனிய வாழ்வுக்கு ஓர் இரு
குழந்தைகள் இருந்தாலே போதும்.

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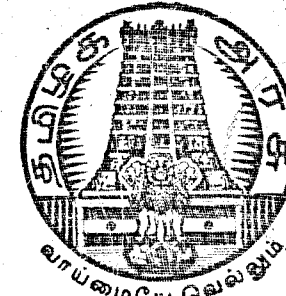
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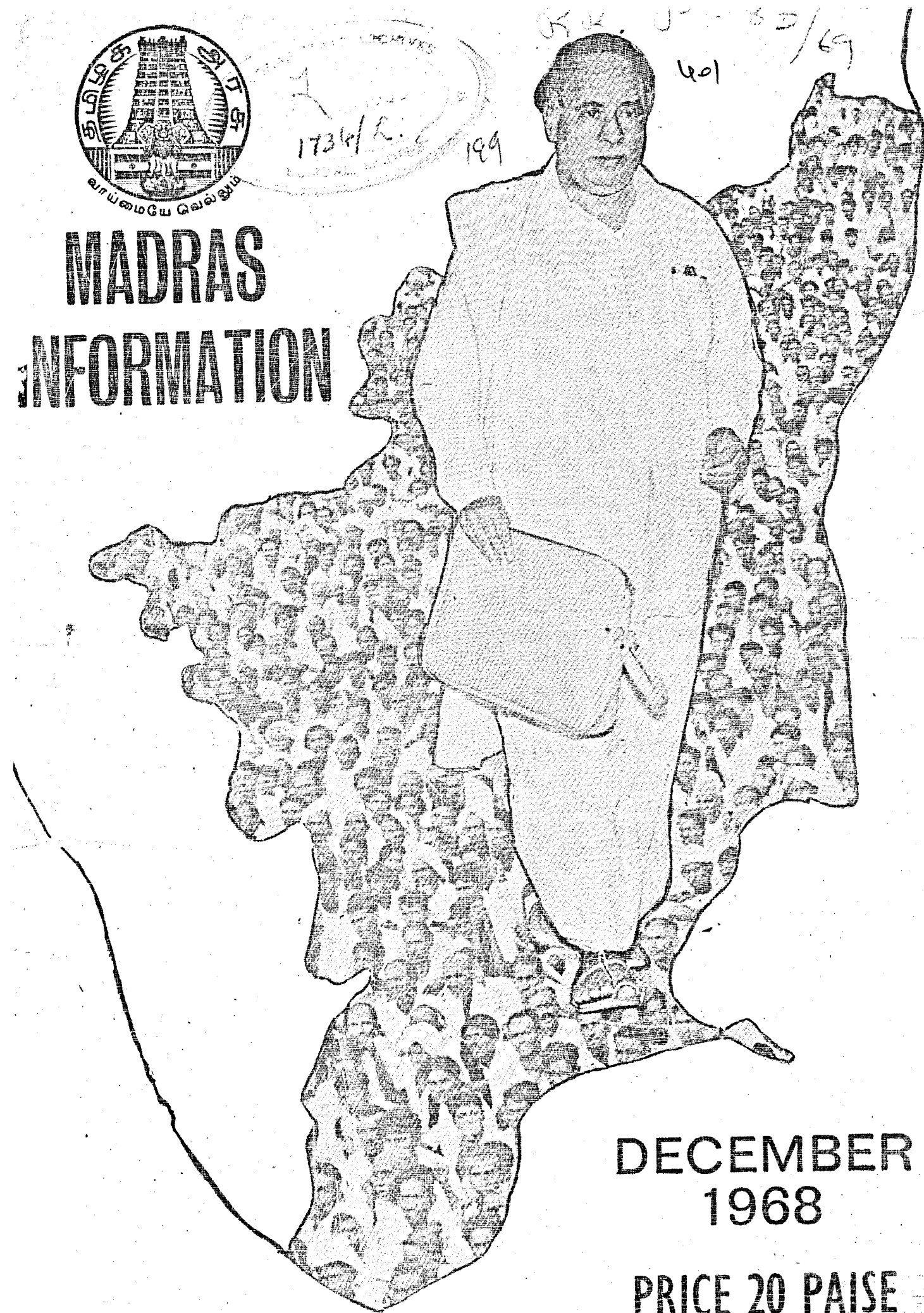


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MADRAS INFORMATION



DECEMBER
1968

PRICE 20 PAISE

FERTILITY SURVEYS REVEAL FALL IN BIRTH RATE

Dr. S. Chandrasekhar, Minister of State in the Ministry of Health, Family Planning and Urban Development said here today that he had been greatly impressed by the number of studies that had been carried out by the Central Family Planning Institute in such diverse fields as chromosomes, experiments with injectible contraceptives, follow-up studies to obtain a profile of acceptors of different family planning methods, finding the source of rumours, demonstrating the feasibility of commercial distribution of condoms and evolving methods of programme operations.

He was presiding over a function organised to observe the foundation day of the Central Family Planning Institute.

TRAINING OF PERSONNEL

Dr. Chandrasekhar added that the contribution of the institute to the training of personnel was no less impressive. A strategy had been evolved, implementation of which had not left a single person in the Regional Family Planning Training Centres without a preliminary exposure of his or her role in the total training programme. Subsequent to that, quite a number of trainees had been trained under the regular and short courses. He said that the institute had also organised short workshops for those District Family Planning Officers who had not yet been able to take regular training prescribed for them. It had fulfilled the role that the Health Ministry had designated for it, namely, that of being the chief technical resource of the National Family Planning Programme.

FERTILITY SURVEY

Thiru B. L. Raina, Director of the Central Family Planning Institute stated that fertility surveys conducted in some parts of the country had shown definite trends of fall in birth rate. For example, the birth rate had fallen in the plantations of the Indian Tea Association in Assam from 43.4 in 1960 to 25.6 in 1967. It had fallen at Chinhat and Mohanlal Gunj in Lucknow from 50.8 in 1963 to 45.3 in 1967. At Centre I in Calcutta city it had fallen from 25.7 in 1963 to 18 in 1966; and at Centre II in the same city from 25.8 in 1963 to 15.8 in 1966. In Trivandrum in areas covered by three selected panchayats it had fallen from 34.9 in 1965 to 31.8 in 1966. At Athoor block in Gandhigram, it had fallen from 36.7 in 1964 to 31.3 in 1966.

Thiru B. P. Patil, Secretary, Ministry of Health, Family Planning and Urban Development, moving a vote of thanks, said that great progress had been made in the implementation of family planning programmes during the last three years.

TAMILNADU

3

On December 5, 1968, the Parliament has set its seal of approval on the Bill to rename Madras State as Tamil Nadu. The Rajya Sabha unanimously passed the Madras State (Alteration of Name) Bill after an extended two-hour debate. The Bill had already been unanimously passed by the Lok Sabha in November 1968. The Centre has taken up the matter of renaming the State of Madras as Tamil Nadu after it had been informed of the State Legislature's decision. Both houses of the Madras Legislature passed a unanimous resolution in July 1967, in favour of renaming the State as Tamil Nadu. Parliament had to adopt such a bill on the recommendation of the President, to give legal sanction to the change in name, because in the Constitution Madras is listed as Madras in the First Schedule and only Parliament has the authority to alter the appellation of any of the States. Once in 1963 Thiru Bupesh Gupta (C.P.I.) had brought forward a Constitution Amendment Bill for this very purpose, but the House had then rejected it. Another private Member's Bill to rename the State had been introduced in February, 1968, by Thiru V. V. Ramaswami (D.M.K.). It was not considered because his term ended soon after. The Bill will now be sent to the President for his assent.

Long cherished desire

The passing of the Bill fulfils the long cherished desire of millions of Tamil people. The Present Government even when it was in opposition has made several attempts to bring the issue to the attention of the State and Central Governments. In spite of such efforts, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam was able to achieve in its aim only after it came to power. Thus one of the cherished goals of D.M.K. as well as the aspiration of the Tamil people has now been fulfilled.

It can be said that the demand to rename the State of Madras as Tamil Nadu had its origin in the linguistic reorganisation of the States after Independence.

During the British rule the country have been divided into several States for political and administrative reasons irrespective of the geographical condition of the land. For instance, the Madras State as it originally formed extended up to Orissa in the north comprising the present States of Madras, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and certain other areas which went to Mysore under State reorganisation. The present Madras State as constituted by the State Reorganisation Act, 1956, with the boundary adjustments

with her sister States affected by the Pataskar Award 1960, now comprises the Tamil speaking area alone. It is the 10th largest State with an area of 130,357 square kilo metres (50,331 square miles) and 5th largest State in density of population with about 33.7 crores as per the 1961 census.

It is bounded on the north by Mysore and Andhra States, on the west by Kerala State, on the east by the Bay of Bengal and on the south by the Indian Ocean. Its physical boundary is marked by the Western Ghats in the west, the Nagari Hills in the north and continuous stretch of sea in the east and south from Pulicat lake to Kanyakumari. The coast is dotted with decayed relics of early European activity in which Madras City retains its importance as the chief commercial and administrative centre of the State. It is linked with the major ports and important cities through road, rail, oceanic and air routes. The total length of the land boundary is about 1,200 Kms. (750 miles). The coastal length totals to about 992 Kms. (620 miles). The present Madras State is divided into 14 districts, sub-divided into 103 taluks.

The Tamil country

The area comprising the present State has had a glorious history dating back to earlier times and geologically it is perhaps the oldest in India. For a long time, the Tamil country was ruled by kings belonging to the three royal houses of Chera, Chola and Pandya. The Cheras had their capital at Vanji, the Cholas at Puhar and the Pandyas at Madurai. The history of Tamil Nadu during the period ending with the second century A.D. centres round the wars for hegemony fought by these rulers. No connected account of the fortunes of these rulers is available. Poets of the Sangam period sing of the exploits of some of the kings of the three houses. From available accounts, it is clear that a number of Chera and Pandya kings were men of great daring who ruled wisely, promoted arts and letters and were champions of all good and noble causes. Of the Chola kings, Karikalan and Kochchenganan have earned for themselves an abiding place in history. The hero of many legendary exploits and the reputed builder of the Grand Anicut across the Cauvery, Karikalan is acclaimed as a great warrior and a statesman. Kochchenganan was hero who conquered many kings, built many temples.

The Tamil kings during their period patronised scholars and poets. They planned for the economic

prosperity of the people by constructing tanks, digging irrigation channels and even damming rivers. They encouraged trade and commerce and developed trade relations with foreign countries. Puhar was a flourishing seaport which carried on a busy trade with the Arab countries, Egypt, Greece and Rome. Tamil Kings had political, cultural and economic relations with the countries in South-East Asia. They even encouraged Tamils to settle in these countries.

No clear and cogent account of the happenings in the Tamil country from the 2nd to the 4th century A.D. is available. The 4th century marks the rise of the Pallavas, who with their capital at Kancheepuram and port at Mamallapuram (Mahabalipuram) were warriors, conquerors, patrons of arts and letters and initiators of a peerless, artistic and architectural tradition. Mahendravarman and Narasimhavarman were the illustrious monarchs of this line and during their time, Tamil Nadu achieved many-sided progress. The sculptures and cave temples at Mahabalipuram provide an eloquent commentary on the glory and greatness of the Pallava rule.

After a brief interlude of Pandyan ascendancy, the Cholas under King Vijayalaya made a bid to regain their supremacy towards the middle of the 9th century.

HINDUSTAN PHOTO FILMS ATTAINS TECHNOLOGICAL INDEPENDENCE

The technical collaboration of the Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited, Ootacamund with France came to a successful conclusion on 30-10-68 with the signing of a Certificate of Acceptance which was presented to Dr. Silvestroff of Bauchet and Company by Thiru M. A. S. Rajan, Managing Director, Hindustan Photo Films.

Thiru K. V. Raghunatha Reddy, Union Minister of State for Industrial Development and Company Affairs presiding over a special function on the evening, 30-10-68 emphasised the importance of technical independence and appreciated the spirit in which the French collaborations have helped India to attain that technical independence. In fact, the Minister said, every agreement of foreign collaboration should provide for this. Dr. Silvestroff of Bauchet and Company expressed his deep appreciation for the successful completion of the project. He wished the venture all success.

Mr. Roy R. McKenzie, Vice-President, Photographic Products Group 3 M Company said India's growing need for modern industries necessitated such collaborations for technical know-how and the present collaboration would fulfil that necessity.

Raja Raja I and Rajendra were the outstanding rulers of the Vijayalaya dynasty. These two rulers were not only the builders of a vast empire but also administrators of consummate skill and statesmanship. During their regime, the Tamil country made phenomenal progress. The Brahadeeswara temple built by Raja Raja I is a gigantic monument proclaiming for all time the mighty engineering skill of the Cholas. The Chola empire lasted three centuries. But the village administration which they built up and the ethical and religious ideals which they propagated constitute a priceless legacy of the Tamils. These reigns were followed by Vijayanagara kings, then by Muslim rule and finally this part of the country came under the rule of the East India Company. By Queen Victoria's Proclamation (1858) India came direct under the British Rule. After great struggle for freedom from British rule the country became independent on August 15, 1947.

The renaming of the State as Tamil Nadu is but one of the many steps taken by the Government to bring to the fore the Tamil tradition and culture. Incidentally the meaning of linguistic reorganisation and the purpose behind it as envisaged by the Father of the Nation Mahatma Gandhi has also been fulfilled.

Mr. Bernard Delahouse, Commercial Counsellor French Embassy, New Delhi, congratulated the management for the neat execution of the project and said that the Hindustan Photo Films was a beautiful project of India.

Thiru A. G. Sivaramakrishnan, Secretary, Hindustan Photo Films proposed a vote of thanks.

The Certificate of Acceptance would enable the collaborators to obtain the 10th and last portion of the lump sum due to them under the technical collaboration agreement entered into by the Government of India with Ets. Bauchet & Cie of France in 1960. The function marked an important landmark in the history of the Hindustan Photo Films.

The Hindustan Photo Films Factory now produces cine positive film, photographic bromide paper, medical X-ray films and roll films. The present production of cine positive will, besides meeting the country's entire requirements, will leave a surplus for export to neighbouring countries. The production of colour film is under active consideration of the Ministry of Industrial Development.



Gandhi in Tamilnadu :

SERVICE IS ITS OWN REWARD

Gandhiji's Advice to Students

A largely attended meeting of the students of Madras was held on April 27 at the Y.M.C.A. auditorium to present an address to Gandhiji.

The chairman, in his introductory remarks, said that during the last few days in Madras the Gandhis have been paying the penalty of greatness. He had observed them going from place to place and receiving the kindnesses and love of which, he dared say, they had an idea before for they had visited a large part of India and when they would have learned they would have to acknowledge them here as anywhere else in India. He spoke about Gandhiji's strong love of truth which showed itself in the candid advice which he gave, not often relished by the audience.

The following are extracts from the address presented to Gandhiji by the Students :—

A hero

In welcoming you, sir, we pay our adoration to a hero, a saint and we had said a martyr. We welcome one who united the diverse millions of India in the tribulations of our countrymen in South Africa, one who proved before the bar of civilised mankind that an Indian, wherever he may be, is not a helot but the inheritor of a great and ancient culture and civilisation, and an aspirant to a noble destiny. Your spotless purity of character, your stern and inimitable simplicity, your unflinching courage born of profound sincerity, your absolute selflessness, your deep sense of nationality, your all-pervading love and that splendour of spiritual radiance, raise you not only to the dignity of a national father to whom we as children may look for guidance and inspiration, but also to the still higher eminence of a man, of whom it may most truly be said that "If humanity lost its title deeds he can recover them."

Gandhiji, said, that if ever he were called upon to give an opinion as to where he had been absolutely smothered with kindness, love and attention, he would have to say that it was in Madras.

They had sung that beautiful national song on the hearing of which all of them sprang to their feet, Gandhiji said. The poet had lavished all the adjectives

that he possibly could in order to describe Mother India. He describes Mother India as sweet smelling, sweet-speaking fragrant, all-powerful, all good, beautiful, land flowing with milk and honey, a land having rich fields of fruits and grains, a land inhabited by a race of men of whom we have only a vague picture in the great grand age, but the poet pictures to us a land which shall embrace in its fold the whole of the world and the whole humanity by right, not of might or physical power, but, of soul power. Could they sing that hymn as they were, could the students of Madras sing that hymn, he asked himself when he listened to that song, could he sing that song?

Purpose of education

The poet no doubt gave them a picture for theme to realise. He felt that the adjectives were very largely misplaced in the description of the motherland, but it was for them and him to make good the claim, their possession be the Motherland. The students of Madras as well as the students all over India could do it. Were they receiving the education which would worthily give them that place? Were they making efforts in that direction? Is their education such as would bring the best out of them? Or has the education they were receiving become a factory which makes Government employees of clerks in commercial offices? Is the goal of education that they were receiving mere services, mere employment, whether in government situation, in Government departments, or in other departments.

If that be the goal of education, they had set before themselves, he felt and he feared, that the vision the poet pictured for himself was far from being realised, but if rested upon them to realise that dream.

Gandhiji advised the students to turn their eyes to what was happening in Europe and when they saw that Europe was brought up on modern civilisation, they would think well before they imported that civilisation into India. He heard some people say that our rulers brought that culture to our motherland. He told them not to make any mistake about

it all. He did not think our rulers would bring it here unless they were prepared to accept that culture. And if it be that the rulers brought that culture before them, he thought, they could reject that culture. He had said on one platform that the British race had certain ideals and they allowed liberty of thought. He declined to go into reasons, but he believed it was possible for India to attain her ideals under the British Empire.

The message of their religion was not physical might but a message of love and if they followed that, it would be their privilege to conquer. It was for them and him to consider what was going on in India and he thought it was necessary for them to test their ideals and find out what their own opinion was to be in connection with political assassinations and political dissensions. They should remember that they would not attain their objects by the shedding of the blood of any tyrant. That was the teaching which was given to them by their religion which was the highest religion, based upon truth as the all pervading virtue which based itself upon the great doctrine of "Ahimsa".

"Ahimsa" was nothing but love, love not merely of friends and relations but love of those even though they be their enemies, Gandhiji said. He wished to say one word more in connection with that. He thought that if they were to practise truth and Ahimsa they would also have to practise fearlessness. They should think deeply and they should be convinced what they thought was right and speak out what they thought.

Four letters

Professor Max Mueller had interpreted their religion—they did not want a foreigner to interpret their religion for them—in a word consisting of four letters "duty". And if they believed in their religion and if they properly discharged their duty, then, they will have to fear no one, they would have to fear God only, and that was the message that their master—if not their master, certainly his master—Mr. Gokhale, had said.

It is said in the constitution of the Servants of India Society that they must set about to spiritualise the political life of the country that they should sanctify it with religion. Grown-up students could not be kept away from politics; it was opposed to nature. It was impossible to divorce politics from the life of a man or from religion. Politics divorced from religion became debasing. His views might or might not be acceptable to them, but he asked them to see what happened in South Africa. Their countrymen in South Africa who were conversant with the English literature or the present modern culture, were able to rise to their full height. And, if that was possible for them to do so, it would be ten times possible for them and him to do it and he

"Students should have that greatest freedom of expression and of opinion. They may openly sympathise with any political party they like. But in my opinion, they may not have freedom of action whilst they are studying. A student cannot be an active politician and pursue his studies at the same time."

Mahatma Gandhi.

concluded by saying "may that be your privilege and may that be your might".

Concentrated work

The members of the Social Service League met Gandhiji at the Ranade Hall on April 25.

Gandhiji, said that he had already heard something of the work which the League had been doing. He began by saying that all social work must be undertaken in a spirit of utter humility and self-sacrifice and instanced Mr. Gokhale who said that to all true public workers work was its own reward. Absence of recognition or appreciation should not in the least deter a social worker from carrying on his work strenuously and with whole hearted attention. "Whatsoever a social worker attempt to do," Gandhiji said, "he must not cease his labour till he has carried it out to a successful conclusion." He was against half-hearted social service and said that such work had better not be done at all.

Asked what he would advise the members of the League to do who were only able to devote a limited time each week, Gandhiji said that they should devote at least the few hours they could spare with concentrated attention. He said that if they had the right sort of men undertaking social work success could certainly be hoped for. He was unable within the time at his disposal to enter into the question of moral and religious instruction for the depressed classes while he fully believed that it was a most important point, a true understanding of which would enable them to get to the heart of the people among whom they worked.

Asked about the policy of mingling Panchama boys with caste boys in night schools, Gandhiji said that there was nothing bad in it at least in the night schools where the time of teaching was so short, and that neither the panchama boys nor the caste boys would be prejudicially affected in anyway. As to elementary education generally and the policy of extending that education indefinitely, he said that there was no doubt that it did a great deal of good and was an eminently desirable thing, though it was not indispensable for the sanitary betterment of the masses. Even people without a knowledge of 3 R's are capable of

Continued on page 7)

BHARATHI—THE NATIONALIST

Poet Subramanya Bharathi's birthday falls on December 11th. On this occasion let us remember his message.

Poet Subramanya Bharathi was the morning star of Tamil Renaissance and a poet of Indian nationalism a single swallow that made a brief but brilliant summer in our midst. His voice sounded like a trumpet and stirred a stupified people from age long slumber. It was through love of country, and hatred of foreign domination that Bharathi came to discover himself as heir to an ample and imperishable heritage.

He ranks among the freedom fighters and occupies an unique place in Tamil literature. Bharathi was a nationalist first and a nationalist last. Knowing firsthand, the socio-economic degradation into which the country had been plunged by the alien rule, he realized that nothing short of total freedom would save the country. He was impatient and driven with a sense of urgency, he sang of revolution and revolt.

Barriers

Barriers of traditions and conventions did not deter him. He clearly saw that economic salvation was the only answer the country needed.

He went all out against communalists and prophets of dissension. To him India was one and indivisible and he sang of her greatness and glory. He was an incorrigible optimist and his conviction in the ultimate victory of the fighters for freedom was supreme. He visualised the "Free India" and spoke of the wonderful times ahead. He had a deep reverence for our culture and heritage of which he was himself become a part. Never once did he speak of any particular part of the country. To him India was everywhere and everything.

He inspired the people of Tamilnadu to fight for freedom through his songs. He did this not merely

appealing to the people but by propagating the glorious heritage of our nation. His songs are full of praise for the mother country. While kindling the spirit of freedom he also warned the people that they should be united. In his view only when the people are united freedom can be won; the freedom so dearly fought can have meaning and significance. Only a united people can safeguard their freedom and the national honour.

Our Mother

"We will worship our Mother, we will not mind to which caste or which religious, our fellow citizens belong; If they are born in this country, all of them are our brothers even if they are called Pariahs; are they foreigners?" he proclaimed. Yet in another song he says, "If we are united we can live; if we are not united we are all equally humiliated."

Subramanya Bharathi lived and died a patriot. But so long as the Tamil language lasts and so long as the Tamilian lives his songs will remain the priceless heritage of the Tamil race.

Our real homage to this illustrious son of Tamilnadu lies in safeguarding the national honour and in working for the prosperity of the nation. In his own words—

"Come, let us labour all,
Sparing naught and hurting none,
Walking in the way of truth and light
There shall be none of low degree,
And none shall be oppressed,
Born in India, all are of noble birth,
Wealth and learning—may they flourish
With joy of mind, let us live,
Like brothers all alike."

(Continued from page 6)

understanding hygienic principles and capable of co-operating in any proper scheme of improvement that might be devised for them. He said that there was a great and crying need for active work in that direction.

Intemperance

Gandhiji said that whatsoever education they might impart to the depressed classes it should not be such as to send them away from their legitimate work or put into their head the notion that manual labour is degrading and said that he saw nothing wrong in a cobbler who had taken the M.A. degree following that profession throughout his life. Regarding intemperance Gandhiji said that it was an evil which it was extremely difficult to remedy and that it could be successfully overcome only by a great religious worker. He gave a

practical instance of this from the experience of a social worker in Poona.

Gandhiji, in closing the conversation, said that for social service what was required was not money but men, men of the right sort with right sentiments, with an abiding love and charity and full of faith in their work. If we did have such men, money will come, even unasked. Much social work could be done without any money. It was very difficult for an educated man to understand and appreciate exactly the feelings that prompted the masses, unless he retraced his steps, and it was impossible for any man, however, wealthy, to do any social work if he was inspired there to not by the work itself, but by any feeling of personal ambition. It was easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for such a man to do any effective social service.

நான் கண்ட மேற்கு நாடுகள்

மாண்புமிகு திருமதி சத்தியவாணிமுத்து
(அரசின நல, செய்தித்துறை அமைச்சர்)

மேற்கு அராங்கத்தின் அழைப்பினை ஏற்று, சமூக நலத் துறையில் கண்டறிந்து வருவதற்காக நான் 1968, நவம்பர் 27-ல் சென்னையிலிருந்து பயணமானேன். வலது தொடர்த்து எனக்கு மேற்கு ஜெர்மனி, பிரான்ஸ், நெதர்லாந்து, அராங்கங்களின் அழைப்புகளும் கிடைத்தன. லண்டன் செல்லும் வழியில் சுவிட்சர்லாந்து, ஹைட் பெர்லின், ஹாலந்து, நெதர்லாந்து, பெல்ஜியம் போன்ற நாடுகளைச் சுற்றிப் பார்த்தேன்.

இதே நேரத்தில் அமைந்துள்ள உலக சமாதான மன்றம், லண்டன் உள்ளங்களை எல்லாம் கவரும் வகையில் செய்தி செய்தது. பல்வேறு நாடுகளுக்கிடையே உள்ள வகையில் வழங்குகின்ற தீர்க்கும் அம்மாமன்றம் “சர்வ தீர்ப்பு மன்றம்” என்று அழைக்கப்பட்டவிலே, அதே நேரத்தில் உலகத் தரத்தோடு “உலக சமாதான மன்றம்” என்ற வழங்குகின்றது. அக்கட்டிடத்தின் அமைப்பே ஒரு தனித்தனியான வாய்ந்தது. சிந்திக்கவும் எந்த விதமான அடிப்பு வெறுப்புக்கும் அளவாகாமல் தீர்ப்புக் கூறும் அந்தக் கட்டிடத்தின் அமைப்பே துணை செய்யும் வகையில் தோன்றியது.

புகள் வேறுபாடு

அந்த நாடுகளிலும் நம் நாட்டுக்கும் இடையே முக்கிய வேறுபாடு இன்னு உணரப்படும். பருவநிலையில் நமது நாட்டில் மிகக் குறைவாக பெரிதும் வேறுபட்டவை. இயற்கையான வளத்தின் போர்டும் போர்க்குணத்திலும் வேறுபாடு உள்ளது. நம் நாட்டில் ஒவ்வொரு ஆண்டிலும் இடையிலும், முதலிலும், கார், கிரீ, முன்பணி, பின்பணி என்று கூறும் கார் அளவுகளைக் குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அதே நேரத்தில் வசந்தம் கோடை, இலையுதிர்காலம், குளிர் காலம் என்று நான்கு பருவங்கள் உள்ளன. நம் நாட்டுப் பருவங்கள் கூறு என்னாலும் நடைமுறையில் பெரும்பாலான பருவங்கள் கோடையாகவும், சில மாதங்கள் மழைக் காலமாகவும் இருப்பதைப் பார்க்கிறோம். அந்த நாடுகளில் மிகவும் குறைவாக மிக மிகக் குறைவு. மழைக் காலம் குளிர்காலமும் மிக நீண்டவை. இந்த வேறுபாட்டில் இடையிலும் அடக்கியிருக்க வேண்டிய புகள் இதிலும் மக்கள் அப்படி அடக்கிவிடாமல் இயற்கையான வளத்தின் தீர்க்குர்கள். குளிர்விருந்து பாதுகாக்கக் கலமான ஆடைகள் அணிகின்ற ஒரு சமூக

யாகச் சமந்துகொண்டு, அதே நேரத்தில் கட்டமைகளில் வெளி அலுவல்களில் மிக முனைப்பாக இருக்கிறார்கள். இயற்கை இடையிலும் எதிர்த்து நிற்கும் இந்தப் போர்க்குணமும் ஊக்கமும் சறுசுறுப்பும் அரிய சாதனைகளுக்கு வழி வருக்கின்றன.

நெடுஞ்சாலைகளை பொதுவாக நாட்டின் நரம்புகள் என்று சொல்லுவார்கள். அந்த நாடுகளில் நெடுஞ்சாலைகள், வாகனங்கள் மிக வேகமாகச் செல்வதற்கு ஏற்ற வகையில் அமைந்துள்ளன. அப்படி வேகமாகச் சென்றாலும் விபத்துக்கள் ஏற்படாதவகையில் அவை அமைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. வாழ்க்கை முழு வேகத்தோடு அங்கு இயங்குகின்றது. அந்த நாடுகளில் பொதுவாக விண்ணை முட்டும் கட்டிடங்கள், கட்டிடக் கலை அழகின் சிகரமாக மிளிர்கின்றன. கலை அழகில் கவினமிகு தோற்றத்தில் பழைய கட்டிடங்களும் புதிய கட்டிடங்களும் ஒன்றையொன்று மிகுசம் முறையில் இருப்பதைக் காணமுடிந்தது.

செய்தித்துறை அமைப்பு

நவம்பர் 3-ம் தேதி நான், பிரிட்டனின் தலைநகரான லண்டன்மாநகர் போய்ச் சேர்ந்தேன். பிரிட்டனுக்கும் நம் நாட்டுக்குமிடையேயான தொடர்பு வரலாற்றில் மிகப் பெரிய அத்தியாயமாகும். அயல்நாடுகளில் நாம் மிக நன்றாக அறிந்துகொண்டுள்ள நாடு பிரிட்டன். அயல் நாட்டவரில் நம்மை அதிகமாகத் தெரிந்து வைத்திருப்பவர்கள் பிரிட்டிஷ் மக்கள். லண்டனில், வெளிநாட்டு, காமன் வெல்த் துறையைச் சேர்ந்த அதிகாரிகளும், செய்தித் துறை அதிகாரிகளும் எனது பயணத் திட்டங்களையும் அலுவல்களையும் நிறைவேற்றுவதில் பேருதவியாக இருந்தார்கள்.

தமிழகத்தில் செய்தித்துறை, சமூக நலம் முதலிய துறைகளின் பொறுப்பை வகிப்பவர் என்ற முறையில், பிரிட்டிஷ் செய்தித் துறையின் பணிகளையும் அலுவல் முறைகளையும் கூர்ந்து ஆராய்ந்தேன். லண்டனிலுள்ள பிரிட்டிஷ் மத்திய தகவல் நிலையம் அராங்கத்தின் பல்வேறு துறைகளுக்கும் பொதுப்பட்ட பணிகளைச் செய்கின்றது. பிரிட்டனிலும் வெளிநாடுகளிலும் தகவல், விளம்பரப் பணிகளுக்கு அருவே சாதனங்களையும் மற்ற உதவிகளையும் அளிக்கின்றது. அராங்கத்தின் நாற்பது துறை

களுக்குரிய விளம்பரப் பணிகள் இந்த நிலையம் மூலம் நிறைவேற்றப்படுகின்றன. நாற்பது துறைகளுக்கும் நாற்பது பொதுமக்கள் தொடர்பு அதிகாரிகள், இணைப் பாலமாகப் பணியாற்றுகின்றனர். மத்திய தகவல் நிலையத்தில் ஒன்பது உற்பத்திப் பிரிவுகள் உள்ளன. ஒவ்வொன்றும் ஒரு துறையில் நிபுணத்துவம் பெற்று விளங்குகிறது.

இதே வகையில் அராங்க அச்ச வேலைகள் மற்றும் நூல் வெளியீட்டு வேலைகளுக்கு மத்திய நிறுவனமாக ஸ்டேஷனரி அலுவலகம் இருக்கின்றது. பல்வேறு துறைகளின் அச்ச வேலைகள், விநியோக வேலைகள், அலுவலகக் கருவிகள், நூல்கள் வாங்குதல் முதலிய வேலைகளை இந்த அலுவலகம் கவனிக்கின்றது. உள்நாட்டிலும் வெளி நாடுகளிலும் அராங்க வெளியீடுகளை விற்பதும் இதன் பணி. கலாபுய, இதுவிய அராங்கங்களின் நூல்களுக்கு பிரிட்டனின் எஜனாபர்களும் இந்த அலுவலகம் செயல்படுகின்றது.

பிரிட்டிஷ் செய்தித் துறையிலும் ஸ்டேஷனரி நிலையத்திலும் உள்ள முறைகளை தமிழகத்திலும் பின்பற்றினால் நல்ல பயன் இருக்கும் என்று நம்ப இப்பிருக்கிறது.

சமூக நலப் பணிகள்

சமூக நலப் பணிகள் பிரிட்டனில் அண்மையில் புதிய வளர்ச்சியைப் பெற்றிருப்பதைப் பார்த்தேன். மக்களின் உடல் ஆரோக்கியம் சம்பந்தப்பட்ட சுகாதாரப் பணிகளையும் சமூக நலப் பாதுகாப்புப் பணிகளையும் அவர்கள் ஒன்றாக இணைத்துள்ளனர். 1968-ம் வருடம் நவம்பர் 1-ம் தேதி முதல் இந்த இணைப்பு அமுலுக்கு வந்திருக்கிறது. சமூகப் பாதுகாப்பும் சுகாதாரமும் ஒன்றுடன் ஒன்று பின்னி யிருக்கும் நிலை அங்கு உள்ளது. குளிர் மிருத்த அந்தச் சீமையில் Brain damage என்ற மூளை நலிவு நோய் ஒரு தொல்லையாக உள்ளது. இந்த நோயின் காரணமாக ஒரு கையாண முடிக்குவாதம் ஏற்படுகின்றது. அப்படி முடிக்குவாதம் ஏற்பட்டவர்களுக்கு சிகிச்சையும், தொழில் பயிற்சி வசதிக்கும் பாழ்க்கைப் பாதுகாப்பும் இணைந்த முறையில் தரப்படுகின்றன. சுகாதாரமும் சமூகப் பாதுகாப்பும் இவ்வாறு ஒன்றுடன் ஒன்று தொடர்பு கொள்வதால் இரு துறைகளும் இணைக்கப்பட்டு ஒரு அமைச்சரின் பொறுப்பில் விடப்பட்டுள்ளன.

முடிக்குவாதம் போன்றவைகளுக்கு உரிய சிகிச்சை வாதி அங்கு, பயன்பிக்க தொழிலுக்கு உரிய உணரப்பாடு இணைத்துக்கொள்ளப்படுவதைக் கண்டேன். விவர்கள் சரியாக விளங்காத நிலையில் இருப்பவர்கள், விவர்களை அசக்சிப் பயிற்சி பெற, அவர்களுக்கு கூடை பின்புறம் வேலை தருகிறார்கள். கைகளை அசைக்கும் பயிற்சி பெற வேண்டியவர்கள் சக்கரம் சுற்றும் வேலையிலோ, கைபல் யந்திரம் போன்றவைகளிலோ தொழில் புரிகிறார்கள். உழைப்பு வடிவில் சிகிச்சை அளிக்கப்படுகிறது. எல்லா அத்தகைய நிலையங்களுக்கு சமூகப் பாதுகாப்பு தொழிற் சாலா என்ற பெயர் மிகவும் பொருத்தமானதாக இருக்கிறது. இந்தகைய தொழிற்சாலைகளாகவும் இத் தொழிலுக்கும் என்னென்ன கருவி சாதனங்கள் தேவையோ அவற்றை, இவர்களை உற்பத்தி செய்கிறார்கள்.

குமேலா நெருத்தி வெளியர் என்ற ஒரு சுகாதார நிலையத்தை அங்கு கண்டேன். குழந்தைகளுக்கு நல்ல முறையில் பாதுகாப்பு அளிக்கிறார்கள். குழந்தை நலம் பற்றி நல்ல ஆர்வத்தைக் காட்டுகிறார்கள். உடல் நிலையை அலவப்படுத்து சோதித்துக்கொள்ளவும் வசதிகள் உள்ளன. இதன்மூலம் நல நிலையங்கள் இருக்கும் விவரத்தைத் தெரிவித்தார்கள். சிகிச்சை, உதவி ஆகியவற்றை பெறுவோர் பணம் எதுவும் தரவேண்டியதில்லை.

அரசாங்கத்திற்கு நலத்தில் பிரிட்டனில் தனிக் கவனம் செலுத்தப்படுகிறது. அரசாங்கத் தொழிலகங்களில் அங்கு விவழிற்றவர்களை மூன்று சதவிகித அளவுக்கு வேலைக்குச் சேர்த்துக்கொள்ள சட்டத்தினையே வலைச் செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். வேலை இல்லாதவர்களுக்கு வசதிகள், முதுமைக்கால ஒயர் ஊதிய வசதிகள் ஆகியனவும் சமூகப் பாதுகாப்பில் முக்கிய இடம் வகிக்கின்றன.

பிரிட்டனில் குழம்பக் கட்டுப்பாடு திட்டம், மக்கள் வாழ் பொரு கலந்ததாக நிறுவப்படும் பெற்றிருப்பதைக் கண்டேன். அதிகமான மக்கள்பெறு உள்ளவர்களுக்கு அங்கு குடுப்ப அலவகை வழங்குகிறார்கள். அதே சமயத்தில் குழம்பக் கட்டுப்பாட்டுக்கும் சரிய முறையில் வலைச் செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஆண்-பெண் திருமண வயது 23-20 ஆக நிர்ணயிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. குழம்பம் அளவான குடும்பமாக அமைகதற்கு அது ஒரு வகையில் உதவுகின்றது. திருமண மானவர்கள் இரண்டு ஆண்டுக் காலத்துக்கு குழந்தை இல்லாமல் இருப்பதை அங்கு ஒரு வாழ்க்கை நியதியாக அலைவருமே வைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். மற்ற குழம்பக் கட்டுப்பாடு முறைகளும், இத் திட்டத்தில் வெகு வாகப் பயன்படுகின்றன.

மெழுகுப் பொருள் காட்சி

லண்டன் செல்லும் யாகும் பார்க்கத் தவறாத ஒரு காட்சி நிலையம் மெடம் டிசார்ட் அவர்களின் மெழுகுப் பொருள்கள் காட்சிச் சாலையாகும். சிறித்தர சம்பவங்கள், வரலாற்று நயங்கள், அரசியல் தலைவர்கள், நெருக்கி, மிபல் சினிமா கலைஞர்கள் உட்பட பல்விதமான உருவ பொம்மைகள் நிஜ வாழ்க்கையில் இருப்பது போலவே இருக்கும் காட்சியை என்னுமே மறக்க முடியாது. பிரதர் இந்திரா சுந்தி போலவும் செய்து வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள்.

பிரிட்டிஷ் தலைநகரில் ஒரே நாடகம் பதிலுறு ஆண்டுக் காலமாக நடைபெறுவது இக்கால அதியங்களில் ஒன்று. அகதா கிறிஸ்டி எழுதிய “எலிப்பொறி” என்ற இந்த நாடகம் சுமார் இரண்டரை மணி நேரம் நடைபெறுகிறது. நாடகத்தில் பங்குகொள்ளும் மொத்தக் கலைஞர்கள் எட்டே நூர். இந்த நாடகம் ஒரே சீன் கொண்டது. பிரிட்டனில் நாடகங்களுக்கு 50 சதவிகித உதவித் தொகை தருகிறார்கள் என்பது குறிப்பிடத்தக்கது.

நவம்பர் 7-ம் தேதியன்று வெஸ்ட்மீன்ஸ்டர் மாளிகையில் ஒரு விருந்தணித்தார்கள். முக்கியமான பார்விகளென்ப உறுப்பினர்களுடன், காமன்வெல்த் உறுவு அமைச்சர் லார்ட் செப்பர்டு கலந்துகொண்டனர். நமது நாட்டைப் பற்றி காமன்வெல்த் அமைச்சரும் மற்றவர்களும் ஆர்வத்தோடு சொரித்தார்கள். அராங்கக் கட்சிக் கொடப

மக்கள் இரங்கல், பிரியவுண் தாபங்களுமன்றத்தில் இரு கைகளால் கீழ்க் கிடந்து. அங்கு ஸ்பிரிடில் எங்கு இருக்கிறதோ உலியாகல், வலுற்றுக் காட்சிகள், சிலைகள் கருங்குத்த கொடும் முறையில் உள்ளன. சரித்திரமே இல்லாத செல்வ இரங்கல், அன்று மதியம் எதிர்க் கட்சி உறுப்பினர்கள் அளித்த விருந்தின்போது, எதிர்க் கட்சி உறுப்பினர் மிகச் கூட, எனது அரசியல் அனுபவத்தின் மூலமாக இரங்கல் ஒருவர் அரசியலில் ஈடுபடுவதற்குத் தகுந்த தகுதிக் கேட்டு வியப்புத் தெரிவித்தார். அப்பத்தி இரங்கல் ஒருவர் அரசியலில் ஈடுபடுவதற்குத் தகுந்த தகுதிக் கேட்டு வியப்புத் தெரிவித்தார். அப்பத்தி இரங்கல் ஒருவர் அரசியலில் ஈடுபடுவதற்குத் தகுந்த தகுதிக் கேட்டு வியப்புத் தெரிவித்தார்.

மக்களால் மூன்றில் ஊழித் தீவிரத் நாடக இருந்த தென்பட. அதே நேரத்தில் பழைய மரபுகள், சடங்கு முறைகள் ஆகியவற்றைப் பேணி காப்பது பிரிட்டனின் தனிப்பண்பு. அன்று காலமான சபை கூட்டம் பிற்பகல் இரண்டரை மணிக்கு ஆரம்பமானபோது, அந்த மாநிலத்தின் கலாநாயகர் மன்றக் கூட்டத்திற்கு ஸ்பீக்கர் கலாநாயகர் வரலாறுகளில் கண்டேன். ஊர்வலம் அன்றுமேயில், கூட்டம் நடைபெறும் ஒவ்வொரு நாளும் நடக்கிறது.

பழைய மரபு

பிரிட்டிஷ் காலத்தில் சபைய சட்டமன்றங்களுக்கெல் லாம் தாய் என்று சொல்லுவார்கள். 7-ம் தேதி காலத்தில் கொண்டு நேரத்தின்போதும், பிரதமர் லிஸன் பரிசீலித்தபொது கூட்ட நடவடிக்கைகளைக் கவனித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறது. நமது சட்டமன்றத்தில் இருப்பது போல ஒவ்வொரு உறுப்பினருக்கும் அருகில் மைக் வசதி காத இல்லை. அங்கத் தரப்பினர் பேசுவதற்காக ஒரு மைக், எதிர்ப்புவினர் பேசுவதற்காக மற்றொரு மைக் காலையில் பேசுபவரும் உறுப்பினர் முன்னால் வந்து பேசுகிறார்.

நாள் வரைவில் இருந்த சமயம் அங்கும் மேயர் தொடர்ந்தார். அந்தத் தேர்வு முறை பழைய மரபுகளை மீட்டக்காகவும் அங்களுடைய ஆலோசனைக்கு மற்றொரு சபைக்கு கொடுத்தார். நவம்பர் 9-ம் தேதி வன்டன் மந்திரி பதில் மேயர் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டு அவர் பொறுப் பெறப் பட்டார். கோலாகலமான விழாவாக நடந்தது. மேயர் பொருடும் உலாவுவதாக அமைத்து வரப்பட்டார். மேயர் அங்கு வந்து, இரவு அங்கு, பாண்டு வாத் தியம் சபையின் எதிர்க்கூட்டும் அவங்கார வண்டிகள் மூலமாக சென்ற. எட்டுக் குதிரைகள் பூட்டிய தங்கரத்த தியம் மேயர் நடைபெறும் வந்தார். அரசருக்கு அடுத்த இரண்டே இருக்கிறபோது அங்கு மேயருக்கு மதிப் பங்கு வரக்கூடுமது. நகரில் சில பகுதிகளுக்கு அரசியே வரவழங்குவதற்கு முன் கூட்டி மேயருக்கு அறிவிக்க இரண்டே நேரத்தில் இருக்கிறது. நமது நாட்டில் மேயர் தமது மேயர் பதவி புது மேயர் பொறுப்பிற்ற மைக் காலத்தில் வன்டன் புதிய மேயர் அந்த விழா மைக் காலத்தில் வரவழங்குத "போக்குவரத்து நெரிசலாக் கொண்டு வரவழங்குத" என்பதாகும்.

மேயர் பதவிக்கு அங்கு வரவழங்குத இரவு பகல் வரவழங்குத இரவு, குறிப்பாக இரவு நேரத்தில்

லேல மிக ஒழுங்காகவும் வேகமாகவும் நடைபெறும். லண்டனில் டெய்லிமார் பத்திரிகை அலுவலகத்தைப் பார்க்க நான் சென்றபோது இரவு 10 மணி இருக்கும். இந்தப் பத்திரிகை நான் ஒன்றுக்கு 50 லட்சம் பிரதி செலவாகிறது. ஜனநாயக நாடுகளில் இதே மிக அதிக மான விநியோகமுள்ள பத்திரிகை என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். டெய்லிமார், கட்சிச் சார்பற்ற பத்திரிகை. தொழிற் கட்சியை ஓரளவு ஆதரிப்பதாகத் தோன்றுகிறது. இப் பத்திரிகையின் அலுவலக கட்டிடம் ஐரோப்பாவிலேயே இத்துறையில் மிக அதிகமான வசதிகள் கொண்டது என்று கூறப்படுகிறது. இந்த அலுவலகத்தின் பல்வேறு பகுதிகளையும் சுற்றிக்காட்டினார்கள்.

பாரெங்கும் ஒளித்துப் பேர் பெற்ற பிரிட்டிஷ் நிறுவனங்களில் முதலிடம் வகிப்பது பி.பி.சி. என்ற பிரிட்டிஷ் ஒலிபரப்பு நிறுவனமாகும். 1927-ல் தொடங்கப்பட்ட இந்தப் பொது நிறுவனம் "செய்தியையும், கல்வியையும் மிகுத்துக் கலைகளையும் பரப்பும் பணி"க்குத் தன்னோடு படுத்திக் கொண்டதற்கும், அன்றாட அலுவலர்கள், நிர்வாகம் ஆகியவற்றில் அரசாங்கத் தொடர்பு எதுமின்றிச் செயல்படும் இது செயல்படுகின்றது. பி.பி.சி.யின் அயல்நாட்டுப் பணிப் பிரிவில் ஆங்கிலம் மற்றும் 39 மொழிகளில் ஒலிபரப்புகிறார்கள். பிரிட்டிஷ் மக்களுக்கு வெளி உலக மக்களிடையே நல்ல தொடர்பாக இது அமைகின்றது. வானொலி, தொலைக் காட்சி மூலம் ஆங்கிலம் போதிக்கும் ஏற்பாடும் குறிப்பிடத்தக்கதாகும். பி.பி.சி.யின் திருபர் பேட்டி கண்டு தமிழில் கேள்வி பதில் விவரங்களைப் பதிவு செய்துகொண்டார். பிரிட்டிஷுக்கும் மற்ற நாடுகளுக்கும்மிடையே இந்த பி.பி.சி. மூலமான தொடர்பு, பாமர மக்களுக்கும் புரியக்கூடிய தொடர்பாக விளங்குவது மகிழ்ச்சிக்கூரியதாகும்.

அங்கு நகர் பாரிஸ்

லண்டனிலிருந்து நவம்பர் 10-ந்தேதி பாரிஸ் வந்து சேர்ந்தேன். பாரிஸில் விண்ணைத்தொடும் அங்கில் உள்ளது ஐயில்லவர் என்ற கோபுரம். அங்கிருந்து பார்க்க இந்த அங்கு நகரம் கவினிமிகு தோற்றத்தோடு காட்சி யளிக்கிறது. இதன் உயரம் 948 அடி. உச்சிக்குச் செல்ல எலிவேட்டர் வசதி உள்ளது. பிரெஞ்சு தலை நகரில் வரலாற்று சின்னங்களை எல்லாம் பாதுகாத்து வைத்திருக்கும் முறை, மிக நேர்த்தியாலது. வெர்செயில்ஸ் ஒப்பத்தம் ஏற்பட்ட இடம், அந்தக் காலத்துச் சின்னங்கள் அப்படியே வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் பாக்து, மா வீரன் நெப்போலியன் வாழ்வு, வீழ்ச்சி, அந்த நான் மன்னர்களின் கோலாகல வாழ்வின் சின்னங்கள் அச்சக் குலையாமல் அப்படியே பாதுகாக்கப்படுகின்றன. ஒவியங்கள், சிற்பங்கள், கலைச் சின்னங்களின் களஞ்சியமாக பாரிஸ் விளங்குகிறது.

பாரிஸில் ஆபரா என்ற இசை நாடக நிகழ்ச்சியையும் கண்டேன். கார்மன் என்ற கதை நிகழ்ச்சி அன்று நடத்தப்பட்டது. அங்கு மேடை, ஒரு நீளமான உலகத் தையே கண்முன் நிறுத்துகிறது. தெருக்களில் சாதாரண மாக இருப்பது போல நாய் ஓடுவது, வண்டிகள் வரும் போகும் காட்சிகள் அனைத்தையும் காண முடிகின்றது. நான் சென்றிருந்த நாளில் இந்தக் கலை நிகழ்ச்சி அரசாங்க அமைப்பாளர்களுக்காகவே நடைபெற்றது.

இந்த நிகழ்ச்சியின் நடுவில் சம்பந்தமில்லாத நேரத்தில் ஒரு தடவை வகையொலி எழுந்தது. பிரெஞ்சு அதிபர் ஜெனரல் டிகாலே நிகழ்ச்சிக்கு வழந்தார் என்றும் அதுவே கையொலிக்குக் காரணம் என்றும் பின்னர் தெரிய வந்தது.

நாகரிகத்தின் கொடுமடி

நாகரிக வளர்ச்சியின் கொடுமடி என்று சொல்லப்படும் பாரிஸில் புதுமைகளைப் போலவே பழமையும் பேணிக் காக்கப்படுகின்றது. பழைய நாடகக் கலை நல்ல ஆதரவை பெற்றுள்ளது. பாரிஸ் நகரில் உள்ள அரும்பொருட் களஞ்சியமும், கலைக் களஞ்சியமும் உலகிலேயே இரண்டாம் வது இடத்தை வகிப்பவையாகும்.

யுனெஸ்கோ ஸ்டாக்டர் ஆதிசேஷியா ஏற்பாடு செய்திருந்த விருந்தின்போது, யுனெஸ்கோ உதவிகள், பலிகள் பற்றி பல நகரங்களை அறிய முடிந்தது. புதுச்சேரியைச் சேர்ந்த மேடம் நிகாபால் பாண்ட் அவர்களையும் சந்திக்க நேர்ந்தது. குழந்தைகள் வளரும்போதே நல்ல முறையில் கவனித்து வளர்த்தால் வருங்காலச் சமுதாயம் மிகச் சிறந்து விளங்கும் என்ற ஆராய்ச்சி விவரம் களை அவர் விளக்கினார்.

ஐரோப்பாவிலேயே மிக அதிகமான நகரம் என்று சொல்லத்தக்கது வெனிஸ். இதை ஒரு நீர் நகரம் என்று சொல்லலாம். கட்டடங்கள் எல்லாம் கடலில் கட்டப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. தரை, சாலை வீதிகள் டைடயாகு. கடலின் பகுதிதான் வீதி. லிட்டிலிருந்து இறங்கினால் படகில் கால் வைத்துத்தான் பயணம் செய்யவேண்டும். மனித குலத்தின் தனிப்பெரும் முயற்சிக்குச் சான்றாக விளங்குகிறது வெனிஸ்.

பழமையும் புதுமையும் பொலிவும் ரோம்

சுற்றுப்பாணத்தில் அடுத்து முக்கியமாகக் குறிப்பிட வேண்டிய நகரம் ரோமாபுரி அகும். கிரேக்க மிகுந்த பழமையும், இக்காலப் புதுமையும் பொலிவுபெற விளங்குவது இதன் சிறப்பு. பழமைச் சின்னங்கள் அனைத்தையும் அருமை பெருமையோடு பாதுகாத்து வருகிறார்கள், எங்கும் கலை, எங்கும் கலை. தொன்மையான இந்த நாகரிகச் சிறப்பினை பழைய இடிபாடுகளிலிருந்தும் காணலாம். ரோமாபுரி நெஞ்சு வரும் காலவேண்டிய காட்சி. சுற்றுலா வருவோர் பார்க்கத் தவறாத இடம் ரோமாபுரி. பயணிகளுக்கான பஸ்கள் ஓடியுண்டி இருக்கின்றன.

வாடிகன் நகரில் போப்பாண்டவரைச் சந்திப்பது ஒரு அறிய வாய்ப்பு. போப்பாண்டவர் ஜனநாயக நாட்டுக்கு நமது வாழ்த்துக்களையும் நம் நாட்டின் முயற்சிகளுக்குத் தம் ஒத்துழைப்பு உண்டு என்பதையும் தெரிவித்தார்.

உலக அதிகாரங்களில் ஒன்றான பைசா சாய்ந்த கோபுரத்தையும் பார்த்தேன். சுற்றுப்பாணிகளைக் கவர்வதில் இதுவும் முக்கிய இடம் வகிக்கின்றது.

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தாயகம் திரும்பும் வழியில் எரிபுதின் தலைநகர் கெய்ரோவில் இறங்கினேன். எகிப்து நாட்டுக்கே உரிய பிரம்மாண்டமான பிரமிட்டுகளைப் பார்க்க வசதி செய்ததோடு, இசை ஒலி மூலமான விளக்கத்துக்கும் ஏற்பாடு செய்திருந்தார்கள். எகிப்து சமூக நலப் பணி அமைச்சரைச் சந்தித்த போது, நமது நாட்டில் பெண்கள், பல்வேறு மாநிலங்களில் அமைச்சர்களாக இருப்பதையும் சட்டமன்றங்களில் பல பெண்கள் இடம் பெற்றிருப்பதையும் அறிந்து வியந்தார். இந்தியாவில் குடும்பக் கட்டுப்பாடுத் துறையில் முன்னேற்றம் குறித்து நிருபர்கள் பல கேள்விகள் கேட்டார்கள். கெய்ரோவில் தொலைக் காட்சி நிகழ்ச்சிக்கும் பதிவு செய்து கொண்டார்கள்.

அறிந்து பெய்ரூட் நகரில் மறக்க முடியாத ஒரு காட்சி சூரியன் கெல்லிலாகும். பண்டைப் பெரும் சிறப்பைப் பறைச்சாற்றுவதாக உள்ளது இந்த ஆலயம். ஆண்டு தோறும் அங்கு கலைவிழா நடத்துகிறார்கள். சுற்றுப் பயணம் வருவோர் விரும்பிப் பார்க்கும் இடம் இது.

முக்கமுடியாத காட்சி

பொதுவாகக் கூறுவதென்றால் நான் கண்ட ஐரோப்பிய நகரங்கள் சூய்மை பெற்றதாக இருப்பதை முதலில் குறிப்பிடவேண்டும். போக்குவரத்து வாகனங்கள் மிக வேகமாகச் செல்லுகின்றன. ஆனால் அதே நேரத்தில் ஒலி எழும்பும் தொலைகள் இல்லாமல் அமைதியே காணப்படுகிறது. அந்த வேகம், அமைதியான வேகம், பஸ் நாடுகளில் பிச்சைக்காரர்களே டைடயாகு.

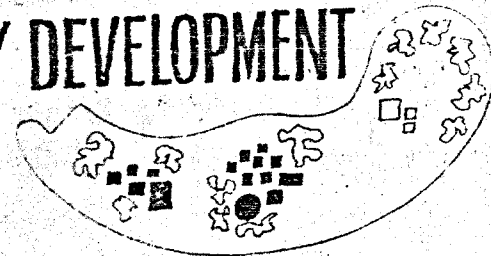
மக்கள் விரும்பாடி நோம் தவறாமல் பணிகளைக் கவனிக்கும் பண்டையவர்களாக இருக்கிறார்கள். கடமை, ஓயாத கடமைதான் மக்களின் உயிர்வாழ்ச்சாக இருக்கின்றது. கடமை உணர்வு தான் அந்த நாடுகளின் முன்னேற்றத்திற்குக் காரணம் என்பது என் எண்ணம்.

பல்வேறு நாடுகளிலும் சமூக நலப் பாதுகாப்பு வேலைகளை அரசாங்கமே பொறுப்பேற்று நடத்துவதால், நிக்நிறுவனங்கள், ஏழைகள் மற்றவர் உதவியை நாடும் நிலை இல்லை.

பழமையான கலைச் சின்னங்கள் பாதுகாக்கப்பட்டு மற்றவர்களை சுருத்தை ஈர்க்கும் அளவில் வைக்கப்பட்டிருப்பதால், உலகின் பல பகுதிகளிலிருந்து உல்லாசப் பயணிகள் வருகிறார்கள். நாட்டின் வருமானத்தைப் பெருக்கவும் அவை உதவியாக அமைகின்றன.

வாழ்க்கைத் தரம் அங்கு உயர்ந்துள்ளது. உழைப்பு அதிகம். செலவுகளும் மிக அதிகம். தமிழகம் திரும்பியதும் கண்ட முதல் மகிழ்ச்சி அங்குள்ள நிலையுடன் ஒப்பிடுகிறபோது இங்கு விவசாயிகள் மிகக் குறைவு.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



M. MUTHUSWAMY, B.A., B.T.,
Minister for Local Administration.

The Community Development Programme launched on Gandhiji's birthday in October 1952 has grown today, in the memorable words of the U.N. Evaluation Commission into "one of the major experiments of the twentieth century whose results are of world wide interest". Tamil Nadu has been a pioneer in this sphere also. Our Pirkas Development Schemes in the late forties were forerunners to the great nation wide programme of Community Development. I hope that the history of the origin and growth of the Community Development Programme in India with special reference to Tamil Nadu will be of absorbing interest.

Our country, like all other emerging countries of Asia and Africa, has, since independence, had to attack problems of wide spread poverty, hunger and disease. We had to create and then strengthen people's institutions. We had to initiate programmes to raise the level of living of our people, and stimulate increased agricultural and industrial productivity.

The deciding factor

Ours is predominantly an agricultural country. This fact determines the nature of the development work to be undertaken. Development of the rural sector is of the greatest importance to national development. Rural India furnishes the environment and the base for growth in other sectors. Our late Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru once said "Although we are trying to establish heavy industries and the like, which are very important and essential, we cannot raise living standards and get going in India unless we come back to the vast rural population and activate it".

In the past our villages were homogenous, closely knit and self-sufficient units where community feeling and the tradition of co-operation existed in full measure. Forces let loose by the industrial revolution in Britain induced our colonial rulers to break this system. Our country became a source of raw material for British industries and a market for its manufacturers. New systems of land tenure and land taxation and the rise of money-lenders, money-lenders and tax collectors—changed the economic relationships within the village

communities. Choice of livelihood became strictly limited. An ever increasing population turned more and more to land. The once prosperous, self-reliant co-operative village community became static and tradition ridden. But with its roots deep in the past the village retained its identity in many respects and as a consequence remained isolated.

Our task

On attaining independence it became our task to raise a nation out of these static, tradition ridden communities without destroying our well established roots and heritage. It was imperative to bring these small communities in hundreds of thousands of our villages (there are five hundred and fifty thousand villages in all, in our country)—into the orbit of a well knit democratic structure and to mould their thought and behaviour into patterns compatible with the modern age of science and technology.

Among the pioneering efforts towards this end, Gokhale's organization of Servants of India Society, Dr. Rabindranath Tagore's Institute of Rural Reconstruction in Shriniketan and Dr. M. Viswesvaraya's Rural Industrialisation Projects may be mentioned as notable examples. Mahatma Gandhi gave these efforts a national character and momentum by the propagation of an eighteen point constructive programme and the establishment of national organisations to implement them. All these programmes emphasised dignity of labour, self-help and self reliance and equality among people.

C.D. Programme

In our own State of Madras, which then included parts of the present Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Mysore States the then Chief Minister Thiru T. Prakasam introduced a comprehensive scheme called the "Pirka Development Scheme". This scheme in many respects served as the model for the later Community Development Programme.

On 2nd October 1952, the 83rd birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi, a nation wide Community

Development Programme was launched as part of our Five-Year Plans and at the same time as an agency to implement these plans in the rural sector.

The programme was first introduced in 55 selected areas in the country covering a population of about 11 million. These were treated as "projects" with specific targets, time schedules, separate staff and budget. It was soon evident that these 55 projects could not provide the pattern for further expansion. As the objective was the balanced and integrated development of all areas and not merely the intensive development of a few selected areas the "National Extension Service" was started in 1953. The entire country side was demarcated into about 5,200 "blocks" each with an average population of 66,000. All these 5,200 blocks were fully staffed in about a period of 12½ years. According to the pattern finally evolved every one of these 5,200 blocks passes through two stages of intensive development, each stage for a span of five years. During the first stage greater emphasis may be laid on provision of amenities, but in the second stage definite emphasis is on intensive efforts in development of agricultural and village industries and strengthening of the institutional structure.

Ancient heritage of Tamil Nadu

Simultaneously with the organisation of the extension service and the implementation of the Community Development Programme in the blocks the idea of strengthening local administration also gained ground. The set up varies from State to State. The General pattern is to have local administration at three levels, namely, the village, the block and the district, all the three with some organic interlinking. Our State—Tamil Nadu, has 23 District Development Councils, 374 Panchayat Union Councils (Blocks) and 12,490 Village Panchayats.

Local Village Self Government in India and particularly in Tamil Nadu, is probably more ancient than any other similar set up in the world. The story of its origin is buried in antiquity. Temple edicts of the Chola Kings (10th Century A.D.) vividly described the construction and functions of the UR (*ur*) or village assembly. For more than hundred years in the recent past these institutions were overlaid or modified by other administrative structures imposed by the colonial rule. The result was in 1952 we had no system in our country in which the village panchayat was part and parcel of its total Government structure. The establishment, since then, of a system of organically interlinked local self Government institutions at three levels is an achievement great in itself.

Our approach to Community Development is based on the faith that the technical know-how of science and potential capacities of the villagers are the two cardinal forces of rural development.

Components of the C.D. Programme

The main components of our Community Development Programme may be identified as the following :—

- (1) Area development.
- (2) A pattern of welfare administration.
- (3) Extension of educational approach.
- (4) Development of local institutions and local leadership.
- (5) Aided self help.

Area Development facilitates the integrated approach to the problems of the village. The economic aspects of the village cannot be detached from the broader social aspects. No lasting results can be achieved if individual aspects are dealt with in isolation. Area development also facilitates the rational pooling of Government resources and maximum mobilisation of local resources. Duplication in public investment and placement of services can be avoided. The block is the area for planning and development.

The pattern of Welfare Administration seeks to bring together the three important human elements involved in the programme. The generalist administrator representing the Government which makes considerable financial investments, the representative leadership of the area, and the technical services. Modern democratic process cannot ignore the importance of either an efficient bureaucracy or a competent technocracy. Most successful modern systems are those in which these three branches work with understanding devotion and self discipline. This pattern also provides for a multipurpose development worker at the village level called the "Gramasevak".

Local institutions and leadership

Extension is a method or a series of methods, by which the technical know-how of science is carried to and inculcated into the practice of the cultivators. The task of extension in a country like ours is much more difficult than in advanced countries. Further the task of extension in our context is not merely the servicing of the desire among people for new knowledge but also the creation of the very desire to know new things. With low levels of general education extension should also aim at the development of people's competence to learn and adopt new practices.

The village panchayat, the village co-operative and the village school functioning as a community centre, are the three basic institutions needed for every village. Their base was sought to be broadened by the promotion of any number of "Associate" functional organisations like the youth clubs, farmers' associations, women's organisations, parent teacher associations, social education centres, radio forums, etc. The intention was to mobilise the local resources in material and labour through this net work of interlinked co-operating

"interest" groups. It was assumed that these forces will become self generating, once sufficient interest was induced, skills and methods of functioning were mastered and some permanent assets were built up. Perhaps this development of local institutions and local leadership is the test of the success of the Community Development Programme.

The Prosperity Brigade

A great obstacle in the way of the realisation of the above objective is the isolation of millions of our village people and the consequent great social distance between the illiterate masses and the intelligentsia.

Under the inspiring leadership of our beloved Chief Minister, whom we affectionately call "ANNA" we have taken a decisive step to break this barrier. I refer to the formation of the PROSPERITY BRIGADES throughout our State. In response to ANNA's moving appeal, professionals like doctors, teachers and lawyers, skilled workers from the cities and towns and able bodied men and women from rural areas have joined these brigades. They freely fraternise with all people irrespective of status and contribute free labour for constructive work. To cite a striking example, many of the buildings housing the elementary schools in our 12,490 panchayats were cleaned and white washed during the summer holidays voluntarily by these brigades. This is a giant programme in associating the elite and the common in constructive work of mutual benefit. The Biblical expression of "the gathering of the hosts" can truly apply to this movement. Our State has set the pace in this respect as in many others.

Experience in underdeveloped areas all over the world had shown that "Isolated, poverty stricken villagers cannot lift themselves solely by their own bootstraps". They must have technical assistance and at times material assistance from competent agencies. The concept of aided self help is very difficult to implement.

Patterns of aid

After great deal of consideration of the pros and cons we have formulated "Panchayat Development Schematic Budget" for every panchayat union. Reference to this has been made earlier. The resources of the Panchayats and Panchayat Unions are taken into account. Based upon certain National and State priorities and local needs felt generally in all local areas, a series of certain responsibilities, like the running of schools and maintenance of roads are made obligatory for the local bodies. The schematic budget provides for statutory state grants (Grants provided direct by the State Legislature) to help in the discharge of these functions. The local bodies can on their own initiative undertake many useful programmes. These

are called discretionary functions. These institutions have been endowed with sufficient authority to raise funds through taxation to undertake these programmes. As an incentive, matching grants (often statutory) are provided by the State Government. Depending upon the competence of local self Governments some of the Development programmes of the State Departments are entrusted for implementation to these local bodies. Non-statutory grants are made to the local institutions on condition they raise matching voluntary contributions.

The test for the success of the Community Development Programme is the enlargement of activities of the local bodies under their discretionary functions. A sense of self reliance, one of the three basic objectives can be developed only through these activities. A new experiment in this direction was launched during last year in the form of a "One Year Plan" for the maximum utilisation, by the panchayat bodies, of their own funds in equipping the village and the unions with production facilities. The following are the components of the one year plan :-

One Year Plan

- (1) Construction of Community irrigation wells with pumpsets.
- (2) Purchase of tractors.
- (3) Purchase of power tillers and sprayers for letting on hire to agriculturists.
- (4) Starting of kitchen gardens in schools.
- (5) Construction of Community halls in town panchayats, to be rented out for conduct of marriages and variety entertainments.

The one year plan is intended to be the first in a series of plans to enhance the production potential of the Panchayat bodies with their own funds and through their own initiative. The success of the first one year plan has been very encouraging.

Tamil Nadu with her hoary traditions has always been a pioneer in many a great movement in India. In this sphere of Community Development service also, I am sure, we will strive to lead and serve the millions of people in our villages.

The great Tamil sage Thiruvalluvar in his chapter on "Manly Effort", is of the view that the best way to attain greatness is not to regard anything as impossible. If one strives hard, one is sure to make possible even supposedly impossible things. One should not do things in a half-hearted way, but one should exert one-self to the full, for the world will abandon those who leave their work unfinished.

With this inspiring guidance from Thiruvalluvar let us march on together to make our Nation grow from strength in the field of Community Development.

Study Tour

THE SILENT REVOLUTION

BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

A Study Tour for the Press Representatives was arranged by the Public (Information and Publicity) Department from 8th to 14th November 1968. The tour covered the districts of North Arcot, Dharmapuri, Salem, Coimbatore and Nilgiris.

Thiru M. Karunanidhi, Minister for Public Works, who inaugurated the tour said that the party may consist reporters of different papers with different ideals. He said that the tour will help the journalists to make an or the spot study of the various development schemes of the districts which will enable them to appraise the value and benefits that accrue to public from the schemes. It will also enable them to find out the drawbacks, if any, in the formulation and in the implementation of the schemes. He welcomed criticism from the Press so that the Government will be able to rectify the defects in the implementation of the various schemes. It will also help the public to know what is going on in the districts and kindle in them the desire to go and see for themselves the various projects and places of interests. Being a journalist himself he requested the party of experienced journalists to give fruitful suggestions to the Government. He also referred to the work being done by the prosperity brigade in the districts and wished the party all success in its tour.

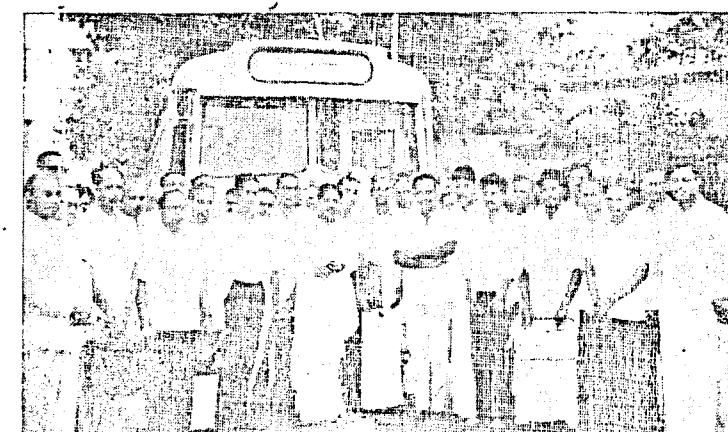
North Arcot, Dharmapuri

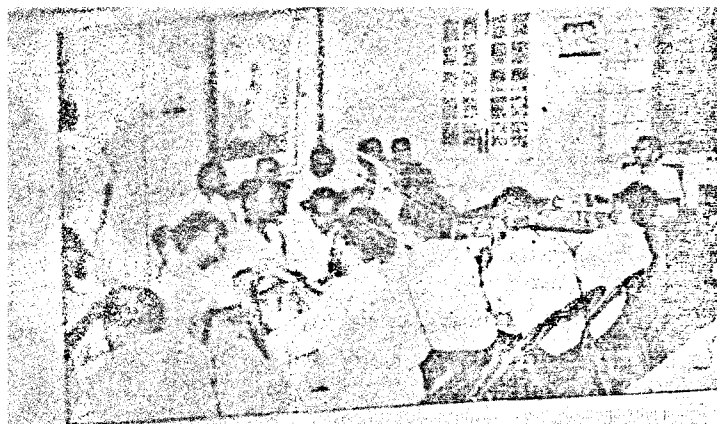
One noticeable feature in all the districts is the active participation of the public in the prosperity brigade and their enthusiastic participation in public work. We had opportunities to see several of the works done by the members of the prosperity brigade, such as school buildings, laying of link roads, desilting of ponds and canals, white washing of schools and so on. In all the five districts the work of the prosperity brigade is commendable. When the prosperity brigade was inaugurated the Chief Minister announced that in each district about 1,000 members will be enrolled for the prosperity brigade. This figure has considerably exceeded in all these five districts. This only shows the enthusiasm of the people for working for common good.

The first district we covered was North Arcot district. There was a general impression that the district is a backward one. But that is not the case. On a tour of the district, it was clear that the district is striving for all-round development. It would be surprising to note that North Arcot is the second largest paddy producing district in the State. There was a new awakening among the people—a desire to go forward was visible everywhere. People were impatient with the slow rate of progress. The district has another pride. This district has sent the largest number of jawans to the Defence Service and it is naturally in the fore-front in taking measures to look after the families of the jawans, serving in the army and ex-servicemen. The North Arcot Jawans and Ex-Servicemen Families Welfare Association under the Chairmanship of the Collector of the district, Thiru P. M. Belliappa, constructed the Jawans' Bhavan at Vellore, the income from which is to be utilised to help jawan's families and ex-servicemen.

Another notable feature of the district is that the Panchayat Unions are very active in mobilising resources and in taking up several major development schemes. There are instances where more than one panchayat unions have joined together in implementing schemes

Thiru M. Karunanidhi, who gave a send-off to the Press men on 8th November 1968 at Woodlands, Madras, is seen with the Party before their departure.

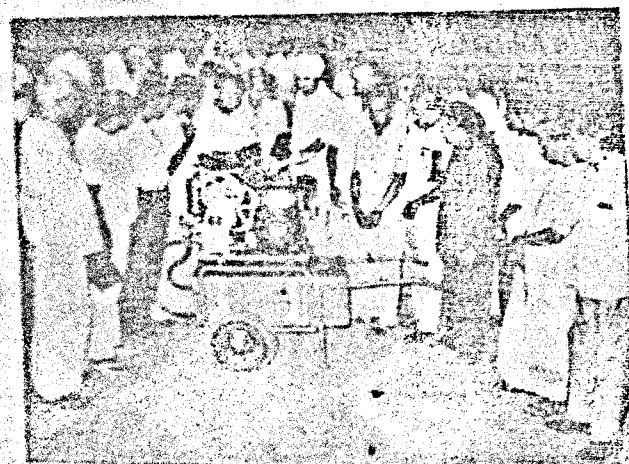




The press party discussing with Thiru P. M. Bellappa, I.A.S., the Collector of North Arcot district at Vellore, on 8th November, 1968.



Thiru S. M. Sufalman, I.A.S., Collector of Dharmapuri, met the touring press party at Krishnagiri Reservoir Project, on 9th November, 1968.



Thiru J. S. Bhango, I.A.S., Collector of Coimbatore, accompanied the press party and visited the Thudialur Co-operative Agricultural Services, on 12th November, 1968.



Thiru Abulhasan, I.A.S., Collector of the Nilgiris district, in conversation with the members of the press party at Ootacamund on 12th November, 1968.

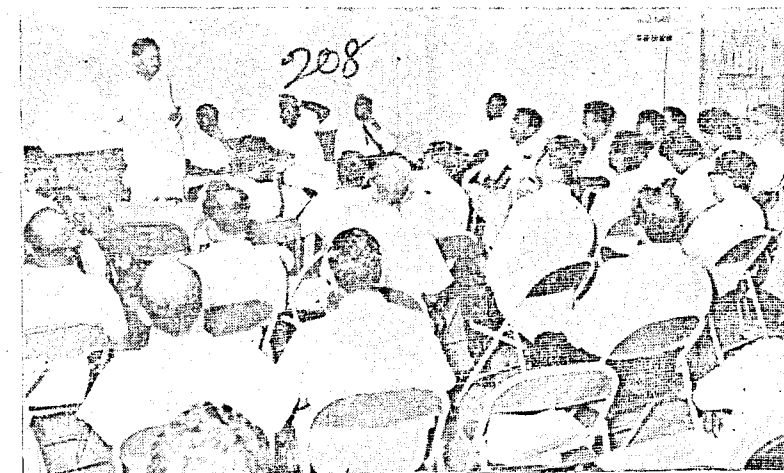
of common benefits. The Balamathi Ghat Road construction near Vellore is an instance of such co-operation in which three panchayat unions have joined together in implementing the scheme. Under the one-year Intensive Agricultural Programme, the panchayat unions have constructed community wells. The water from these wells will be let out for private lands thus helping to increase agricultural production.

Though Dharmapuri presents a quite and calm picture beneath it there is a pulsating desire among the people that the district should be developed still faster. They had a feeling that it had been neglected in the past. As a result they bitterly point out that their district is not even having a single major industry worth its name. They are therefore keen that their district should be given due consideration. After the bifurcation of the district from Salem, there is a general awakening among the people and the old saying that the people of the Dharmapuri district are satisfied with Kali (Raghi), Puli (Tamarind) and Kambali (Blanket) no more holds good. They had much hope in the Co-operative Sugar Mill to be set up at Palacode and the proposed Hoganekal Hydro-Electric Project.

Salem, Coimbatore and the Nilgiris

Salem and Coimbatore seem to be content with what is going on. Both have major industries. Salem has rich mineral deposits some of which are already being exploited. Its only grievance is the long awaited Neyveli-Salem Steel Project. In a way Coimbatore has made big strides in industrial development. Everywhere one can see big factories silhouetting the sky. The landscape of Coimbatore is interspersed with big factories and farm lands. Another pride of the Coimbatore district is the Parambikulam-Aliyar Project, which is almost a boon to the farmers of Coimbatore.

The Nilgiris is the pride of Tamilnadu. The entire district situated at the meeting point of the eastern and western ghats with its hills and dales presents a picturesque scenery to the visitor. The people of the district are very dynamic. The Indo-German Agricultural Project, which was inaugurated in January 1967 at Ootacamund is the second project of its kind in India. The main object of the project is to achieve a rapid rise in the level of agricultural production of the Nilgiris by assisting farmers in adopting a combination of improved



Thiru M. Muthuswamy, Minister for Local Administration, met the press party at Salem on 14th November 1968 and facilitated on their successful completion of the tour. Thiru K. Venkatesan, I.A.S., Collector of Salem, is seen sitting to the left of the Minister.

practices and providing them simultaneously with all the means of products such as input credit, etc. Much of the Agricultural Development of the district hinges on the success or otherwise of this farm. There is every indication to show that the farm will certainly succeed in revolutionising the agricultural operations of the district. The team of German as also the Indian experts working on this farm are very energetic and enthusiastic.

Moving forward

With such of the impressions when we were on our way back we met Thiru M. Muthuswamy, Minister for Local Administration at Salem. The Minister congratulated the party on its successful completion of the tour. He felt that by this tour of the journalists the nation will benefit. He said that their criticism will help him in implementing rural development schemes, one year intensive agricultural plan and the work of the prosperity brigade, etc., with greater enthusiasm and courage. He thanked the journalists for participating in the tour.

In summing up the tour, left an impression in me that each district has taken earnest steps to improve the lot of the people. Yet the demand of the people grows faster than the facilities provided for them. This is an indication of a society that is moving forward. Another notable feature is that the public are very eager to share their responsibility with the Government in executing schemes of socio-economic benefit. The prosperity brigade can play a useful role in tapping this enthusiasm of the public for the common good.

இராசராச

சோழனின் மாண்பு

திரு எஸ். எம். டபஸ், I.P.S., துணை இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் ஜெனரல், திருச்சிராப்பள்ளி.

தமிழகத்தின் வரலாற்றிலே கண்ட சங்க காலத்தையும் இராசராச சோழன் காலத்தையும் எல்லா வகையிலும் மீட்டப்பட்ட பொற்காலமாக அறிஞர்கள் கருதுவார்கள். நம்முடைய பொற்காலம் மதுரையை மையமாகக் கொண்டு, இரண்டாயிரம் ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன் நிலவி வந்தது. இரண்டாவது பொற்காலமோ தஞ்சையைத் தலைநகராகக் கொண்டு ஓராயிரம் ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன் கண்டித்திருந்தது. ஒரு ஆயிரம் ஆண்டுகளுக்கு ஒரு முறை தான் தமிழகத்துக்கு பொற்காலம் எட்டும். வேண்டுமென்று வரலாற்று நியதி வரும் உண்டோ, அறியேன். ஆனால், அந்த முறையில் பாண்டியராலும்கூட இன்று நாம் இருப்பது தமிழகத்தின் மூன்றாவது பொற்காலத்தின் தொடக்கமாக இருக்கலாம் என்று நினைக்க இடமுண்டு. இவ்வாறு வருவதற்கு வேறு தகுந்த காரணங்களும் இல்லாமலேயே 1947-ம் ஆண்டு நாம் சுதந்திரம் பெற்ற மீள் காலிலிலும், விவசாயம்-தொழில் குறை திட்டம் போன்ற வளர்ச்சியிலும், தமிழகம் படிப்படி வளம் முன்னேறிக் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கின்றது. இந்த வளர்ச்சி இன்னும் வேகம் பெற்று வளமான ஒரு உச்ச நிலையை அடையக் கூடிய சூழலில் இன்று உள்ளதால், எந்தவகையில் கி.பி. 2000-ம் ஆண்டை ஒட்டி தமிழகம் மிகப் பெரிந்த ஒரு மன்னராட்சி பொற்கால நிலையை அடைவாள் என்று நாம் நினைப்பதாக எதிர்பார்க்கலாம்.

ஓராவ வரலாறு

“தன்னாடுப் பாலியே தார்வேந்தன் சோழனே
கண்ணாடுகொ டோழ மண்டலமே.”

எனது ஓராவைப் பிராட்டியின் வாக்கு. சோழ வம்சத்தின் உயிர் நாடியான காவிரி ஆற்றின் கரையில் கல்மணையக் கட்டிய கரிகாலன் முற்கால சோழ மன்னர்களின் பெயர் பெற்றவன். அவனது தந்தைய இன்றைய திருச்சியில் உளை உழைப்பர் என்பது உண்மை. அக் காலத்திலே சோழ நாடு அடைந்து இருந்த மருமையை இனங்கொண்டுகள் செல்பதி அடங்கி. பூம்புகர் பெண்பைச் சொல்லும் வகையில் மிக அழகாக வாணித்திருக்கின்றார். அதற்கு முன்னும் செல்லுங்கள் சிறப்புடன் உண்டான் என்பது மகா காவிரியை வாணிகராகத் தெரிய வருகிறது. ஆனால் கூட உழைத்திருப்பின் கணப்பின் வருகையினாலும், பலகளை வளர்த்துள்ளும், பாண்டியர் எதிர்ப்பாலும், சோழ மன்னர் வளர்ச்சி குன்றி தின்றது. மீண்டும்

சோழர் குடியையும், நாட்டையும் தலைதூக்கச் செய்தது இராசராசன் மாபுக்கு முன்னோடியாகத் தோன்றிய விசயாலயன் ஆகும். விசயாலய சோழன் முத்தரை யிட்டிருந்து தஞ்சையைக் கைப்பற்றி, அதைத் தலைநகராக வைத்து கி.பி. 846-ம் ஆண்டிலிருந்து 880-ம் ஆண்டு வரை செருடன் ஆண்டு வந்தான். இந்த வம்சத்திலே வந்த இரண்டாம் பராந்தகன் கி.பி. 954-ம் ஆண்டு முதல் 973-ம் ஆண்டு வரை நல்லரசு செய்து வந்ததாகவும், “வீர பாண்டியனை சுரம் இறக்கின சுந்தர சோழன்” என்று பாராட்டப் பட்டதாகவும் வரலாறு கூறுகின்றது. இவனது மனைவியின் பெயர் வானவன் மாதேவியார் என்பது.

இராசராசன்

சுந்தர சோழனாகிய இரண்டாம் பராந்தகனுக்கு இளைய மகனாகப் பிறந்த இராசராசன் இன்ன ஆண்டில் பிறந்தான் என்று தெளிவாகத் தெரியவில்லை. ஆயினும் தஞ்சை இராசராசேச்சாத்திலும், திருவையூரில் ஒலோகமாதேவீச்சாத்திலும், “உடையார் இராச ராதேவர் திருச்சதயத் திருவிழா” என திங்கள் தோறும் கொண்டாடப்பட்டமையாலும், சேர நாட்டில் இராசராசன் பெற்ற காந்தனார் வெற்றிக்குப் பிறகு “திருநந்திக்கரை” சிவாலயத்தில் “ஐப்பசி மாத சதய நாள்” தன் பிறந்த நாளாகக் கொண்டாடியதாக வரலாறு கூறுகின்ற காரணத்தாலும், ஐப்பசி திங்கள் சதய நாளே இராசராசனுடைய பிறந்த நாள் என்பது தெரிய வருகின்றது. இராசராசனின் இயற் பெயர் அருண்மொழி வர்மன் என்பது. இரண்டாம் பராந்தகனுக்குப் பின் பட்டத்திற்கு வர இருந்த அவனது மூத்த மகனான இரண்டாம் ஆதித்தன் திடீரென உயிர் துறந்தான். அவனது சிறப்பிதனை உத்தம சோழன் என்ற மதுராந்தகனே, அவனைக் கொல்லுவித்ததாகவும் சில வரலாற்று ஆசிரியர்கள் கூறுகிறார்கள். இந் நிலையில் இளையமகனான அருண்மொழி வர்மன் என்ற இராசராச சோழனையே அரியணை ஏறும்படி மக்கள் விரும்பியதாகத் தெரிகின்றது. ஆனால் இன்னமையிலேயே அறிவினும், கண்ணோட்டத்திலும், ஒப்புறவிலும் சிறந்து விளங்கிய அருண்மொழி வர்மன், சிறந்த நியாய உணர்ச்சியோடு தன் பெரிய பாட்டன் மகனான மதுராந்தகன் அரசான விரும்பும் வரையில் அவனே அரசாண்டும் என்று சொன்னது மிகவே பாராட்டுதல்

குறியது. ஆகவே கி.பி. 973-ம் ஆண்டு முதல் 985-ம் ஆண்டு வரை உத்தம சோழன் என்ற மதுராந்தகன் அரசாண்டு வந்ததாக தெரிகிறது.

கி.பி. 985-ம் ஆண்டு தான் அருண்மொழி தேவன் என்ற இராசராச சோழன் இராசகேசி என்ற பட்டத் துடன் அரியணை ஏறினான். அவனது ஆட்சிக் காலம் கி.பி. 985-ம் ஆண்டு முதல் சற்றேறக் குறைய 30 ஆண்டுகள் சிறப்புடன் நீடித்தது. இராசராசன் பட்டத்திற்கு வந்த பொழுது பழைய சோழ நாடும், கொங்கு நாடும் அவன் ஆதிக்கத்தில் இருந்தன. முதல் சில ஆண்டுகளிலே அவன் அரசியல் அலுவல்களை திறமையுடன் கவனித்து உள்நாட்டுக் கலகங்களை அடக்கி, நாட்டிற்கு நல்ல அரசன் அமைத்து, வருங்காலத்தில் தனது பணகவர் களோடு பொருது வெற்றி பெறுவதற்கு வேண்டிய பெரும் படைகளையும் போர்க் கருவிகளையும் ஆயத்த படுத்தியும் வந்தான் என்று தெரிகிறது. தான் மேற்கொண்ட பணியை வெற்றியுடன் முடிக்கும் ஆற்றல் படைத்த ஒரு தலைவன்

“பொருள், கருவி, காலம், வினை இடனோடு ஐந்தும்
இருந்தீர என்னிச் செயல்”

வேண்டும் என்பது வள்ளுவர் போதனை. ஆகவே, திருவள்ளுவர் காலத்திற்கு ஓராயிரம் ஆண்டுகளுக்குப் பின்னர் வாழ்ந்த இராசராசன் தன் நாட்டை விரிவுபடுத்த இளம் பருவத்திலே கண்ட களவுகளை நனவாகச் செய்யமுன் இப்போதேயை செயல் முறையில் கையாண்டிருக்கிறான் என்பது தெளிவு.

இராசராசனின் படையெடுப்புடன்

இவனது படையெடுப்புகளையும், வெற்றிகளையும் பற்றிய விவரங்கள் நல்ல “வரலாற்று உணர்ச்சியும், பிடிப்பு” உடைய இராசராசன் காலத்திலேயே எழுதப்பட்ட “மெய்கீர்த்தி” என்னும் குறிப்புக்களின் வாயிலாக அறியக் கிடைக்கின்றது. இராசராசனின் வெற்றி களைப் பற்றி சொல்லும் “மெய்கீர்த்தி”

“திருமகள் போலப் பெருநிலச் செல்வியுந்
தனக்கே யுரிமை பூண்டமை மனக்கொளக்
காந்தருர்ச்சாலே கலமறுத் தருளி
வெங்கை நாடுங் கங்க பாடியுந்
தடிகை பாடியும் துளம்ப பாடியுந்
குடமலை நாடுங் கொல்லமுங் கலிங்கமும்
முரட்டொழிற் சிங்கனார் ஈழமண்டலமும்
இரப்பப் பாடி யேழரை இலக்கமும்
முந்தீர்ப் பழந்தீவு பன்னிராயிரமும்
தினாபுறல் வென்றித் தண்டாற் கொண்டதன்
செழில்வன சூழிய் செல்லா யாண்டந்
தொழுதக விளங்கும் யாண்டே செழியரைத்
தேக்கொள் கோரசர கேசரி வர்மரான
உடையார் வீரச ராச தேவர்க்கு யாண்டு”

என்பது. தன் தூதுவனை அவமதித்த சேனைப் புறங்காணத் தொடங்கியதாகச் சொல்லப்படும் இம் மாவீரனது படையெழுச்சி எட்டு திக்குமுள்ள எல்லா அண்டை நாடுகளையும் தோற்கடித்து சுப்பர் கட்ட வைக்கும் வரை வெற்றி நடையுடன் சென்றது.

உலக வரலாற்றிலே தோல்வி என்பவையே காணாத மாபெரும் வீரர்களில் ஒருவன் இராசராச சோழன். காந்தருர்ச்சாலையில் சேனும், வழியிலே பன்னடியாலும் தோல்வியுற்றனர். இதனால் இவனுக்கு மும்முடிச் சோழன் என்ற பெயர் உண்டாயிற்று. பிறகு வேங்கை நாட்டுக் கீழ்ச் சானுக்கியரை முறியடித்து சத்திய வர்மன் என்பவனை வேங்கை நாட்டு அரசனாக்கினான் அடுத்து காவிரிக் கரையில் தாலக்காடு என்னும் ஊரை தலைநகராகக் கொண்ட, இன்றைய மைசூ பகுதியான, கங்கபாடி நாட்டை வெற்றி கொண்டான் அவ்வுருக்கு “இராசராசரம்” என்ற பெயரும் இப் பட்டது. பிறகு அதற்கு அருகிலேயுள்ள துளம் பாடி, தடிகைபாடி என்ற சிறு பல்லை நாடுகளையும் சோழ நாட்டோடு சேர்த்துக் கொண்டான். அதே போல குடகு நாடும், சோழ நாட்டின் பகுதியாயிற்று. இறுதிக் கட்டத்தில் சேர நாட்டிலே கொல்லத்திலும் கலிங்க நாட்டிலே மயேந்திர மலையிலும், அவனுக்கு இரு ஒப்பற்ற வெற்றிகள் கிடைத்தன. கொல்லம், கலிங்கம் வென்றதோடு தில்லாமல் “அலையால் நடுவில் பலகலம் செலுத்தி ” ஈழ நாட்டின் மீது படையெடுத்து சென்று அந் நாட்டின் வடபகுதியையும் சோழ மண்டல மாக்கி விட்டான். அடுத்து, எழரை இலக்கமுள்ள இரட்ட பாடி மீது படையெடுத்து, வெற்றி கொண்டான். இறுதியாக மீண்டும் கடல் கடந்து சென்று “முன்னீர் பழந்தீவு பன்னிராயிரத்தையும் ” தனதாக்கிக் கொண்டான். இது மல்லத்தீவு, லட்சத்தீவு என்ற சிறுதீவு கப்பல்களை குறிக்கும் என்று எண்ணப்படுகிறது. இவ்வாறு இராசராசன் எட்டு திங்களும், நீரிளும், நிலத்திலும், சென்ற இடமெல்லாம் வெற்றி பெற்று “செயல் கொண்ட சோழனாக ” நாடு திரும்பினான்.

கங்கையும் கடாரமும் கொண்டான்

இராசராசனுக்கு மனைவியர் பலர் இருந்தபோதிலும் அவர்களில் முதலிடம் பெற்றவர் உலோகமாதேவி என்று அழைக்கப்படும் தந்தி சத்தி. விடங்கியார், இராசராசன் திருவிசுவர் மகாதேவர் கோயிலிலே “துவா பாரம்” புக்க பொழுது பட்டத்தரசியான தந்தி சத்தி விடங்கியார் எனும் உலோக மாதேவியாரும் உள் “இரணிய கருப்பம்” புக்கதாக கல்வெட்டிலிருந்து காணப்படுகிறது. இராசராசன் தஞ்சையிலே பிரகதீசுவர் கோயிலை அமைத்தது போல உலோகமாதேவியார் திருவையாலில் உலோக மாதேவீசுவரம் என்ற கோயிலை அமைத்தார். இவனுக்கு இராசேந்திரன் என்ற மகனும், இரண்டாம் குந்தவை என்ற மகளும் இருந்தார்கள். முதலாம் குந்தவை என்பது இராசராசனின் மூத்த சகோதரியின் பெயர். மாதேவிகள் என்ற பெயருடைய இன்னொரு மகளும் இவனுக்கு உண்டென்றும் சிலர் சொல்லுவார்கள். தந்தை இருந்த காலத்திலேயே பல படையெழுச்சிகளுக்கு இவ்வரசனான இராசேந்திரனே படைகளை நடத்திச் சென்று வெற்றி கண்டதாக அறியப்படுகின்றது. பிற்காலத்தில் இராசேந்திரன் தன் தந்தை கண்ட வெற்றிகளை இன்னும் விரிவுபடுத்தி கங்கையும் கடாரமும் கொண்டது வரலாறு. இராசராசன் கல்வெட்டுகளிலே தனது வெற்றிக்கு காரணமான பல்வேறு படைக் குழுவினரின் பெயர்களைக் கொடுத்திருப்பதிருந்து, இம் மன்னன் தன் போர்வீரர்களின் மேல் நிறைந்த அன்பு கொண்டிருந்தான்

என்பது தெரிவிக்கத் தெரிய வருகின்றது. அதாவது இராசராசன் பெரிய கோயில் மாத்திரமல்ல, தன்னைச் சூழ்ந்துள்ள அருகி தெரிந்து, அவர்கள் பணியைப் போன்றும் உயர் பண்பு வாய்ந்த பெரிய மனிதனும் ஆவான் என்பதையும் இது காட்டுகின்றது.

அடுத்த திருவும் பெற்றி

அடுத்த திருவும் பெற்றி பெற்று மீண்ட இராசராசன் தனது பெருநாட்டை பல மண்டலங்களாகவும், ஊரைகளாகவும், நாடுகளாகவும், கோட்டங்களாகவும், கிராமங்களாகவும், ஊர்களாகவும் வகுத்து அரசு செலுத்தினான். அன்றை தனது நிலப் பரப்பினை கவனம் அளித்து தனது பெற்றி அரசாணத்தினால் இம் மண்டலங்களுக்கு “உலகவந்தான்” என்ற ஒரு பெயரும் சேர்த்தது. இராசராசனோடுள்ள வெட்பப்பட்டுள்ள காவல்களிலும், மற்றும் செப்பு பட்டயங்களிலும் “அரசாங்கம்” என்ற சொற்றொடர் காணப் படுகின்றது. நிலம் அளந்தக் கோலின் பெயர் “உலகவந்தான்” என்று சொல்லுவார்கள். “நிலம் துடிக்கே உரிமை என்பது திரு இராசராசத் தேவருடைய கருத்து. இதற்கு ஒத்த முறையில் இராசராசன் காலத்திலே ஊர்கள் நோயும் ஊர்ச் சபைகள் அமைக்கப் பெற்றிருந்ததாகவும் தெரிய வருகிறது. இக் குழு வின் ஊர்முள்ள நிலங்களுக்கு அரசரோடு ஏற்படுத்தி அரசாங்கத் தொகுதியினையும், இறை கொடாத தந்தை ஊர் பொதுவாகி விறந்தமையும், நட்டியும் நடக்கும் நன்மை நிலைகளை ஆராய்ந்து தக்கவாறு தன்மம் விதித்தமையும், இராச ராசேச் சந்திரன் மெய்காவலர், கணக்கர் அனுப்பி வந்தமை யும், வரவற்ற ஏடுகளில் காணக் கிடைக்கின்றது. இக் குழுவில் உதயபிள்ளை நேர்ந்து எடுக்கப்படுபவர் காவனிக் களங்களுக்கு ஏற்ற நிலமும், சொந்த மனையும், அற வழியில் எட்டிய பொருளும் உடையாரும், கல்வி நிரம்பி, கருக்கலுடையார் ஆவியும் திறவேற்றுதலில் வல்லார். நேர இறுத்தல் வேண்டும் என எதிர்பார்த்தனர். கிராமக் குழுவைவிட புத்தகத்தில் பதிவுசெய்யப்பட்டவரும் மற்றும் அரசுக் காவலுடையார், கொலை, களவு, கள்ளுண்டல் முதலிய தீயச் செயலில் ஈடுபட்டவரும், கைப்பட்டு கொண் டவரும் இர சபைகளில் சேரத் தக்கவர் அல்லர். இக் குழுவினை கூடுதற்குரிய நாள்பயம், காலத்தையும், சர்க்கரை - கட்டிவிட்டு உறுப்பினர்களுக்கு உணர்த்தி வந்தனர் என்பதும், வேண்டிய பொழுது பகலிலும், இரவு இடம் சம்ப கூடு காவல்களை நடத்தின என்பதும் இராச ராசனது 16-ஆம் ஆண்டுக் குறிப்புகளிலிருந்து காண்க. இராசராசன் காலத்தில் நிதி முறையும், சட்டமும் இவ் வந்த பண்பாட்டு அடிப்படையில் வகுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. நெப்பிளியன் தனது கட்டிய பெற்றிகளைப் பற்றி பெருமை கொண் டதை மீட்டிவிட்டு, தான் வகையடுத்திய சட்டப் புத்தகம் (Code Napoleon) பற்றிப் பெருமை கொண்டான் என்று வரலாற்று ஆசிரியர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். அது போல, இராசராசனின் சட்டங்களும் மிக முற்போக்கானவையாக அமைந்திருந்தன. வேட்டை காடு போன்ற தவறுதலாக ஒரு குடியானவனைக் கொன்று விட்டால், அதற்குத் குறைவான தண்டனை (Fine - L.P.C.) பெக்கலே காலத்து ஒக்கைச் சட்டத்தின் கீழ் இவ்வாறு, இராசராசன் காலத்தில் இருந்தது.

இதுவன்றி, இராசராசன் காலத்தில் பண்டமாற்று நெல்லின் அடிப்படையில் சிறப்பாக நடைபெற்றமை அறியக் கிடக்கின்றது. அக்காலத்தில் நெல் விளைச்சல் மிக நன்றாக இருந்திருக்க வேண்டும். நெல் முதுவிய கூலவகைகள் பலவும் விற்கப்படும் போங்காடிகளும், ஆடைகளும், பொன்னும், மலியும் மாற்றப்படும் மறுகளும், அக் காலத்தில் பரவலாக இருந்ததாக அறிய இடமுண்டு. இலாபகரமான கைத்தொழில் களும் ஆக்கங்களை வளர்த்து வந்திருக்க வேண்டும். அரச முத்திரையிடப்பட்ட அளத்தல் கருவிகளும், நாணயங்களும் மக்களிடையே அப்போது பழக்கத் திலிருந்து வந்தது. உழவு, வானியம், கைத்தொழில் என்ற மூன்றும் சிறப்புற்று இருக்கும் நாட்டில் செல்வம் பண்பட்டு செழித்து இருப்பது வழக்கு. அம்முறையில் சோழ நாட்டின் அன்றைய நிலை கம்ப ராமாயணத்தில் கவிப்பேரரசு :

“கலம் சுரக்கும் நிதியும் ; கணக்கினா
நிலம் சுரக்கும் நிலவளம் ; நன்மணி
பிலம் சுரக்கும் ; பெருதற்கு அரியதன்
குலம் சுரக்கும் ஒழுக்கம் குடிக்கெலாம்.”

என்று அழகாக குறிப்பிட்டபடி, இருந்திருக்க வேண்டுமென்று ஊகிக்கலாம். இதுவுமன்றி எல்லா வளங்களும் நிறைந்த இந்த நாட்டில் கல்வி வளமும், சீரும் சிறப்புடன் பணி இருந்தது என்று கொள்ளத்தகும். இத்தகைய கல்வி வளர்ச்சிக்கு தெய்வீகமான ஒரு முடி. குட்டும் பாணியில் இராசராச சோழன், நெடுங் காலமாக நிலையில் மறைந்து கிடந்த தேவாரப் பதிகங்களை, நம்பியாண்டார் நம்பி என்ற பேரறிஞர் உதவியால் மீட்டு வந்து, ஏழ் திருமுறைகளாக சீருடன் வகுத்து தமிழகத்துக்கு எந்தான். திருத்தொண்டர் அந்தாதியும் இக்காலத்தில் இயற்றப் பெற்றது.

கங்குலும் ஆவான்

இராசராச சோழன் ஒரு மாவீரன். பேரரசன் பெரிய மனிதன் என்று சொன்னோன். அது மாத்திரமல்ல, அவன் ஒப்பற்ற ஒரு கலைஞனும் ஆவான். இந்நிலையில், கலை என்றால் என்ன என்ற கேள்விக்கு, எனது காலஞ் சென்ற நண்பர் தொ. மு. பாஸ்கர் தொண்டமான் அவர்கள்

“காணுகின்ற காட்சியிலே
கண்ணு மனம் தானலயித்து
பெணுகின்ற அனுவாதத்தை
சொல்லாலும் இசையாலும்
சொல்கரிய நடத்தாலும்
கல்லாலும் வணத்தாலும்
காட்டுகேதே, கலையாகும்.”

என்று மிக்க எழில்காணப் பதில் தந்தது எனது நினைவிற்கு வருகின்றது. இந்த கலை இலக்கணத்திற்கு இராசராச சோழன் முற்றிலும் பொருத்தமானவன். அவனது என்ன எழுச்சிகளும், கலை உணர்ச்சிகளும், கருத்தோவியங்களாக வெளிப்பட்டு ஆங்காங்குள்ள பல கலைஞர்களின் ஒன்றுபட்ட சேவையின் மூலமாக கல் ஓவியங்களாகவும், சொல் ஓவியங்களாகவும் சமைக்கப்பட்டு, இன்று நமக்கு கம்பீரமாக காட்சி யளிக்கின்றது. Encyclopedia Britanica என்ற புத்தகத்

தில் “தமிழ் மக்கள் உலகத்திலே மிக்க சிறந்த கோயில் கட்டும் கலைத் திறமையுடையவர்கள் ; தஞ்சைக் கோயில் இந்தியாவிலே உள்ள கோயில்களில் தலைசிறந்தது” என்று எழுதப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அத்தகைய மாபெரும் கலைக்கோயிலை கல்லினால் படைத்து தன் நேர்முன்னே கட்டி முடித்த தனிப்பெருமை இராசராச சோழனையே சாரும். கருங்கல் கிடைக்காத சமவெளி யான தஞ்சைத் தாணியிலே 35 மைல் தூரத்திலுள்ள மலைப் பிரபத்திபற்றினிருந்து மாபெரும் கருங்கற் பாளங்களைக் கொண்டு வந்து, செதுக்கி அழகுபடுத்தி இக் கோயில் கட்டப் பட்டிருக்கின்றது. இது கட்டிய முறை பற்றி பல குட்டிக் கதைகளும் ஆங்காங்கு நாம் கேள்விப் பட்டிருக்கிறோம். அவற்றுள் முக்கியமானது, விமானங்கட்டும் போது சிற்பிகளுக்கு உணவு கொடுத்து உதவிய ஒரு கிழவியின் விருப்பப் படி அவள் விட்டிலிருந்த மிகப் பெரிய கல்லை பிரமாந்திரத் தாக்கல்லாக சாரம்பள்ளம் கிராமத் திலிருந்து சாரம் கட்டி, கோபுரத்திற்கு ஏற்றி கிரா நடுவில் அமைத்தது ஆகும். இதை மகா வித்துவான் மீனாட்சிசுந்தரம் பிள்ளையவர்கள் :

“அம்மையார் நிழலில் அமர்வோமென்றஞ்செய்து
செம்மையார் சிற்பிருந்த திருத்தஞ்சை”
என்று பாடியிருக்கிறார்.

தஞ்சைப் பெரிய கோயில்

தஞ்சைப் பெரியகோயிலில் அரிய சிற்பங்களும், அழகான சித்திரங்களும் பல உள்ளன. சிற்பங்களுள் மன்னன் இராசராசனுக்கு “நடராசத் தாண்டவம்” மிக்க பிடித்தமானது என்றும் அதன் காரணமாக தஞ்சைக் கோவிலின் விமானத்தைச் சுற்றிலும் இத் தாண்டவத்தின் பல தோற்றங்கள் தெருக்கப் பட்டிருப்பதாகவும் தெரிகிறது. அன்றைய ஓவியங் களுள் “இராசராசனும் கருஞ்சி சித்தரும்” ஒன்றாக இருக்கும் காட்சி சிறந்ததாகக் கருதப் படுகிறது. சோழ ஓவியங்களின் மீது நாயக்கர் காலத்தில் வக்கீம் பூசியலத், சம்பத்தில் கண்டு பிடித்து, டபுதய் ஓவியங்களை திரும்பப் பெற முயற்சி எடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றது. கோயிலில் பல இடங்களில் கல் வெட்டுகள், இராசராச சோழனது வரலாற்றையும், அவனது ஆட்சி முறையையும், அவன் கோயிலுக்கு கொடுத்த மானியங்களையும் தெளிவாக அறுதிப்பட்டு கூறுகின்றது. மானியங்களைப் பற்றி கல்வெட்டுகளில் குறிக்க வேண்டுமென்று இராசராசனை கேட்டபோது அவன் கூறிய மறுமொழி அம் மன்னனின் பெருத் தன்மையை தெளிவாக எடுத்துக் காட்டுவதாக இருக்கின்றது :

“நாம் குடுத்தனவும், நம் அக்கன் குடுத்தனவும்,
நம் பெண்டுகள் குடுத்தனவும், மற்றும் குத்தார்
குத்தனவும் வெட்டுக”

என்று அவன் சொன்னான். பிறர் செய்த நற்பணிக்கு தான் பெருமை பெற முயலுவது சாதாரணமாகக் காணப் படும் மனித இயல்பு. அந் நிலையில் இந்த மாமன்னன்

சொல்லும், செயலும் நமது பழந் தமிழரது உயர்ந்த பண்பு நிலைக்கு ஒப்பற்ற உரைக்கல்லாக அமைகின்றது. தன் பெயர், விளங்க தஞ்சை இராசராசேசுவரமும், தன் பட்டத்தரசி பெயரால் திருவை யாறு உலோகமாதேச்சரமும் அமைத்த இராசராசன் ஈழத்து வெற்றிக்குப் பின் அங்கே பொலன்னறுவையில் தன் தாயாரின் நினைவாக வானவன் மாதேவிச்சரம் என்று ஒரு விளையுமம் அமைத்தான்.

மத வழிபாட்டில் சமரச நோக்கு

இராசராச சோழன் சில பத்தனாக இருந்த போதி லும், வைணவச் சிற்பங்களையும், காலியங்களையும் ஆதரித்து வந்தான். இத்தகைய சிற்பங்கள் பல தஞ்சை பெரியகோயிலிலும் அமைக்கப்பட்டிருக் கின்றன. நாகப்பட்டினத்திலே கடார மன்னன் விசய தங்கன் விருப்பத்திற்கு இணங்க ஒரு புத்த விகாரம் எழுப்ப இவன் துணை தின்றான். இப் பள்ளிக்கு மானியமாக ஒரு கிராமத்தையே வழங்கியதாகவும் வர லாற்று ஏடுகள் கூறுகின்றன. மைசூர் பகுதிகளிலே வைணவக் கோயில்களை கட்டுவித்தான். ஆகவே இம் மன்னன் மத வழிபாட்டிலே சமரச எண்ணமுடைய வனாக இருந்தான் என்பது தெரிய வருகின்றது.

மாவீரர்களில் ஒருவன்

இறுதியாக, இராசராசன் பற்றிய பல வரலாறு களிலிருந்து அவன் உலக மகா வீரர்களில் மிகச் சிறந்த மாவீரன் என்றும், அரசுக் கலையில் அவனுக்கு ஒப்பாகும் மிக்காரும் இல்லை எனவும், கல்வி கேள்வி களிலும், இறைவன் வழிபாட்டிலும், கலை ஆர்வத் திலும் அவன் மிக மேம்பாடு உடையவனாக இருந்தான் என்றும் முடிவு கட்டலாம். அவனது ஒப்பற்ற வெற்றி கள் இன்று எட்டளவில் மாத்திரம் நமக்குத் தெரிந்த போதிலும், அவன் கண்ட கலைக் களவுகள் இன்றுப் மாபெரும் கற்கோயில்களாக கம்பீரமாகக் காட்சி யளிக்கின்றன. அகீத போல் அவனது சமயப்பற்று தேவாரத் திருமுறைகளைக் கேட்குந்தோறும் தொனிக் கிறது. தனது நாட்டின் பெருமைக்கும், தனது குடி களின் நல்லாழ்விற்குமாகத் தன் வாழ்க்கையை அர்ப்பணம் செய்து கொண்ட இம் மாமன்னனது சிறப்பு இந்திய வரலாற்று வடுகளில் இதுவரை இடம் பெற்றது போதாது என்று நான் கருதுகிறேன். அவன் காலத்தில் நாடு செழித்தது ; குடிகள் இன்புற்று வாழ்ந்தனர் ; அறம் ஓங்கிற்று ; உலகமே அவனை போற்றிற்று.

“வையத்து வாழ்வாங்கு வாழ்வன், வானுறையும்
தெய்வத்துள் வைக்கப்படும்”

என்ற வள்ளுவர் வாக்குக்கு இணங்க, இம் மன்னன் “வாழ்வாங்கு வாழ்ந்து” தனது மக்களுக்கு ஒரு பொற்காலத்தை எடுத்து தமிழக வரலாற்றில் அழியா இடம் பெற்றுச் சென்றான் என்று சொன்னால் அது மிகையாகாது.

A UNIQUE PROGRAMME OF POPULATION CONTROL

Never in the history of the world has so large and extensive a drive been launched as India's family planning programme. It is unique in the annals of medical, health and welfare services.

It is rather significant that a traditional culture, in which discussion of individual intimate behaviour in the public was taboo, is becoming aware of and welcoming steps for voluntary modification of individual behaviour and recognising its wider social implications.

Public interest

Public interest in the family planning programme as revealed through the press, discussions on public forums and through the mass media, has been astonishing indeed. It is indicative of the beginnings of a significant social change in our society. People are becoming increasingly aware of the advantages of a small family because of economic strain and, secondly, because of the motivational endeavour that has been undertaken to project the welfare and happiness of a family through controlled fertility.

Strategy

The strategy for a programme dealing with the intimate private behaviour of about 100 million couples in particular and of the population in general had to be different. It had to be a break from the conventional attitude of medical and public health workers who expected patients to seek out services. The new approach had to have the philosophy that it is not for the people to seek the services but for the family planning personnel to seek out the persons who need them, and to motivate them to accept the services.

Immensity of problem

The immensity of the problem of population growth can be realised from the fact that whereas with the advent of planned development, national income in India went up by 64 per cent, the per capital income rose by 21 per cent only. Similarly while there was 300 per cent improvement in educational facilities, 63 million children still remained out of schools. About 31 million additional jobs were created. In spite of

it about 10 million people were still jobless. Such a situation called for drastic steps to curb population increase.

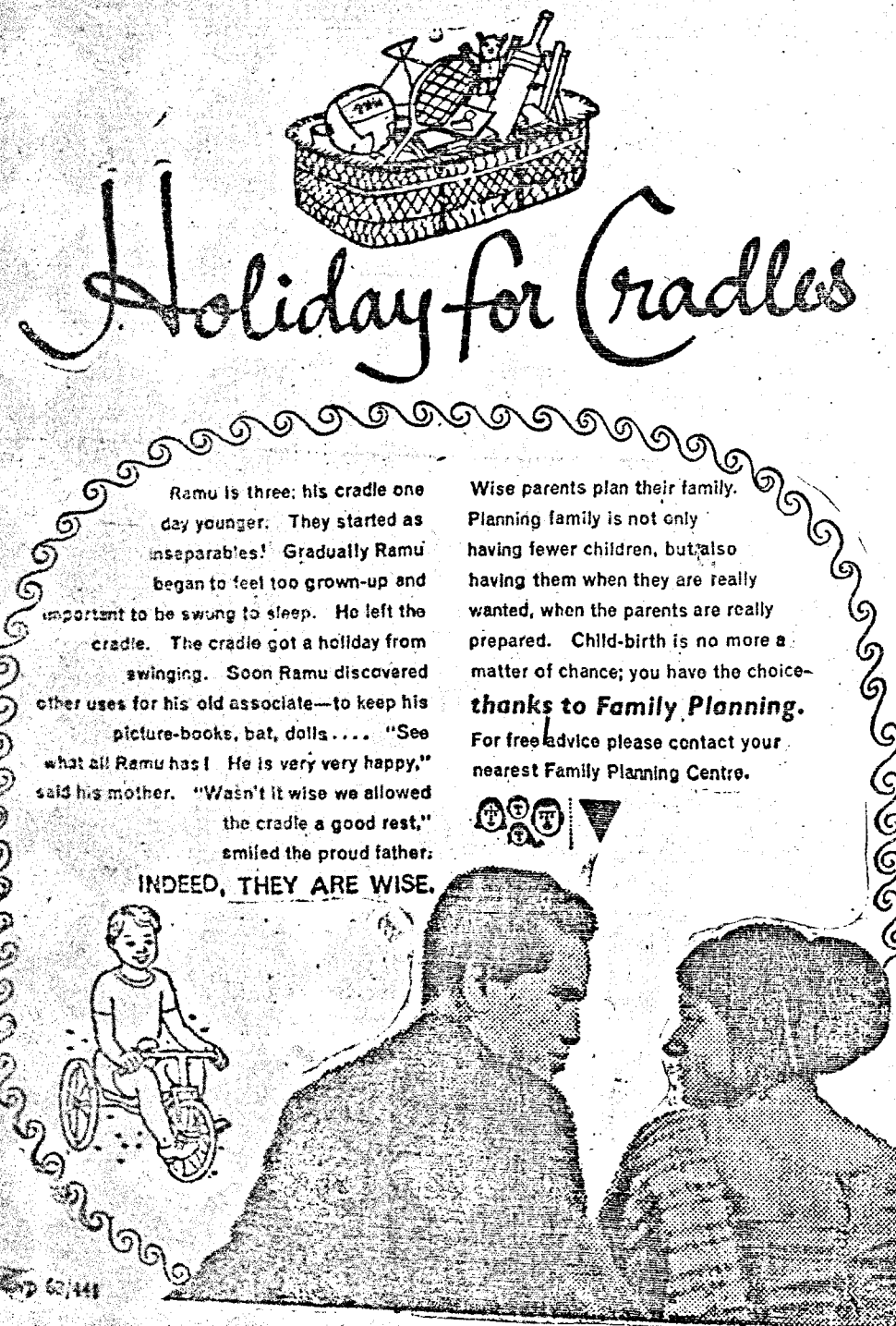
Having to reach the length and breadth of the country the programme faces a great challenge especially in the matter of providing services. Medical care is not available in all rural areas as is evident from the fact that one Allopathic doctor is available for 45 villages or 27,000 villagers, one Homoeopathic practitioner for 26 villages or 21,000 village dwellers and one Ayurvedic practitioner for 21 villages or 12,600 villagers. Efforts have thus to be made to involve all practitioners of modern and indigenous systems of medicine. Since they are in contact with the people, and being their confidants, they can be most effective in motivating them for family planning. Accordingly, the representatives of the professional organisations of practitioners of modern, homoeopathic and indigenous systems have been involved. The Indian Medical Association has accepted the responsibility of training as many of the 96,000 medical practitioners in the country as possible.

Voluntary organizations

Non-professional organisations which have their roots in the Community are also being involved. Voluntary organisations are born out of the urge of the members of the community to take up activities for social good. All such organisations are sought to be involved in the programme. A number of steps have already been taken in this regard and organisations like the Red Cross, the Rotary Clubs, the Lions Clubs, the Chambers of Commerce and the Junior Chambers are being encouraged to undertake programme activities.

Camps

Realising the urgency of the problem, the programme seeks to make facilities available at central points where the people can easily assemble. Thus the camp or mobile approach has been devised. Since the people who avail themselves of all these facilities often have to incur travelling expenses and also to forego their wages, the programme seeks to relieve this burden by meeting a part of their out-of-pocket expenses. However, it is felt that as the services expand and reach the peripheral areas, the need for meeting such expenses will gradually decline.



Muslim Nations Back Family Planning

Thiru M.K. POOVIAH

It is heartening to learn from Dr. Rafiq Zakaria, Minister for Health and Family Planning, Maharashtra, that Muslims in Maharashtra have taken to family planning in a big way.

This is in keeping with the latest trend in most Muslim countries. It is interesting to note that among the eight countries which urged the United Nations Conference on Human Rights recently held at Teheran to include family planning as a basic right of man, five were Muslim Countries, viz., the U.A.R., Pakistan, Tunisia, Turkey and Morocco.

The U.A.R. took a lead in passing a resolution which *inter alia*, stated that couples have a basic right to decide freely and responsibly on the number and spacing of their children as population explosion seriously hampers efforts to gain universal human rights.

The U.A.R.—A Pioneer

The U.A.R. under the leadership of President Nasser, has taken a leading role in propagating family planning as a national movement. Egypt's religious leaders have also helped in educating the followers on the need for restricting the family.

Ancient Egyptian Islamic physicians had proposed birth control and its use for the sake of maternal health, economic welfare of the father and even for the preservation of the beauty of the wife.

As early as 1937, the Grand Mufti of Egypt issued a fatwa approving contraception according to medical advice for the wife's health or to avoid the husband's ill-health or nervous breakdown due to his inability to provide for his family or his worry about his wife's health.

In 1953, the Fatwa Committee of Asher University in Cairo pronounced in favour of contraception temporarily, particularly for health reasons.

Since October 1965, the U.A.R. has been striving to check the growth of population. At the present rate of

increase of population of nearly 2½ per cent Egypt's population of 30 million is likely to double in the next 25 years.

Although industrialisation, agricultural output, total income have increased a good deal since independence, there has not been a corresponding improvement in the lot of the individual Egyptian. While the birth-rate has remained high the death rate has been reduced by almost half in 20 years.

Health Centres

The Aswan High Dam illustrates how population growth adversely affects economic development. By 1975, when the full benefit of this project to harness the Nile will be realised, Egypt's arable land will have increased by 40 per cent. But by 1975 the population will have increased by 50 per cent. Consequently Egypt will have less arable land per capita.

Premier Mohieddin acted quickly to move family planning beyond the talking stage. He created a Supreme Council for Family Planning under his chairmanship, which launched a national programme last February. Egypt's net-work of some 2,000 health and social service centres was put to immediate and imaginative use for family planning.

Because life in this desert land is concentrated along the Nile's ribbon of green and in a few coastal towns, almost every family lives near a Government centre. Staffed by resident doctors, midwives and auxiliary medical personnel, most of the centres have been built within the past few years and have undoubtedly improved the health and welfare of the people.

In Egypt

Under the new programme each centre is converted into a family planning clinic during afternoon hours with the same staff receiving extra pay for additional service rendered. The women are offered a choice of contraceptives and are instructed in their use.

In Egypt, family Planning is not opposed by Muslim teaching, and pioneering private efforts have evoked

an enthusiastic response among the people. On every Friday, Mullahs urge the congregation after prayers to take full advantage of the Government family planning clinics.

Already, two maternity hospitals in Egypt are providing family planning services during the post-natal period and voluntary organisations with Government support have provided the intra-uterine device (IUCD).

Pakistan also has been carrying on an intensive family planning campaign during the last three years. Recently the Pakistan Planning Commission warned the country against the danger of population explosion. Pakistanis have been told that without a vigorous family planning drive that country's population, which is about 120 million now may almost double itself by 1985. It is proposed to limit the population to about 160 million by 1985.

Family Planning Council

The Family Planning Council of Pakistan recently decided to double its monthly target of sterilisation operation from 30,000 to 60,000.

Publicity.—A big drive is to be launched to popularise the loop and conventional contraceptives. During the last two years, about half a million loops have been inserted.

The intensified birth control programme includes the grant of handsome monetary incentives, provision of services and supplies at the doorsteps of the people and a massive publicity drive in rural areas to secure the co-operation of villages.

A special programme has been instituted for popularising contraceptives in villages. A special population corps consisting of only women has been formed.

It is a good sign Mullahs in Pakistan are gradually reconciling themselves to the idea of planned parenthood and that some of them are even urging their followers to take advantage of the Government's family planning programme. Some of them have publicly stated that there is no conflict between Islam and birth control.

Tunishia has one of the world's most comprehensive family planning programmes. The family planning campaign in Tunishia has the backing of President Bourguiba and his Destourian Socialist Party. If broadcasts to people, the President drives home the necessity to slow down the population growth. He has urged the people to take advantage of the Government's programme in the interest of national welfare.

The loop

He recently said that the success of the country's development plans hinged on the acceptance by women of the idea of family planning.

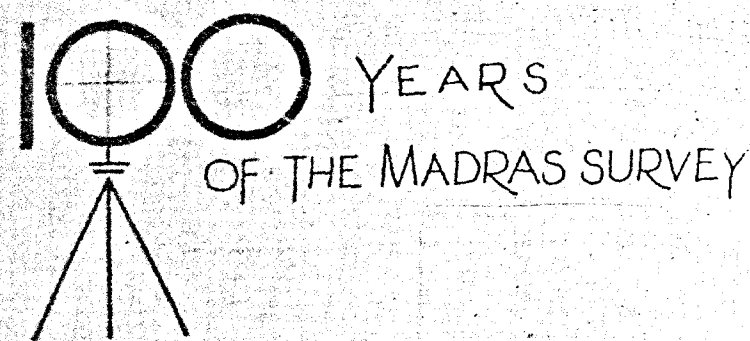
The need to limit families is realised by women throughout Tunishia, and they appreciate the help the Government offers them in this connection. They choose from a variety of family planning methods. More than 2/3rd select the loop.

Tunishia's national programme was launched in February 1966, after a large experimental effort under way for two years. Some 30,000 intra-uterine devices have already been inserted, with 60,000 as the target for every year. If this target is reached, the national birth rate would be reduced by over 25 per cent in five years.

Growing interest in family planning is also evident in many parts of Turkey. The most interesting part of the campaign is the use of mosques in popularising family planning. Social workers ascend minarets of mosques to summon village women to meetings, where visiting doctors explain the benefits of family planning.

Turkey is modern in many ways, and it is not lagging behind in taking to modern methods to avert the population explosion.

It is evident that Muslim opinion the world over is gradually coming round to the concept of planned parenthood. It would be in the fitness of things if leaders of the Muslim faith in this country take note of the wind of change in Muslim countries and come forward to educate their followers on the benefits of a small family (Extracts from the "Indian Express", dated 30th June 1968).



Surveying means (a) scanning, scrutinizing closely, (b) determining the boundaries, size and position of a country, estate, etc. and (c) being metrically correct. Surveying is the art of ascertaining the boundaries and the extent of any portion of the earth's surface. The word 'Cadastral Survey' owes its origin to "Cadastre", a French word meaning "a public register of lands with details of area, reputed ownership and other values" and includes registration and measurement of lands. The earliest record of a cadastral survey in India is that of Raja Raja I of Thanjavur and is dated 985-1011 A.D. It would thus appear that Indian (Madras) survey is nearly a thousand years old. In lands of the near east where ancient civilisations flourished, events aged a thousand years or more are common place. This will be one of the main fields for future research.

Ancient methods

In actual practice, the ancient "paimash" method of linear measurements taken with a pole roughly in the cardinal points of the compass and the "Khasra" mode of area computation came to be in vogue from 1858 A.D. in pursuance of a scheme sponsored by the Government of Madras in 1856 and sanctioned by the Court of Directors of the East India Company. A Superintendent of Revenue Survey was appointed to control the department. He was a senior Army Officer with the rank of a Colonel.

"Khasra" is a ready way of finding out the areas of holdings by multiplying the mean of the north and south measurements by the mean of those of the east and the west. By this process, the holding was divided into quadrilaterals or triangles and their sides were measured. Eight years after, the division was confined to triangles and tiny holdings were generally clubbed to form survey fields. This system of clubbing envisages consolidation of the holdings in viable areas of five to ten acres. Every bend was also demarcated with stone and measurement was taken from stone to stone.

A decade later (i.e.) in the year 1877, surveyors were permitted to take offsets to stones at less than half a chain (33 feet) from a line. (Offsets are perpendicular

distances set off from a line with the aid of a cross staff. This paved the way for the introduction of the present diagonal and offset system of survey in the first quarter of the current Century which admits offsets being taken up to five chains. Durable demarcation with stone and triangulation are restricted to trijunctions of survey fields and bends on the boundaries of porambokes.

Maintenance of surveys

The necessity for the maintenance of boundary marks and survey records was conceived in the year 1864. It took three decades to evolve certain practical steps in this direction. By the beginning of 1895, all the Karnams had been put through a course of instruction in survey. A survey division comprising three or four districts was constituted to superintend the maintenance work while a District Surveyor was attached to each district. The divisions were abolished in 1900 and three years later a Land Records Department was created. It was also by about this time that separate survey organisations were set up in the different provinces. The Land Records Department was abolished in the year 1921. Two decades after an experimental scheme was launched for transferring the maintenance work from the Revenue Department to the professional survey agency.

In April 1942, the transfer was effected. There was a Taluk Surveyor to be in charge of maintenance work in a taluk, a District Surveyor in a revenue district, a Circle Officer (Inspector of Survey and Land Records) in a circle of two or three districts and a Range Officer (Assistant Director of Survey and Land Records) in a range of four or six districts.

In June 1962, the scheme was reorganised to have a Maintenance Field Surveyor in a primary territorial unit of one or two full firkas (depending on the work-load), a Divisional Deputy Surveyor for each revenue division, a District Surveyor for a development district, an Inspector for each revenue district and an Assistant Director for two or three revenue districts.

The Centenary of the Madras Survey and Land Records Department is being celebrated this month. Along with this Centenary celebration the Golden Jubilee of the Department Club and the Silver Jubilee of the Land Records Maintenance Scheme will be celebrated.

In December 1964, the Board of Revenue decided to have an Assistant Director for each revenue district, two Inspectors in a district, a Head Surveyor for each revenue division and a Taluk Deputy Surveyor for a taluk and a Field Surveyor for each firka, exclusively for maintenance survey. After a detailed examination of all aspects of the scheme, the Board of Revenue submitted proposals to the Government in October 1966 envisaging a merger of (i) the survey and maintenance wings of the Department so as to ensure closer co-ordination between the revenue and survey staff, (ii) the formation of an integrated Survey and Land Records Unit, (iii) the designation of the Assistant Director of Survey and Land Records as Personal Assistant to the Collector and (iv) the setting up of Survey Administrative Branch of the Board of Revenue as an independent office with headquarters at Madras, headed by the Deputy Director of Survey and Land Records, subject to the control and supervision of the Director of Settlements and the Board of Revenue. The Department is now over 5,000 strong. The Government in their orders G.O. Ms. No. 352, Revenue, dated 22nd February 1967 and G.O. Press No. 2066, Revenue, dated 25th November 1967 accepted these proposals. This reorganisation has also been duly implemented from 1st March 1968. The Silver Jubilee of the Land Records Scheme will be celebrated in 1968 along with the Survey Centenary.

Statutorily, every registered holder of a land is bound to maintain and renew the survey marks on or within the boundaries of his holdings. Every Village Officer has to prevent the destruction, removal or alteration of any survey mark or injury thereto on or within the limits of his jurisdiction and report instances of default on the part of registered holders from whom the cost of replacement is recoverable as an arrear of land revenue.

Re-construction of surveys

In the event of any doubts or disputes, registered holders can have the boundaries pointed out by survey officers with reference to recorded data, on application and payment of the prescribed fee to the Tahsildar concerned.

Changes in classification, changes consequent on assignment, relinquishment, acquisition of land, transfer of ownership of lands by way of sale, succession, partition, gifts, court decrees, revenue sale, etc., affecting portions of registered survey fields or subdivisions thereof are not only to be registered, but also to be mapped in the Survey Field Atlas. The ryots are advised to help eliminate joint registered holdings altogether. Applications for sub division are to be made to the Tahsildar, enclosing chalangis for remittance of the subdivision fees. Copies of field sketches relating to registered holdings can also be had from the Tahsildar on payment of the copy application fee.

Original surveys were begun in the year 1858 and completed in 1917. Replacement of missing survey marks and the measurement of changes in occupation, or the physical features of the country were initially being done in the name of "Revision Surveys". These revision surveys, with the original survey frame being left as it is and not as per state on ground, were done in the entire district of Chingleput and parts of Coimbatore, South Arcot, North Arcot and Madurai districts during the period from 1905-16. Ootacamund and Coonoor taluks of the Nilgiris were surveyed in 1883 under the Plane Table and Prismatic Compass Method. They are now being resurveyed in metric measures. Kanyakumari district which was surveyed in 1887-90 under the Tak System is being re-surveyed now.

Madras Survey and Land Records Committee

In the year 1914, a high powered Madras Survey and Land Records Committee constituted to streamline the survey organisation visited Poona, Bombay, Lahore, Allahabad, Gaya and Calcutta, inspected field work and took evidence from several senior officers, legislators and cultivators. This Committee, finally, decided that considering the administrative requirements of this State the present elaborate survey system should continue and the less elaborate procedures obtaining in other States were not fit for adoption here.

The older D. & O. system of survey was adopted in the following districts:—

District.	Year of Survey.
North Arcot	1905-1907
South Arcot	1916-1921
Salem	1893-1907
Coimbatore	1901-1910
Tiruchirappalli	1918-1924
Thanjavur	1914-1922
Madurai	1914-1922
Ramanathapuram	1905-1917
Tirunelveli	1900-1911
The Nilgiris	1920-1922

Revision Surveys were discontinued in favour of re-surveys decided to be done once every three decades. After the Directorate of Land Records was abolished in the year 1921, not much headway was made towards re-construction of surveys. For a short period 1929 to 1937, the cycle of re-surveys was re-started but it had a premature end, when the Land Records Department was wound up.

Re-survey

Survey and Maintenance constitute one integrated whole. The Survey and Land Records wings were merged in 1942 and the Deputy of Director of Survey and

Land Records (in the place of Director of Survey) was made the technical head of the department when it was at its lowest ebb.

The years 1949 and 1953 gave the department a respite, in that the surveys of estates and the general re-survey of the State in respect of the areas dealt with under defunct laws and obsolete systems of surveys were now ordered by Government to be done under the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act VIII of 1927. Re-survey once in 25 to 30 years as is the practice with the Survey of India is essential at least for the reason that the original survey records cannot prevail against the prescriptive right acquired by parties by 12 years' adverse possession in the case of patta or inam lands. Revenue registry is also brought up-to-date before Re-survey proper and the demarcation and measurement of holdings is commenced. In the context of the departmental re-organisation referred to earlier, the Board of Revenue, which was consulted by the Government for regulating the administrative expenditure of the Survey Department, proposed (i) that the general re-survey work be confined to areas where the broad framework has completely broken down and, where a re-survey is absolutely indispensable and (ii) the conversion of village records into metric system will be carried out as a table process on completion of the survey of estate areas. The Government have approved these proposals and implementation is on.

Set up at headquarters

The department is headed by the Commissioner for Land Revenue and Settlement of Estates, Board of Revenue, Madras with the Director of Settlements who is Ex-Officio Secretary to the Board of Revenue (SEI) as the Controlling Authority and the Deputy Director of Survey and Land Records (the Technical head of the Department) as Adviser to Board of Revenue.

At Madras, there is the Central Survey Office—the Publication Office, the publisher being the Deputy Director on behalf of the Government of Madras. It serves as the main drawing office in the State for the compilation, drawing and printing of the various types of departmental maps, such as the taluk map, district

map, state map, road map, town map, panchayat map, Outline Maps, etc. The Office is in immediate charge of an Assistant Director. There is a Photo-Zinco Press attached to this Central Office, in which maps are printed in black and colours by Photo-Lithography.

Extra-departmental items of work, like the preparation, drawing and printing in black and white or in colours, the bus route map of the City, Irrigation Department charts and diagrams, wild life map of the State, Election maps for the districts, towns and the State are also attended to in this office.

Except the village maps, for which the sale to public is through taluk offices in the districts, all other maps except those in the "restricted" category are available for sale at the sales counter of the Central Survey Office.

Centenary celebrations

It is the Survey Department which provides basic records for other departments enabling them to function effectively—Survey is the starting point of many things. Hence it is in the fitness of things that the department celebrates its Centenary as also the Silver Jubilee of the introduction of the Scheme of Land Records. The celebrations will provide the Department with an opportunity to place before the public, the activities of the department, which has, like the Royal Navy of Britain, functioned silently but solidly, thanks to the co-operation and efforts of officers and men of the Surveying, Computing, Drawing and Composing Personnel on the production side, the employees of the Photo-Zinco Press on the re-production side, and the ministerial personnel in the Department. This would also help the department to bring home to the public, the vital importance of surveys and the necessity for their maximum co-operation in the matter of maintenance of survey marks which form the frame-work of all survey and the importance of their having to apply, then and there, for getting post-survey subdivisions given effect to promptly, to keep pace with changes in occupation and enjoyment.

The completion of a hundred years of useful work marks, indeed, a proud moment for the Survey and Land Records Department.

people's problem plant- water hyacinth

THIRU V. D. SPURGEON,
Deputy Director of Fisheries, Madras.

Rarely a plant can be a source of unhappiness to Man. But what is known in Science as *Eichornia Crassipes* and popularly called *Water Hyacinth* is posing a serious problem in recent years in this State.

Unfortunately, Nature has hidden the sinister actions of this *Plant* in its most lavish beauty. So people are deceived by outward appearance of the *plant*.

In other Countries

Water Hyacinth is an aquatic weed. It is harmless by itself. But it multiplies with astounding rapidity. In a matter of months a vast swamp or lake or river is covered up with *Water Hyacinth*. Today millions of acres of lakes, rivers, canals and swamps throughout the world are attacked by this devilish *plant*. The water ways of *America, Asia, Africa* and *Australia* are paralysed by this *plant* of unmatched splendour. It invades supply canals, drains, paddy flats, etc., and causes immense economic waste for the Nation. In Congo river, the river traffic is choked by *Water Hyacinth* resulting in an annual loss of crores of rupees. In some places the hydro-electric system is threatened with the weeds jamming the inlet grids. Yet in other places, this weed reproduces so fast as to form a mat of 3 feet thickness and seals off the water so tight as to suffocate all fish to death. Even fishing boats cannot cut through the massive carpet of this beautiful Weedage.

Water Hyacinth is thus *Pisciculturists' Pest, Inland Navigators' Nuisance, Agriculturists' Annoyance, Entomologists' Enemy and people's problem*.

Have you not noticed *Water Hyacinth* even in Madras City waters? Just look at Coom near Pantheon bridge and at Chetput bridge, or see the Chetput swamp from electric train on the west of Chetput Railway Station or the Adyar River, or the temple tanks. The miniature sea-like Kaluvoy tank near Chingleput Railway Station

is full of *Water Hyacinth*. People can see *Water Hyacinth* throughout Thanjavur, Madurai, Chingleput, Coimbatore, Salem, Tirunelveli and Nilgiri Districts. Going by road *Water Hyacinth* meets the eye of a traveller everywhere.

The enchanting Ooty Lake, which is a beauty spot in the face of Queen of Hill Stations is rendered ugly by this *Water Hyacinth*. As one incharge of that lake, I fought the increasing menace from 1953 to 1955.

The problem plant

The serious consequences of *Hyacinth* flourishing every where are (a) Flow of water in channels is stopped. (b) Paddy flats are invaded and the area of cultivation is reduced. (c) The water and nutrients wanted by paddy etc., are consumed by *Water Hyacinth*. (d) Boating and inland navigation are prevented. (e) Fish are suffocated to death in places where *Hyacinths* grow. (f) *Hyacinth* harbours mosquito eggs and larvae and prevent killing them either with chemical spraying or with mosquito larvae eating fishes. (g) It threatens hydro-electric projects, piers, bridges etc. (h) When water dries up the leaves rot and emanate a foul odour around affecting public health, etc.

A view of the *Water-Hyacinth* floating in the Coom river.



It is urgent to estimate the extent of the area affected at present, to assess the economic waste it has caused, and to formulate remedial measures.

Before learning to know the measures needed to keep this weed under control, it is necessary to know its method of multiplication.

Method of its multiplication

The weed reproduces unlike most of other plants both sexually by means of seeds, and asexually also, by means of sending out stolons from which appear daughter plants over night. So Nature has equipped this evil plant with dual methods of propagating itself. One plant increases to 30 in 3 weeks and to 1,200 in 4 months. With no check now it spreads like wild fire and is seen throughout this State. To this kind of unnecessary double method of 'breeding' Nature has gone a step further and endowed it with other dangerous qualities that are not seen in other plants.

Coupled with unimaginable fecundity it has an amazing talent for survival.

The *Water Hyacinth's* seeds will lie dormant for many years at the edge of the water sources, suddenly germinating whenever water level rises.

Another strange quality of this plant is that it can live in not only fresh water but also in brackish water and also sometimes in lagoons with a result that it will spread in all types of water spreads, at all times in all temperatures.

Yet another evil character of this plant is that it is easily carried over to distant places through water by action of wind. The plant is tall and has sail like leaves to give it the facility to be blown by wind even against strong water currents.

Thus this weed poses a great problem all over the world. It is a menace in America, Australia, Asia and Africa. In India of late it has assumed very alarming proportions and one can see *Water Hyacinth* spreading like green mats in all waters throughout this State.

Without understanding the danger of this plant, enticed by its beautiful funnel shaped lavender flowers, grown-ups and children alike carry this plant with an idea to grow them in other regions.

This leads to further extension of this dangerous weed. It is therefore urgent that a ban is imposed and quarantine restrictions are brought about for its annihilation.

A phased programme has to be formulated and a regular war has to be waged for years in eradicating this evil plant from the face of this country. The fight must be on three fronts.

Three methods to eradicate

First Mechanical.—Mechanically huge masses of this floating weedage can be pulled out of water sources with pitch fork or dredges or by human hands. This is the feasible way in majority of the waters in the State. The weeds so removed should be dried and burnt to ashes or else fresh shoots sprout out in increased numbers and more plants grow than it was originally there!

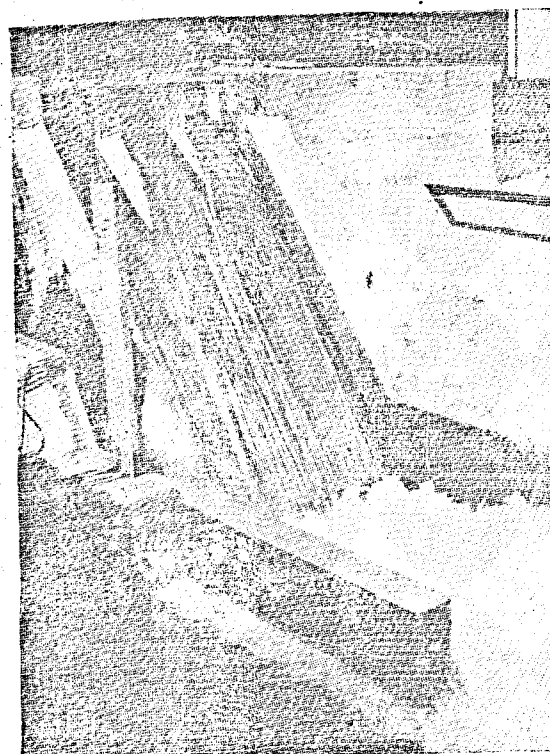
Second Chemical.—The next method is chemical process. This method is used all over the globe. In Malaysia, Congo and other countries chemical is used with the sprayers and water pumps, clearing extensive infested streams and rivers. This chemical is known as 2, 4D. It is successful in Australia also. In other countries such as Egypt also it is used.

In Madras it was tried by Fisheries Department in Ooty Lake with some results. 2, 4D is a good herbicide but it is not always successful in controlling extensive areas of *Water Hyacinth*.

Third Biological.—The third method of fighting this weed is by Biological process. By this method grasshoppers, caterpillars and other creatures are employed to prey upon *Water Hyacinth* and to eat them up. A Chinese fish by name grass carp can also be successful in keeping under check this obnoxious weed.

By controlling this weed more areas of water will be available for fish culture, more paddy fields will become weed free, water will be free from mosquito larvae, canals and rivers will be free for navigation and hydro-electric projects, bridges, piers, etc., can be saved from clogging and early deterioration.

Let us fight this *People's Problem Plant*.



Model of Spillway designed at the Poondi Research Station.

Among the picturesque spot not far from Madras City frequented by picnic parties and tourists is the Poondi Reservoir, a few miles off Tiruvallur. A well cultivated park at the dam site, soothing to the elders and a delight for the young, the panoramic view from the bridge across the Kudathalaiyar, its effects heightened when the river is in full flood and the P.W.D. Research Station on dams, all afford splendid attraction to the visitor. An addition which will be particularly welcome to the devout Hindu is the new temple at the entrance to the reservoir site.

The public has not made proper use of this picturesque picnic spot. Such a fine place worthy for week-end visits could not be availed of because of lack of amenities to stay there for the night. People visiting this place will have to pack off before sunset because of the fear that they may miss the bus and thereby stranded for the night.

Lovely places

This lovely place is intimately connected with the City of Madras since its waters are supplied to Madras City for drinking purposes. The question of supplying Madras City with pure water was occupying the attention of the Government and the Corporation for some years before any definite action was taken. Various Engineers of Government and private people made various suggestions. Of these the first tangible proposal was one suggested by Lt. O'Connell, who in

POONDI

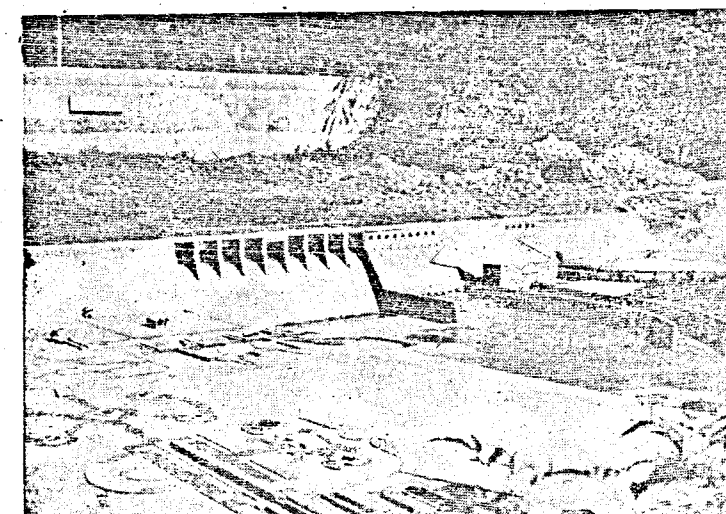
The Picnic Spot

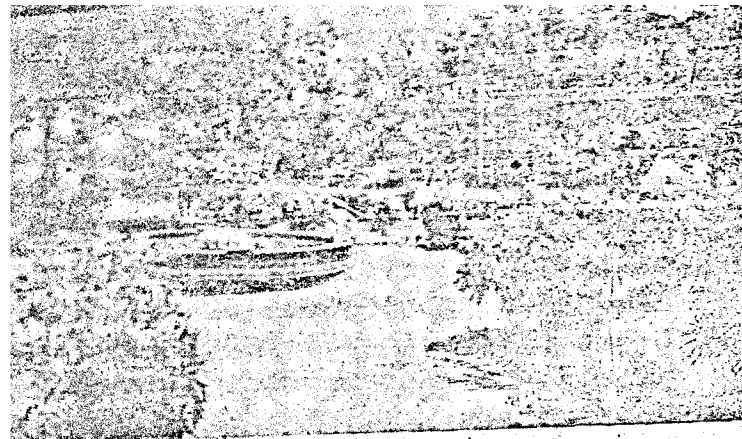
Near Madras

1855 submitted a scheme estimated to cost about Rs. 44 lakhs. This scheme provided for the construction of an anicut across the Kortalar River at a place very near the present Poondi Reservoir. This scheme did not however see the light of day as it was mainly intended to augment the supply to the irrigation tanks and water-supply to the City was only a subsidiary matter.

After this the Government deputed some other Engineers to examine the proposals but nothing tangible occurred till 1863 when Mr. Fraser, Chief Engineer suggested the present system. Mr. Fraser Scheme was finally executed and completed by 1870 by which a new anicut was constructed across the Kortalar River. By the year 1938-39 the population had increased and it was found difficult to meet the needs of the City. The Corporation undertook to bear the cost of investigating the scheme of constructing a reservoir at Poondi. Necessary investigations have been conducted speedily under the able direction of Thiru U. Ananda Rao, Chief Engineer and the scheme was actually inaugurated in July 1940. This scheme was completed in 1944, with the cost of Rs. 65 lakhs

A view of the Dam at Poondi.





A view of the Park adjoining the Reservoir.

(the length of the dam is 770 feet and there are 16 vents; the catchment area is 760 square miles and the maximum computed flood discharge is 120,000 cusecs).

The reservoir

The emergence of Mambalam, Saidapet, Guindy, Nambiam and other places under the Town Planning Scheme, the growth of Nagars in certain areas of the City, the formation and the extension of colonies under various names and establishment of Industrial concern have necessitated water-supply to these areas. The opening of numerous factories in the suburbs of the City has added considerably to the otherwise growing population of Madras apart from the birth rates increasing day-by-day. So much so, ways and means had to be found for increased supply of water. The water scarcity in 1927 accelerated the scheme for the construction of Poondi reservoir.

All credits of this reservoir being completed go to the late Thiru S. Sathiyamurthy, who moved heaven and earth for the completion of the scheme. It was during his Mayoralty that this work was taken up, which was opened by Sir Arthur Hope, the then Governor of Madras. It is in the fitness of things that Poondi Reservoir was named Sathiyamurthy Sagar an everlasting monument to that departed national leader.

A herd of elephants welcomes you at the reservoir site (remember they are not real ones).



Poondi Reservoir is as large as Sholavaram and Red Hills lake combined. It has a water spread of 12½ square miles and the water from this goes to Red Hills lake and is then supplied to Madras City by a net work of pipes.

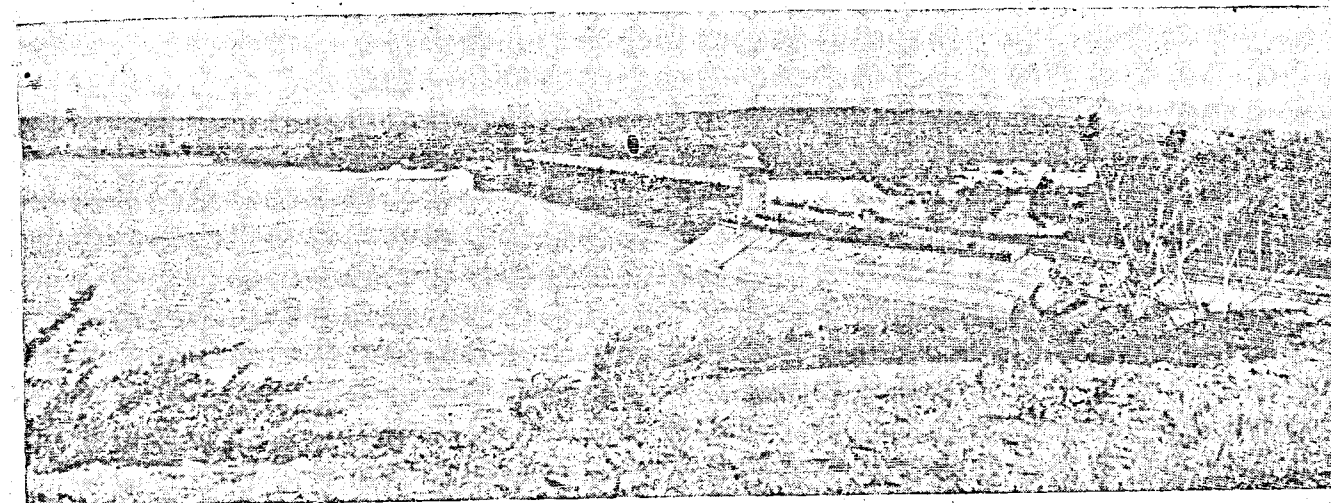
As the visitor stands on the bridge and scans the watery expanse on the south he will be able to pick without much difficulty big stones jetting out of the river. These are really parts of an old temple now lying submerged in the water. The particular spot was the Tiruvalambudur village in Tiruvallur taluk and the presiding deity of the temple was Lord Unreeswarar, with his consort Minnoli Ammai. Following the decision to build the Poondi Reservoir many villages with temples lying on its banks were acquired by the Government to provide the site for the reservoir. Along with the villages the temple also went under when the scheme was carried out.

The Tiruvalambudur shrine was a celebrated one and had an important place in the life of Sri Sundaramurthy Nayanar, one of the famous Saiva Saints. In view of the importance of the temple thus lost the Government set apart Rs. 75,000 as compensation and offered a suitable site for its reconstruction. The Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Department selected a poramboke site in Poondi village and had it granted for the purpose.

Irrigation Research Station

The irrigation research station only one of its kind in the State was established in 1944 at Poondi. This station has grown year after year and at present consist of two laboratories, one on each flank of Poondi Regulator. The models are laid out in glass or masonry sided flumes and trays mostly in open air. Water is drawn from Sathiyamurthy Sagar by gravity flow through sluice one for each plant. The first experiment in Poondi was initiated on the Poondi regulator model itself. This experiment was started with a view to decide the downstream protection required in the rear of the regulator. The regulator construction was based on the results of these model studies.

Both by quality and quantity of work carried out the laboratory has built up a record of usefulness. Besides, the laboratory is carrying out test work for outside agencies like other State Governments, Railways Ports and Harbour authorities, established Engineering firms etc. Hydraulic model studies were started with the idea of solving problems in connection with the construction of river valley project works in this State under



The Kudathalaiyar river with the impounded waters of the Poondi Reservoir also known as Sathiyamurthy Sagar looks like a big lake.

Five-Year Plans. Even now it is realised that in the years to come the functions in this station would be more and more of academic nature propounding basic theories in hydraulics to enable the Engineer to enlarge his vision and place this particular applied science on a more exact basis than at present. It is gratifying to note that the station has taken up the research on the availability of ground-water.

Many of the well-known technical authorities who have visited the Laboratory have written well about the work done here. One American visitor has been pleased to remark in writing that the Madras Laboratory

is converting the same area of research as the Laboratories of the Bureau of Reclamation in United States of America though under extremely difficult conditions as regards working space and other amenities.

The value of any institution, and particularly that of a research institution, depends wholly upon the hard and increasing work put forth by every one willingly and with enthusiasm. That these laboratories hold within their four walls a band of earnest workers is therefore the chief asset of the Concrete and Soil Research Laboratories.

HIGH YIELDING VARIETIES GROWERS' ASSOCIATION, SIRUGUDI

The High Yielding Varieties Growers' Association was organised at Sirugudi village in Natham Panchayat Union, Madurai district, with a view to intensify the cultivation of high yielding varieties like IR 8, ADT 27, Co. 29 Paddy, C.S.H. 1, Cholan, HBI, Cumbu and Co. 7 Ragi crops. The above association was inaugurated on 4th November 1968, Monday at 4 p.m. by Thiru P. Thambi Naicker, M.L.A., and Chairman, Panchayat Union, Natham, presided over by Thiru S. P. Malaisamy, M.L.A. So far 30 members, who are willing to grow high yielding varieties, have been enrolled in his association and each member must grow at least one variety of high yielding strains in a season. The District Agricultural Officer, Madurai, Thiru S. Vinayagam and his Technical Assistants and important progressive

ryots from Nilakkottai and from Madurai participated in the function and addressed the gathering about their experiences in the cultivations of high yielding varieties. The President, Thiru M.T.C. Manikalai, High Yielding Growers, Association welcomed the gathering while the Secretary Thiru A. Sivan Sethi read the report. The function was inaugurated by a token supply of IR 8 Paddy seeds to all members of the Association and finally the function came to an end with the vote of thanks by Thiru S. A. Chelladurai. The High Yielding Varieties Growers' Association was organised under the active guidance of Messrs. N. P. Ramiah, Grama Sevak, Sirugudi and V. Gopalakrishnan, Agricultural Extension Officer, Natham.

Paddy Aerial Spraying Scheme in Tamilnadu

Paddy is the staple food crop in Tamilnadu grown over an area of 64 lakh acres. It is commonly affected by a number of insect pests such as Stem-borer, Hissa, Jassids, Grass hopper, Earhead bug, etc. Of the above the paddy stem-borer caterpillar is undoubtedly the major insect pest affecting the crop. This caterpillar penetrates the stem of young paddy seedlings and feeds while remaining inside. The central shoot starts withering and produces what is known as "white ears". The earheads are completely devoid of grain formation and only chaff is found. Since the pest stays internally and causes damage, its control is difficult, quite frequently there have been instances of this pest reducing paddy yields over vast areas by as much as 30 per cent. Powerful insecticides have been employed with good results, but these chemicals are extremely poisonous and their spraying involves a toxic hazard to both human beings and farm animals grazing in the locality on field bunds. Inflow irrigation areas, the waters of rivers and tanks are not only employed for irrigation but also for drinking purposes. Large scale usage of these chemicals by way of aerial application is, therefore, ruled out as the water would also be contaminated, thus leading to hazards. The need for evolving a safe chemical with low toxicity but at the same time equally effective against this major pest was constantly engaging the attention of researchers.

The popular insecticide

SUMITHION is a new organo phosphorous insecticide extremely low in toxicity to men and other animals. It was discovered by Sumitomo Chemical Co. Ltd., Japan. Its definite characteristic is that it is extremely effective on broad range of insect pests and yet it can be handled with ease because of its safety to men and animals. It has gained a rapid popularity for controlling not only paddy stem-borer but also many other crop pests. Further *Sumithion* has encountered as yet no problem of build-up of resistance which is increasingly apparent among the conventional insecticides.

A study on the toxicity of *Sumithion* has established its superiority as a very safe chemical as could be seen from the results given below:—

Comparative L.D. 50 values * (Acute oral Toxicity — Male Rats.)				
Name of Chemical (Tech. grade.)	0-50 mg./kg.	50-100 mg./kg.	100-200 mg./kg.	Over 200 mg./kg.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Parathion ..	3-5	..	..	..
Endrin ..	12-25	..	..	..
Sumithion ..	..	..	..	673
Diazinon ..	15-28	..	..	..
Gamma BHC ..	..	..	125	..
Diazinon ..	..	..	150	..
DDT ..	..	..	..	250
Rogor ..	..	..	..	300

* Lethal dose in milligrams per kilogram body weight to kill 50 per cent of the subjects administered.

Another outstanding property is its extremely low toxicity to many kinds of marine life like Fish. This makes it possible to apply *Sumithion* both on the surface and from aeroplanes on extensive scale without fear of loss of aquatic food resources.

Observing a successful introduction of *Sumithion* by Sumitomo Chemical Co. in Japan and a few other countries, *Tata Fison Rallis* submitted this chemical to the State Agriculture Department for testing. The State Agriculture Department, in turn, tested the chemical and found it to be effective in controlling stem-borer pests of paddy. This chemical has thus been officially approved for use against stem-borer pests of paddy and included in the list of Approved Plant Protection Chemicals of the State Department.

Aerial Spraying Scheme

The Tamilnadu Government have been the pioneer in this country in introducing aerial spraying for paddy. It is needless to overemphasize the importance of this scheme for it affords a surer method to provide a mass scale protection to the staple food crop of the State and reduce the chances of re-infestation at frequent intervals. Apart from controlling the insect pests, the need for controlling diseases infecting paddy was also appreciated and a fungicide in Cuman based on a zinc derivative was also included in the spraying schedule. Two rounds of aerial applications are recommended, about 30 days after transplanting and again prior to earhead emergence respectively, to give the maximum protection for the paddy crop. The State Government made a modest beginning during the year 1965-66 by spraying aerially an area of about 11,000 acres. During the last year 1967-68, the area was increased to 1.6 lakh acres. It was during last year that *Tata Fison Rallis* demonstrated the efficacy and safety of *Sumithion* for aerial application by offering freely to the State Agriculture Department. During the current year 1968-69, the State Agriculture Department have programmed to aerially spray 2.44 lakh acres paddy between August and December 1968 of which about 1.24 lakh acres would receive *Sumithion* application. The success of the scheme is reflected through the increased acreages coming under the operation of this scheme. The State Government is subsidising the cost of chemicals by 35 per cent. The Central Government is subsidising the aircraft charges by 50 per cent. These are substantial benefits accruing to the paddy farmers without any distinction, in the areas where they have opted for this scheme. The crop losses averted by this plant protection scheme would definitely contribute to strengthen the economy of the paddy farmer and cultivate, in turn, to produce more.

Success Through Work

Indian Institute of Technology, Madras

PROFESSOR C. V. SETHUNATHAN

The Indian Institute of Technology at Madras ("Success Through Work") is its motto—the largest educational development project sponsored by the Federal Republic of Germany is a shining example of what can be achieved by combining the dominant characteristics of a scientifically and industrially advanced nation with the conditions and challenges of the recipient country's needs in its technological growth.

The Sarkar Committee of the Government of India formulated in 1946 the establishment of a chain of higher technological institutions in the four regions of the country anticipating the building up of an industrial complex. In the year 1956, the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany made a gracious offer of help in organizing a modern engineering institution in India. A Technical Mission, headed by the German Minister of State Dr. August Rucker, visited India and, after gaining first-hand knowledge of Indian conditions, recommended the establishment of a higher technological institute that would place considerable stress—on the German pattern—in imparting manual skills and development of design-consciousness in its programme of training, with a dynamic body of Faculty-members fostering continual research and interested in solving the live problems of the Industries.

First Indo-German agreement

Against this background, the first Indo-German Agreement for technical collaboration was signed in Bonn in August 1958. The Agreement envisaged assistance by way of the services of twenty German Professors, and five Foremen, German Scientific and technical equipment for DM 15,000,000 (Rs. 2.00 crores) and training facilities in Germany for twenty Indian teachers.

The Government of Madras graciously offered a site of 630 acres of land adjoining the Raj Bhavan and the Deer Sanctuary inclusive of 300 acres of lovely wooded land and 100 acres of irrigation-tanks. The third in the chain of five higher technological institutes came into being, an institute with its massive buildings and modern scientific equipment, nestling amongst avenue trees, bushes and pools of water in an ideal, sylvan setting proclaiming Bonn-Madras-Delhi collaboration. The Institute was inaugurated in July 1959 and was declared an institution of national importance in 1961 by an Act of Parliament.

The first seven years, coinciding with the operative part of the first Indo-German Agreement, have been full of fruitful and vigorous activity on the part of the Indian and German members of staff working shoulder to shoulder on this technological enterprise. The Institute has six Engineering Departments in the fields of Civil, Mechanical, Electrical and Chemical Engineering, Metallurgy and Applied Mechanics and Aeronautics, three Science Departments in Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics and a Department of Humanities and Social Sciences. The Institute has organized five-year degree courses leading to the Bachelor's degree in the main Engineering fields, Master's Degree courses and Doctoral Programmes in Science and Engineering. Four convocations have been held so far and, with the fifth convocation in August 1968, 961 students with B. Tech., 91 with M.Sc., 148 with M. Tech., 19 with Post-graduate Diploma in Industrial Engineering and 25 with Ph.D. would have gone out of the portals of the Institute holding its torch high.

The second agreement

The Second Indo-German Agreement was signed in June 1966 providing for the continuance of the aid for a further period of five years with the emphasis shifting to consolidation and intensification of the work of the twenty established laboratories and further aid by way of setting up five new laboratories, services of more German Professors, both short-term and long-term, supply of scientific and technical equipment as may be needed to consolidate the twenty laboratories and the setting up of five new laboratories; services of twenty German Senior Scientific Assistants and training facilities for sixty Indian teachers in Germany.

During the first phase, the Technical University at Braunschweig served as the springboard for planning at the German end. In the second phase, a consortium of Technical Universities at Berlin Aachen, Braunschweig and Stuttgart is actively contributing to the planning and the further development of the Institute. An influential committee of German Government Officials and German Professors drawn from the participating agencies and institutions—designated as the Madras Committee—is now the Central Planning Organisation in Germany for the Institute. The members of this Committee and also a few other distinguished German Professors have visited the Institute in recent times to gain first-hand knowledge, and to make an on-the-spot

of significant problems. These visits have been most fruitful for mutual understanding and a technological acceleration of the aid programme under the Second Indo-German Agreement.

The primary objective during the initial years was to develop a strong integrated curriculum leading to the B. Tech. degree in the various Engineering disciplines and to make available to the country efficient and well-trained young men to fill the ranks of engineering occupations and help appropriately in the various spheres of nation-building activities. That this objective has been well accomplished is borne out by the good impression created by our Alumni wherever they have gone and by the favourable reports we have been receiving from individuals and organisations both in India and abroad, who have examined them, employed them and assessed them. This has been possible because the Institute is fortunate to have two most valuable ingredients for orderly growth and progress in the field of education: an earnest, competent and disciplined student-body and a band of qualified, dedicated teachers, Indian and German, with a creative outlook and an awareness of current problems in Industry, Science and Technology. In all aspects of the work of the Institute, there is a strong imprint of outstanding German characteristics—thorough prior planning, attention to details and a mental attitude that makes no compromise with anything just a sub-standard and accepts nothing but the best.

Primary objective

A feature that distinguishes this Institute from the other institutes is the emphasis that it places on a comprehensive scheme of workshop-training for its students. On this foundation, the methodology adopted in prescribing, for each individual student, 'project-work', when he has attained a certain level of proficiency in his area of study, is an attempt to infuse realism into the educational programme and produce there by a class of engineering graduates who have confidence in their manual skills and ability to handle basic tools and machinery and who have cultivated already the useful habits of self-study, observation, experimentation and improvement. A distinctive German contribution to the pattern of facilities established at this Institute is the provision of workshop-type laboratories, which cater to the special needs of students in various fields of study such as steam-engine, internal combustion engines, turbo-machines, hydraulic machines, fluid-mechanics, electrical engineering and metallurgical processes. These are equipped with routine equipment and permits standard experiments to be performed. In addition, there are special work-spots where unconventional set-ups can be made and where the student is free to design and build his own apparatus to meet unforeseen situations. There are also facilities for pilot plant scale work.

studied. In these laboratories, one of the long-range objectives of the technical aid programme is being realized—a spirit of self-reliance triggered by close association with the minds and appurtenances of an advanced technology.

The Institute has at present 1,926 students, of whom 1,389 are pursuing under-graduate courses and 537 post-graduate and research programmes. In the second phase of development of the Institute, there is an emphasis on changing the ratio between the post-graduates and under-graduates from 1:2.6 to 1:1.7. With this in view, new M. Tech./Diploma/Research programmes are being started in areas such as Polymers, Metal-forming Technology, Tribology, Propulsion, Nuclear Power Engineering, Bio-Engineering, Semiconductor Technology, Desalination, Air and Water Pollution, Fine-Instrumentation and the like.

The institute

The Institute is keenly alive to the need for a close relationship between the academic disciplines and the live problems of Industry. Significant steps have been initiated in this direction by deputing students for carefully-planned in-plant training programmes in the several Industries. Students have been encouraged to acquire experience in handling industrial problems on a small or semi-production scale. Staff members are expected to devote their talents to the solution of problems posed by Industry, either through individual consultancy work or through institutional consultancy work.

From the beginning, the Institute has striven for a distinctive way of life and for the promotion of conjoint efforts in achieving its cherished goals. The staff and students live together and continually act and react on each other in their daily lives. As they come from different parts of India, there is a healthy urge and motivation for national integration and scope for the building up of a cosmopolitan attitude of mind. On account of the German association, there is an international outlook on education and scientific development.

Truly can it be said of the Indian Institute of Technology at Madras that its foundations have been well laid for its solid contribution to the technological progress of India, with the noble pledge.

May He (Brahman) protect us both together ;

May He nourish us both together ;

May we work conjointly with great energy ;

May our study be vigorous and effective ;

May we not dispute (or hate any)

Let there be peace, peace and peace—

(From German News Weekly, September 1, 1968.)

“திட்டமிட்ட குடும்பம்
தேவிட்டாத இன்பம்”



உங்கள் குடும்பம் ஆயிரம் காலத்துப்பயிர்
ஒவ்வொரு தலைமுறையும் நூருண்டு வாழ
இன்பம் தேவை, இனிய வாழ்வுக்கு ஓர் இரு
குழந்தைகள் இருந்தாலே போதும்.

வெளியீடு: மாநில குடும்ப நலதிட்ட அமைப்பு
சுகாதார, குடும்ப நலதிட்ட இயக்குநர் அலுவலகம்
சென்னை-6.

குடும்பக் கட்டுப்பாடு செய்திடுவீர்

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